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SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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October 31, 1950.

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DISCRIMINATION IN TRIESTE SCHOOLS

Trieste, October 29

Trieste school authorities issued an order which provides for a reduction of teaching in the Slovene language in Slovene schools to one hour a day while increasing the number of hours in the Italian language. Many parents and pupils have sent strong protest letters to school authorities denouncing this new discriminatory measure towards Slovene schools in the Anglo-American zone FTT.

(Tanyug)

(BORBA -- October 30)

CHANGE IN CURRENCY IN POLAND

Warsaw, October 29

The Polish Parliament enacted a decision to change the currency and to put into circulation a new currency backed by gold. The rate of exchange will be 100 Zloty for one new Zloty and its value will be equal to that of the ruble.

(Tanyug)

(BORBA -- October 30)

RESIGNATION OF THE POLISH MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Warsaw, October 29

At yesterday's meeting of the Polish parliament it was announced that the minister for Public Administration, Vladislav Volski, had resigned. Six other peoples deputies resigned at the same time.

(Tanyug)

(BORBA -- October 30)

DEATH OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE CP OF CHINA

Peking, October 29

Radio Peking yesterday announced that Yen Pi Shi, secretary general and member of the Politburo of the CCCP of China had died. Yen Pi Shi was one of the charter members of the CP of China and he also held the honorary position of president of the League of Communist youth in China.

(Tanyug)

(BORBA -- October 30)

OBJECTIVE DIFFICULTIES OR SOMETHING ELSE

Even though the Greek Red Cross agreed to settle the problem of Refugee Greek children on the basis of a resolution of the General Assembly, this problem is treated in an unchanged form in Greece through the press and through official statements. It is stressed that the retention of Greek children in Yugoslavia is the main barrier to the establishment of normal relations between two neighboring countries; there is mention of 15,000 petitions which were allegedly sent by parents whose children live in Yugoslavia; more and more is being said about the fact that the problem of the Macedonian National Minority no longer exists in Greece, etc. etc.

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First of all it becomes evident that there is reluctance in Greece to refer to the UN resolution. This is perfectly understandable since Yugoslavia cannot be accused of not adhering to the UN decision or at least shows a tendency not to adhere to it. The tendency of the Greek press and those who officially or unofficially thus far spoke about Yugoslav-Greek relations, always was such that it was difficult to confirm all that was said at the expense of Yugoslavia, that is, that there always was a large number of people, especially in Greece, who were left in a state of confusion. Confusion or lack of information is always welcome when someone, for any reason whatsoever, wishes to place the blame on someone else. Such a tendency is behind a statement made by the newspaper Etios that nothing less than 15,000 parents petitions had been received demanding the return of their children from Yugoslavia.

We again state that thus far not one such petition has been received in Yugoslavia from Greece. The only thing that has reached Yugoslavia is a very thick book which is supposed to represent a list of those children who live in our country and whose parents are in Greece. This book, which was sent to the Yugoslav Red Cross by the international committee of the Red Cross, was composed in Greece and is a true confusion of statistics. Even if many things were overlooked, it could not serve as a serious and solid identification of the children concerned. Frequently basic statistics are lacking such as the year of birth or the birth place. This book also contains the names of those children whose parents live in Yugoslavia and even the names of those children who are of legal age, that is, mature and independent people who cannot be ordered to live here or there. Finally, the book contains the names of those children who are not in Yugoslavia. Naturally, all this is not that which is demanded by the UN resolution: identity, and still less is it a valid document of relationship which alone can bring up the obligation to return the refugee children from Yugoslavia to Greece.

In our opinion there are two reasons why the question of refugee Greek children cannot be brought out as a barrier to the establishment of normal Yugoslav-Greek relations: first, because this problem is in the process of being solved and Yugoslavia strictly adheres to the UN decisions and second, because practice has proven that many states have established normal relations between themselves even though there were far more serious reasons than the Greek, which might be a barrier to a normal contact between two countries. When there is mention about the establishment of normal Yugoslav-Greek relations, certainly no one thinks of preparing any sort of pact of eternal friendship but of the establishment of relations such as exist between a large number of states and these are: an exchange of diplomatic representatives, the establishment of railroad, telegraph and telephone communications.

International conventions, concluded even before the first World War, (they are still valid today) exist and under them neighboring states oblige themselves to establish railroad, telegraph and telephone communications. However, the Greek government is prolonging the establishment of even such a contact with Yugoslavia.

Before concluding, to mention only one more example of incorrectness in the Greek attitude toward Yugoslavia. In spite of all requests the Greek government still refuses to issue an entry visa to a Yugoslav expert who has been appointed to investigate the condition of installations of the Free Yugoslav zone of the Salonika harbor,

It is impossible to accept the Greek statements that two problems represent such a barrier that even the most ordinary contact cannot be established between two neighboring countries, a contact which is normal in international relations today and which does not demand any more obligations. Approved For Release 2002/01/11 : CIA-RDP83-00415R006700120001-3

and the question of the Macedonian National Minority serves only as an

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excuse for those who are preventing the establishment of normal Yugoslav-Greek relations.

Regardless of the fact that Yugoslavia has an determined and unchangeable attitude in the problem of the Macedonian National minority a person must ask for himself whether the ruling Greek circles would like to have the establishment of normal relations with Yugoslavia. Lest we remain naïve we conclude that certain individual Greek calculations demand that something which is not normal should always exist around Greece -- and even relations with Yugoslavia.

Signed: R. Lozo

(POLITIKA -- October 29)

THE PRINCIPLE OF VOLUNTARINESS IN WORDS -- TERROR IN PRACTICE

The Ministerial Council and the CCCP Bulgaria passed a new decree on measures for the development and strengthening of peasant working cooperatives and this was displayed by all the Soviet papers in a prominent place on October 26.

As is customary the decree starts with a glorification of the alleged "huge successes in developing cooperative homesteads" in the past three months. The decree further stresses the need for a consistent adherence to the principle of voluntariness when peasants join cooperatives. We will skip the other paragraphs of this decree and will refer only to the "consistent adherence to the principle of voluntariness".

This "consistent adherence", etc., is a phrase which is not believed even by those who composed it and much less by those for whom it was composed. It always represented a compulsory declaration in resolutions at all possible congresses and plenums which were concerned with this problem and it was a cheap false declaration for articles calculated to delude the readers.

How Cervenkov's followers consistently carry out this principle, how they are carrying it out and how they will carry it out in the future is best proven by the next few facts taken at random from their practice in the last few days.

In Rakovica, Kulska county, the membership of peasants in peasant working cooperatives was accomplished with the tried methods of frightening, arrests, and banishment. Thus the militia and state security officials sentenced a number of peasants to forced labor because they did not wish to join a working cooperative. Now they are crushing rocks and can think about "the principle of voluntariness". A family of 30 members in the village of Cvetkovci was arrested because they refused to join a cooperative. They were threatened and told they would all be moved to the interior of Bulgaria.

These examples of the "principle of voluntariness" do not call for any comments. Bulgarian peasants are well aware that a new wave of violence and terror, arrests and abuse will follow the honeyed words of voluntariness.

Following the Soviet practice the Cervenkov-ites are increasing the chasm between the CP and the peasantry and today 90 per cent of the peasants have lost faith in the Party and consider it their enemy. The new decree will not improve this because the peasants have learned to evaluate the Cominform leaders not by words but by deeds.

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USTASHI TRIAL IN SARAJEVO
Sarajevo, October 30

A trial of two Ustasha cut throats and their aides started this morning in the District Court in Sarajevo: They are Ante Brkljadic from Gaspic, former Ustashi Camp Leader in Hadjici and Stjeran Simic from Konjica, Ustashi and member of the infamous SB Pandjar division. During the war these criminals aided the occupier and took part in the mass murder of all those who opposed the occupier. After the liberation they fled to the inaccessible forests in Kiseljacka, Visocka and Sarajevo counties. They turned highway men and were finally caught by the authorities. The indictment was read today. The trial continues.

(Borba -- October 31)

REFUGEES FROM AEGEAN MACEDONIA REACH AUSTRALIA
Sidney, October 30

The first group of 58 refugees arrived in Australia. They left last week by special plane for Sidney and were accompanied by a member of the International Social Service from Australia, Almo MacDonald. Along with the mothers and the adults there were 14 children.

(BORBA -- October 31)

CHIEF OF THE FFYR ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GERMANY

Minister Dr. Stane Favlic, Chief of the FFYR Economic delegation left last night for his new post in the Federal Republic of Germany.

(BORBA -- October 31)

KOSTAS KARAJORGIS EXPELLED FROM THE CP OF GREECE
Washington, October 30

Kostas Karajorgis, one of the leaders of the CP Greece, has been expelled from its ranks. This was revealed in an announcement by the CP Greece and printed in the Greek leftist paper in the USA ELINO-AMERIKANIKO VIMA. According to the announcement he was expelled "because of his anti-party work".

Karajorgis was one of the commanders of partisan units during the struggle against the Germans and Italians and in the partisan struggles in the post-war period. At one time he was chief editor of Rizosastis.

(Tanjung)

(BORBA -- October 31)

CONFERENCE OF YOUNG ANTI-FASCISTS IN THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ZONE FTT
Trieste, October 30

A conference of the Federation of Anti-Fascist Youth was held yesterday in Trieste. Branko Fabic welcomed the conference in the name of the CCCP FTT. Next, there were speeches by representatives of the People's Youth of Yugoslavia and the Federation of Slovene Youth in Italy. A report on the work and the tasks of the organization was made by Gorazd Vesel, who stressed that the reactionary Trieste authorities had increased their destructive activities against the youth of the democratic organizations following the Cominform resolution.

The report also emphasizes that the Vidalli Central Committee was actively helping the action to destroy the democratic youth movement.

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The Vidall-ites dissolved the youth commissions in factories and schools and tried to break up the physical culture and educational societies. However, the anti-fascist youth of the Anglo-American zone FTT is actively opposing all forms of destructive propaganda by Vidall organizations and is firmly resolved to work for its rights in the political, cultural and economic fields.

The organizational report points out numerous actions by the Trieste authorities against the federation of Anti-Fascist youth and states that by the last discriminatory act in July of this year, when they banned a congress of the anti-fascist youth, they gave new proof about their efforts to prevent the progress of democratic youth organizations.

The conference approved a resolution specifying the tasks of the federation of Anti-Fascist youth in zone A FTT.

(Tanjung)

(BORBA -- Oct. 31)

WITHOUT ANY REPLY

The executive Committee of the Italian Socialist Party and the organizational bureau recently sent a circular to trusted people in all federations. Through this circular the executive committee wished to learn the names of all those, and especially the names of the leaders in factories or sections, who sympathized with the struggle of Yugoslavia so that they could be isolated from the party because of this "heresy".

This circular met with an inglorious fate first, because only four federations answered it (Bologna, Trieste, Rome and Naples); second, because even these answers contained everything but what the Cominformists wanted to know. The Naples federation simply answered that there was no "deviation" in their group and thus revealed the fact -- that there is "deviation" in the Communist federation. The Genova federation, instead of sending the names of Titoists, sent a message stating that it could not give an answer because, in the opinion of this same directorate, the entire federation is disobedient and does not approve the anti-peoples policy of the leadership.

The Cominformists in the directorate of the Italian socialist party made this step -- sent the circular in order to pacify the Cominformists in the leadership of the CP of Italy. By ignoring the demand made the Italian socialists show how they support and how they view the Cominform policy of the leadership of Nenni's party.

(BORBA -- October 31)

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REMOVAL OF TWO SOVIET MINISTERS

(Moscow, 28th October)

The Agence France Presse announces that the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has removed from office the Minister of State Control L.Z. Mehlis, "on account of illness" and has appointed Vsevolod Merkulov in his place. Simultaneously the Supreme Soviet of the USSR removed from office the Minister of Supply Dvinski and appointed Ponomarenok in his place.

(Tanjung)

(BORBA - 29th October, 1950).

DR ALES BEBLER WILL PRESIDE IN NOVEMBER OVER THE SECURITY COUNCIL

(Flushing Meadows, 28th October)

In November the President of the Security Council will be the representative of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Dr. Ales Bebler. According to procedure a different delegate presides over the sessions of the Security Council each month. Changes are effected by alphabetical order of the member countries of the Council. This month the sessions of the council are being presided over by the American delegate Warren Austin. (Tanjung)

(BORBA - 29th October, 1950).

MALTREATMENT OF OUR CITIZENS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

For more than two years the police have been maltreating our nationals in Czechoslovakia. Arrests without cause, beatings, recruitment for espionage activity continue with increased momentum despite the protests of the Yugoslav Government. Fleeing from the terror of the Czechoslovak Police Adem Dzabirovic with his wife Emilija and son Adem reached our country at the end of August.

A few indications from the life of his family over the past year will shed some light on why this man, who emigrated from Galicinak 30 years ago, married a Slovak and settled in Bratislava, has come to find life in Czechoslovakia impossible at present.

Let us just take a few examples. After every letter received from home Dzabirovic was summoned by the police and interrogated. In February of this year they summoned the whole family individually. "What are they writing to you about?" asked the police, even though they had secretly censored the letters in question. When they didn't find in the letter the sort of thing that is written in the Resolution and in the Cominform press, they told Dzabirovic to "confess". In addition they, like other Yugoslavs, were constantly followed by the police. The eyes of the police watched their every movement, their meetings with fellow-countrymen, their life at home, their visits to the consulate.

"In front of the consulate there were several agents" says Emilija Dzabirovic. "When I left the building I was regularly followed by agents, who dragged me through the gate and looked at my papers. Afterwards I was summoned to the police station".

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• At the police station the questioning continued. They asked her who there was at the consulate, what they did there, whether so and so was in the building. The agents enquired of their neighbours and of the concierge concerning their work, the acquaintances who came to visit them. This went on every day.

On the 18th May this year they asked Dzabirovic for the keys of his confectionary shop and told him that he was to sign his business over to the state "voluntarily". When he showed unwillingness to do this they threatened him, and then promised him a good salary and "a lordly life". In the end they took the keys and the business away from him.

The fate of those who came off worse than he Dzabirovic saw for himself. In the streets of Bratislava he met Nikola Trpkovic in police custody, having just been released from jail. With a broken jaw, swollen hands and blue from beating Trpkovic was going home after an interrogation. And Djordje Djurkovic has been rotting for three years in Czechoslovak jails just because he is a Yugoslavi.

Adem Dzabirovic saw his only salvation from such a state of affairs was to return to his native land. But to return was no easy task. "Sign that you are presenting your savings to the state" they were told by a notary at the National Bank in Prague when they went for money. "Only if you do this will you get a visa". At the customs house they told them "You can take nothing into Yugoslavia except what you have on your persons and a few trifles. If you were going to Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, etc., you could take everything. That's how it is".

Dzabirovic did not regret leaving his property, nor was he frightened by "the dark future", but returned to his homeland.

When he was leaving Czechoslovakia a clerk of the National Bank in Prague said to him "we shall be friends again, we shall come to the Adriatic", and a worker at Prague aerodrome despatched through Dzabirovic a greeting to the Yugoslav people - "Greet Yugoslavia and Tito".

(BORBA - 29th October, 1950).

THE FORTHCOMING MEETING OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE FPRY

Tanjug's correspondent at the People's Assembly learns that the People's Assembly of the FPRY is faced with the task of enacting a number of laws so as to co-ordinate the existing legislation with the changes which have been made in connection with the reorganisation and decentralization of the economy and the handing over for management of the economic enterprises to the working collectives. This entire work of enacting new laws will be done during the forthcoming session of the People's Assembly during this year and the first half of the next year.

It was originally planned that the first forthcoming session of the People's Assembly should be held in November of this year. It was thought to deal with the new draft of the Criminal Code as well as the drafts of some of the economic laws which would replace those which have become obsolete because of the decentralization measures which have been carried out up till now and because of the new method of management of economic enterprises during this session of the Assembly.

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As regards the Criminal Code, its draft will be ready in the course of the next few days. But in view of the fact that in the new draft law there have been included certain delinquencies which hitherto have been dealt with by the administrative agencies and also in view of the fact that it will be necessary to amend considerably the Law on Delinquencies, the Law on Organisation of the People's Courts and the Law on Criminal Judicial Proceedings, it has ^{now} been decided not to introduce in the People's Assembly the draft of the new Criminal Code in November, in order that all these amendments could be made at the same time. Therefore, the draft of the new Criminal Code and the other measures of reorganisation of the courts and investigation can be introduced in the Assembly not sooner than the next Spring.

The planned economic Bills could not be got ready either because they are coupled up with the preparation of a whole series of other economic laws, for which it is necessary to prepare the basis and only then start preparing the drafts of individual laws. For this reason the planned November session of the People's Assembly has been postponed and, it is expected, the People's Assembly will hold two sessions during the month of December of this year. The first on the list of the mentioned economic laws are:

- the Finance Bill
- the Draft Law on Social Estimates, and
- the Draft Law on Social Accumulation.

These will be introduced in the People's Assembly during the expected first half of the December session. During the second half of December, the budget will be introduced and the "social estimate for 1951", which will be drawn up in conformity with the laws passed during the preceding session.

Before dealing with the economic laws, during the first half of the December session, the Legislation Committees of the People's Assembly will have to conform with the new system of management of the economy, a whole series of the existing federal laws, for which the Legislation Committees have obtained authority under an existing decision of the People's Assembly.

(BORBA - 31st October, 1950).

SENTENCES PRONOUNCED ON THE MEMBERS OF THE CHETNIK GROUP "SIHIS"

The Court Council of the Belgrade Circuit Court yesterday afternoon pronounced sentences on the members of the Chetnik group "Sihis". Out of the 15 accused, 13 got sentences ranging from 5 to 15 years jail, while two were acquitted.

The organiser of the "Sihis", Vilibald Tomasic, got 15 years in jail, confiscation of his entire property and loss of certain civil rights for a period of 5 years (after he serves his jail sentence - Ed.). Djordje Kostadinovic got 14 years jail; Brdjan Buljugic 13 years; Mile Gnjatovic 13 years; Mladen Miljkovic 10 years; Dragutin Kostic 8 years; Dositej Blagovic 8 years; Radomir Todorovic 7 years; Radomir Stojanovic and Milutin Petrovic 6 years each; Aleksandar Stojic, Zivorad Vicentic and Dusan Ratiborovic 5 years each - all with hard labour and loss of certain civil rights.

(BORBA - 31st October, 1950).

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THIRD CONGRESS OF THE AFZ OF YUGOSLAVIA

Report submitted by Mara Radic, Secretary
of the Central Committee.

Zagreb, October 29th.

After Marshal Tito's speech, the vast Hall filled itself with powerful and sonorous songs 'Comrade Tito we Promise Thee Faithfulness' and 'The more they slander and calumniate us, the more...'. During all that time, numerous delegates went, one by one, up to Comrade Tito and presented him with presents from their organizations, which have been prepared with so much love by thousands and thousands of AFZ members throughout the country.

Mara Radic's Report:

Submitting an elaborate report on the role and tasks of the AFZ in the up-bringing and education of the young generation, Comrade Mara Radic, Secretary of the CC AFZ, pointed at the results of the work done until the present and at the future tasks of the AFZ organization in that line.

Comrade Radic underlined that within the framework of the care of the man in general, the protection of the mother and child occupies one of the most important places in our country.

The life of the mother and child has changed fundamentally, the care for a proper education of children has become the mutual worry of the state and parents. The new state has undertaken a number of important measures in regard to preventive protection of the health of mothers and children. The Regulation on the protection of pregnant women and mothers nursing children during work time, payed leave, right to free child-birth and medical assistance, right of mothers nursing their babies to have a break in the work every three hours, right to shortened working hours (to four hours) during the nursing with 75% salary, no over-time work and night work, transfer of pregnant women to easier work with same salary, financial assistance during giving of birth and for preparing the layette, regulations on additional supply of food for pregnant women, mothers nursing babies and for children - all together represent an important step in the realization of legal principles on protection of the mother and the child in our country. The state has extended an immense material help with the aim of protecting the mother and the child - over 7,239 million dinars were paid out since 1946 till the end of 1950 as special children's allotment. Financial assistance to pregnant women has amounted only in 1949 to 77,412,395 Dinars, 103,852,408 Dinars were allotted for babies' layettes and other necessities, and 61,235,098 Dinars for stronger nutrition of the youngest.

The network of various institutions for protection of the mother and the child is increasing constantly. The number of institutions for children has increased in comparison to 1939 by 470%. The network of consultation infirmaries for pregnant women has increased more than seven times, children's infirmaries three times, children's consultation

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wards nearly three times, children's hospital sections three times, children's nursing homes - twice, children's homes - five times, children's nurseries by more than twenty times, and milk kitchens - ten times. Beside this, the organization of institutions for the protection of the mother and the child in the village, represents evidently a significant success. Today, we have in nearly all the older and more organizationally stabilized peasant working cooperatives various children's institutions: day schools during season time, nurseries and kindergartens. Over 2,000 women were trained during 1949 at various courses for the nursing and education of children in those institutions. How far the care of children in new Yugoslavia goes, is confirmed by the most recent Order issued by the Federal Government on measures for saving articles of wide consumption, in which it is especially underlined, that institutions for the protection of the mother and the child, beside health institutions, should have priority in supply.

One of the wide measures - it is further said in the report - for priority of nutrition of children, which the Government has undertaken at the initiative of Comrade Tito, is the Regulation on founding children's restaurants in cities and industrial centers. What these restaurants mean, what a help they are to the mother and working woman, is confirmed by the figures. Over 31,094,000 children have passed through them six months time, and the Government has provided 2,612 tons of foodstuffs for their supply in 1950.

With the Regulation on founding school messes in elementary, secondary and vocational schools, an improvement of nutrition of school children was enabled. In the school year 1949-1950, 2,225 school kitchens worked in our country in which 230,144 children were fed, while only 704 such school kitchens with 50,525 children, existed in 1939.

Children's summer resorts and climatic holiday homes at the sea-side offered great help for the protection of children's health. There were 602 such institutions in 1949 through which 161,679 children passed.

Various other measures have also been undertaken, such as the opening of waiting-rooms for the mother and the child at railway stations, compartments for them on nearly all the trains, various other minor facilities in transportation, represent - although they may seem minor ones - a help to the mothers and are doing a great deal to create in the attitude of people a relation due to women and children.

The NFZ was and is a powerful supporting pillar of the Party and people's authorities in the fulfillment of various measures regarding the care of human beings. In spreading the widest possible initiative among women, the NFZ focused mostly its activity upon the assistance to the working women and mothers by opening various children's institutions and developing most varied forms of mutual assistance. The anti-Fascist women's front coordinated more and more its work with the corresponding state agencies

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and appeared as the initiator and assistant of people's authorities in solving numerous and especially questions of social health. Today, there is no form of protection of the mother and the child which has not been comprised and widely taken over by the AFZ organization, in some places with more and in some with less success.

Comrade Radic spoke lengthily about the problem of children's mortality as of one of the most important one, which the AFZ organization will have to pay closer attention to in collaboration with health agencies and to initiate a struggle for raising a healthy and well reared young generation. Although significant results in struggle for the health of children and decrease of mortality among them were obtained, more difficulties will have to be coped with.

Comrade Radic exposed further the tasks which stand before the AFZ organization for fulfillment, in connection with the further bringing up and care of the young generation. Under present conditions, under which the hospital and non-hospital network of maternity wards is still insufficient, the AFZ organizations must aim their activities towards the improvement of consultation wards for women, as the most suitable institution for extending health assistance and giving council to women. Consultation wards should be more popularized. Maternity homes, in the first place for those women whose health or social condition is endangered, are of essential importance in extending assistance to mothers to be. The mothers acquire in those homes fundamental knowledge in hygiene and child care. The organization of such homes, until budget means are ensured for such activities, could be temporarily and voluntarily undertaken by the AFZ organization in compliance with health agencies, because not very extensive financial means are necessary for their maintenance.

A further task of the AFZ organization consists in the proper care and bringing up of children. A service for health protection of children, which should be undertaken by health actives, i.e. women's actives, should be organized in county ambulances. Milk kitchens in cities are of significance for mothers. It is the task of the AFZ to extend, in compliance with health and commercial institutions, the network of milk kitchens, to signalize every negligence and contribute towards a punctual distribution of milk. Children's nurseries, children's homes and colonies are also of important help to the working women-mothers. It is necessary to find a way according to which the mother would acquire the most essential knowledge concerning the care of children's health, struggle against infective diseases, etc.

"To educate the women in the spirit of socialism - Comrade Mara Radic emphasized at the end of her report - to help our Party by such means, is the most essential thing which our organization should do in connection with the bringing up of children. The task is very complicated and demands much persistence and systematic work, because it means a struggle against old conceptions, rooted prejudices, and all that which the old society has left us in inheritance.

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We must struggle for enabling our mothers for such an education of ^{our} children, which will be inspired with the spirit of struggle for building up socialism, which will be connected with the efforts of the entire nation to build as fast as possible such a social order for which hundreds and thousands of our best men have given their lives.

In undertaking this discussion of our tasks in connection with the bringing-up and education of children, we have taken as a symbol Comrade Tito's words, that the children are our most precious capital.

"Let us place all our efforts, all our efficiency and motherly love in educating this our most precious capital in the spirit of the honorable principles for which our peoples are struggle today with our Party and Comrade Tito at the head", ended Mara Radic.

The following persons took part in the discussion which proceeded after Mara Radic's speech: Kata Cmelik from the peasant working cooperative 'Janko Cmelik' from Stara Pazova, Blagojka Deminceva, delegate from Macedonia, Bosa Cvetic, representative of the APZ for Serbia and others, who emphasized mostly during their speeches, on the education of children which can be solved by joint forces of the parents, people's authorities and mass organizations.

The 3rd Congress of the APZ of Yugoslavia was also attended today by our best gynecologists and pediatricists. University Professor, Dr. Franja Durst, one of our best known gynecologists, pointed out to the care which our people's authority is extending to the mother and the child and stressed upon the need of the closest possible collaboration between our physicians and women's organizations in the field. His speech was supplemented by what Dr. Pavel Lunacek from Ljubljana said, who spoke about the large number of forms of assistance which the APZ organizations can offer to pregnant women and to parents. Dr. Niko Scrivanteli, professor of the Medical Faculty of the Zagreb University, emphasized that the efforts of physicians in struggle against mortality of children (especially in the first year of life) would bear fruit only the women, are willing to extend constant and efficient organizational assistance, through their organizations.

The 3rd Congress of the APZ of Yugoslavia ended its work in the afternoon. A resolution on the tasks in prospect and resolution on the care of the young generation were subsequently accepted. After which the new CC APZ was elected in which 189 women have entered. The Executive Committee numbers 28 members with Vida Tomsic as President; Bosa Cvetic, Kata Pejnovic and Mara Naceva, Vice-Presidents and Maria Kos, secretary.

(Borba, October 30, 1950)

SUPPLEMENTSOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL QUESTION IN YUGOSLAVIA.

The struggle for a settlement of the national question was one of the main problems in the political life of the old Yugoslavia during the whole period of its existence, namely from 1918 till 1941. The foundations of the newly established state were to such an extent shaken by the struggle of the oppressed non-Serbian nationalities against the Greater-Serbian hegemonists that a superficial observer could have been under the impression that it was an artificial and incidental construction of entirely heterogeneous nationalities which were put together by force so that the only possible solution would be to separate them and form several separate states instead of one.

The old Yugoslavia had actually come to the fore as a result of the Entente's victory over the Central Powers in World War I, an imperialistic war which, according to Lenin, was supposed to decide whether the world would be ruled by Britain or Germany, by one or the other financial capital.

But the coming into existence of Yugoslavia was only partly due to the above mentioned fact, which was not essential to the establishment of the first common state of South Slavs (except Bulgars), because there is something else of a greater importance than the international constellation under which it was formed. What was more essential is the desire of all the democratic and progressive forces of all nationalities comprised in Yugoslavia to establish a common state, to get united and carry out in that way their historical tasks concerning the struggle for more progressive forms of their social and political life and the building up of a better future.

The history of the peoples of Yugoslavia throughout centuries, namely since the time when they inhabited the areas where they live now, was filled with constant struggle for existence, freedom and independence. It was the struggle against foreign invaders, who tried to capture that relatively small, but extremely valuable part of Europe from the economic, as well as strategic point of view. In spite of all those storms which broke out in those regions including numerous wars and invasions, the peoples of Yugoslavia remained there and formed chiefly during the XIX century several different, although very similar nationalities.

A great number of farsighted men from their history, who were deeply concerned about the tragic fate of the peoples of Yugoslavia, maintained long ago the Union of South Slavs as a best guarantee of the existence, freedom and independence of each nation in particular, as well as of all of them on the whole. Regardless to the fact how naive some of their conceptions were, being sometimes confused or lacking a firm support on the part of definite social forces which might carry them out, they still meant something progressive and sound, which in its essence could be expressed as follows: under the conditions where we live surrounded by the states which are the enemies of our national freedom and independence (Germany, Turkey, Italy, Hungary), there is no other mode of persisting in life for us, the South Slav nations but to get united in order to survive and make progress in life.

Those aspirations were only instigated by the imperialist policy of capitalist states. The small South Slav nations were endangered by the German "Drang nach Osten", while the intentions of the Italian imperialism were gradually more exposed. From the domain of dreams, the aspirations of South Slav nations were brought into the domain of the political practice. The movements for union were stirred up by

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South Slav nations directed against the main obstacle put in their way - Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

All those movements were not strong enough to exercise their influence upon the character of the new state community established in 1918, after the decay of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. It was founded under the strong influence of the Greater-Serbian hegemonistic bourgeoisie headed by monarchy, where - despite all contradictions between them - the Croatian and Slovene bourgeoisies found a protector from their revolutionary masses, which desired to settle their national questions and the question of union in a revolutionary-democratic way. But at that time there was not such a revolutionary party which might be capable of imposing a similar settlement upon the bourgeoisie heading the revolutionary masses.

The common state of the South Slavs was not therefore founded in 1918 on the basis of free agreement reached among the representatives of those nations, but it was established by armed forces of the Greater-Serbian bourgeoisie, which had taken an advantage of its position being the strongest and best organized force closely connected at the same time with the triumphant imperialist block. That is how the old Yugoslavia from the very first day became a country of national oppression, while the struggle for a democratic solution of the national question grew one of the main problems connected with its internal political life.

But the struggle of the progressive social forces of Yugoslavia, in the first place of the Communist Party, which was the most persistent defender of national freedom and equality of the peoples of Yugoslavia, was not directed against Yugoslavia as a state community of the Yugoslav peoples in general, but against the oppressive policy of the Greater-Serbian hegemonist clique and its allies. The progressive social forces of Yugoslavia maintained the union of the peoples of Yugoslavia in a common state community as indispensable, as well as useful and progressive, struggling at the same time for each nationality to get its freedom in it and be equal with other nations it comprised.

Those forces were not strong enough to gain such a Yugoslavia before the outbreak of the World War II. It came to the fore only during the Liberation War of all the peoples of Yugoslavia waged against the fascist invaders, as a result of the victory over them, as well as over the treacherous bourgeoisie.

Under the blows of the fascist-imperialist invaders, the old Yugoslavia was destroyed within a few days. Such a shameful decay was in the first place due to the treason on the part of top state officials, who long before the outbreak of war joined the fifth column. The reactionary bourgeoisie of the old Yugoslavia, Serbian, being in power, as well as Croatian and Slovene acting as its main associates, was in 1936 inclined in its foreign policy towards the center of the world reaction at that time - the fascist Germany. Yugoslav participation in the so called Tri-Partied Pact was a logical finish of such a policy, which was estimated by the reactionary bourgeoisie as a guarantee for its remaining in power, by means of which it carried out the struggle against the forces of revolution in Yugoslavia which were gradually increasing.

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The plan of the reactionary bourgeoisie to join the Hitler "new order" was upset by the events of March 27, 1941. Thereupon, of course, the actual situation in regard to the Yugoslavia's capability of resisting the fascist invasion could not be changed, the key positions in the army, as well as in the state apparatus being held by the fifth column; but the strength of the democratic and patriotic forces in Yugoslavia was revealed on that occasion, as well as their readiness to wage a struggle against the fascist invaders. Those democratic and patriotic forces led by the CPY had chosen another way of solving the vital problems of the peoples of Yugoslavia in the World War II; they were determined to struggle to death and life against the invading fascism. On March 27, 1941 they could only indicate what their attitude was and which path they were inclined to take, while within a few months later they proceeded steadily towards a complete victory over the fascist invaders.

Under the occupation of the fascist invader since 1941, the peoples of Yugoslavia were in a very difficult position, the worse probably than ever before in their history. The difficulty consisted on the one hand in the strength and cruelty of the occupier, whose future plans were aimed at the extirpation of all the peoples of Yugoslavia being considered as "less valuable nations", while on the other, which had still more aggravated the situation on the whole, they had undertaken everything they could in order to disunite the peoples of Yugoslavia, and incite quarrel and fratricide with the assistance of domestic traitors.

The fascist invaders who occupied Yugoslavia took a great advantage from the fact that the old Yugoslavia was a weak state incapable of offering resistance, which was in the first place due to the unsettled national question, being in itself a characteristic of the quite reactionary policy pursued by the ruling Greater-Serbian bourgeoisie. They especially used the feelings which the national oppression had raised in the minds of the people.

As a matter of fact, the fascist invaders did not simply occupy Yugoslavia. They had split it up in their effort to instigate quarrel between the two biggest nationalities of Yugoslavia, the Serbs and Croats supplying at the same time the reactionaries of both nations with arguments for inciting chauvinist hatred. They pretended that their occupation of Croatia meant the liberation of Croats and even established the so called Independent State of Croatia. Bosnia and Hercegovina was included into it, that part of Yugoslavia which used to be in the course of many years robbed by both Greater-Serbian and Greater-Croatian bourgeoisie being appropriated by both of them as a domain of their exclusive government, as well as pillage.

Apart from all that, the fascist occupiers incited the massacres of Ustashi, which were followed by those committed by Chetniks because they believed that such bloodshed would take place in Yugoslavia that their peoples would not have either strength or time forwaging any sort of a struggle against the occupiers giving them a possibility of using quietly the economic power of Yugoslavia for carrying on the war.

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Such a policy of the occupiers, in the first place of the German fascist imperialists, represented a great danger which impeded the rising in Yugoslavia, and there is no doubt that from the very beginning the struggle was very difficult. But the progressive, democratic forces of Yugoslavia prevailed, so they succeeded in turning the occupiers' arguments which they attempted to use as a cause for fratricide into a moving force of the rising. Those forces did not only prevent the occupiers from creating of Yugoslavia a bleeding muddle of mutual massacres of brotherly nations, but they turned the country into a scene of gigantic struggle against the foreign occupiers and domestic reactionaries who were in the service of the occupiers, the country of revolution, where the peoples of Yugoslavia became the foundation of their new state community.

The Liberation war carried out by the peoples of Yugoslavia against the fascist oppressors was a section of the war waged by the anti-Hitler coalition against the German imperialism, which undertook a war aimed at world domination. In that war the main object was to defeat the German imperialism, to destroy its force, to eliminate the threat which represented a danger to the whole mankind. The peoples of Yugoslavia were faithful allies in that respect and contributed more than anybody could have demanded from them for the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition.

But for the peoples of Yugoslavia this war was of a much greater significance than a common war for national liberation. It meant the struggle against the old Yugoslavia, or to define it more precisely - against all that the old Yugoslavia represented, namely: national inequality, capitalist exploitation and deprivation of political rights of the broad people's masses. Nobody would have been capable of inciting them for fighting, unless they had a clear prospect of a better future. It is quite natural that such a prospect could have been given to them by the Communist Party alone, which already in the old Yugoslavia had carried out the struggle against the Greater-Serbian hegemonistic bourgeoisie and its reactionary allies from the ranks of non-Serbian nations' bourgeoisie.

During the Liberation War all the old bourgeois parties revealed their real aspect. When it was a matter of the nations' fate, of the future of all the nations of Yugoslavia, the bourgeois parties of all those nations had only one thing in their minds: how to save the bourgeois government, by means of what sort of political combinations to rescue themselves from that danger and seize power once more. Therefore they cooperated with the occupiers aiming also to destroy the national liberation movement in that way on the one hand, while on the other to secure for themselves better positions for the future struggle against the rest of the parties in their sharing of power.

In contrast to this treacherous policy of bourgeoisie, the national liberation movement waged a liberation war supported by all the progressive and democratic forces, gained strength through fighting and spread over the whole of Yugoslavia. The experience of the people itself gained during the war led them to join the ranks of its gradually increased number of supporters, who were prepared to wage war against both treacherous bourgeoisie and against invading fascism, being aware of the fact that such a movement alone could secure a happier future to all the peoples of Yugoslavia.

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That was exactly the reason why the national liberation movement opened such perspectives to all the peoples of Yugoslavia, why it linked them strongly in the course of the struggle, that they became brothers, making it possible to succeed with the slogan of brotherhood and unity, which was triumphant over the cruel chauvinism inspired by the occupiers through their hirings. Instead of being mutually destroyed on the account of the fascist oppressors, the peoples of Yugoslavia joined together in their common struggle against them realizing that their national existence, as well as future would be pending upon the issue of that struggle. They also came out openly against the so-called Yugoslav government in the exile, that protector of Draza Mihajlovic who was in fact the ally of the occupiers, but not of the anti-Hitler coalition.

During the Liberation War, the peoples of Yugoslavia had laid the foundations of their new state community based upon the equality of nations and the people's authority, according to the decisions taken by the Second Session of the Anti-fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ).

In that way the national question was chiefly solved in Yugoslavia during the war already. It was solved by its peoples headed by the Communist party; it was solved in their armed struggle, which was at the same time the Liberation War against the fascist invaders and the National Revolution directed against the reactionary treacherous bourgeoisie. Through their freely elected representatives, the peoples of Yugoslavia had decided to overthrow the old Yugoslavia, the country of national oppression; but, they also decided to prevent certain reactionaries both in the country and among the emigration abroad from carrying out their plans for the splitting of Yugoslavia into several separate states, which was the idea of certain extremely important factors, especially in Great Britain and America. That is how they have saved the state community of the peoples of Yugoslavia for themselves and the generations to come; this time it has been based upon the equality of its nations, which is a guarantee of its solidarity and a better future.

Undoubtedly, such a solution of the national question was a fresh stimulus for the liberation struggle of the peoples of Yugoslavia. They all had a clear idea of their struggles' prospects. It was a new, in another way democratic and federal Yugoslavia, for the first time in history their real common fatherland, which was gained by them representing a guarantee of freedom and equality of each nation, as well as progress and well-being of all. This aim was worth sufferings and sacrifices.

II

A thorough democratic solution of the national question in Yugoslavia was possible because the peoples of Yugoslavia had realized a better and more just social order through revolution. They had abolished the bourgeoisie and established the people's authorities - the authority of the working people headed by the working class. The establishment of the people's authorities in Yugoslavia was carried out in its own way, its form being original, and socialist in its essence.

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It was established, or in fact it grew out simultaneously with the development of the revolution from temporary bodies founded at the very beginning of the armed rising and were turned into permanent bodies of the new authorities, which was formed already during the war from the village national liberation committees through the anti-fascist councils of various countries and the Anti-fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia.

Thanks to a decisive victory of the working people, which revolutionary efforts directed towards the liberation of the country proved to be successful when the new, national democratic authority was founded, the most democratic solution of the national question became possible. It was actually solved in full freedom of self-determination of each nation without anybody's or any sort of pressure.

One and a half year prior to the victory over the fascist Germany and its allies, the peoples of Yugoslavia had laid the foundations of their people's state (Jajce, November 29, 1943). It is quite obvious why at that stage already, when the first decisions about the establishment of the new Yugoslavia were taken, the solution of the national question was based upon the right of each people's self-determination. Not a single nation has used its right to depart from others and establish a separate state. Through their representatives all the nations had unanimously accepted the idea of Yugoslavia as their common state based on the principles of a people's democracy, as well as of the national equality. In that way the Democratic Federative Yugoslavia was founded comprising six federal units. The actual state of affairs in Yugoslavia was in that way confirmed, together with the achievements of the liberation and revolutionary struggle of all its nations.

It is worth while mentioning that these historical decisions were taken without any preliminary agreement reached with the Allies (either in the East or the West), which naturally was met by reaction on both sides. Those in the West realized that a new, anti-imperialist force, capable of hindering various imperialist plans in regard to that part of the world, was being established in the Balkans, which should not be recognized formally, although some sort of a contact should be made with it because of its role played in the war against the fascist Germany. Those in the East - USSR - considered the decisions taken at Jajce as a "knife hit into the back of the Soviet Union". At that time it was incredible how the Soviet Union, which betrayed the small nations in their struggle for national freedom and democracy, could take such an attitude towards the decisions of the peoples who were firmly determined to succeed in that struggle. It was difficult then to prognosticate that the USSR was prepared to reach an agreement with the imperialists - although not worked out in writing, but simply a "gentlemen's agreement" - on the division of spheres of influence in the Balkans. Evidently, such a plan of the USSR, which carried out a policy of a big power taking care only of the firmness of the anti-fascist coalition to such an extent that it neglected the achievements of the revolutionary struggles of other peoples, which were not "quantitatively negligible", not even for the USA or Great Britain.

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Therefore Yugoslavia is the only people's democratic state in the Eastern Europe which was not established on the basis of agreements of the "big Allies", or the policy of some of them, but it came to the fore as a result of the revolution carried out by our own forces in the course of the last war; owing to the betrayal of the bourgeoisie as a class, our revolution had to be connected with the National Liberation War of the peoples of Yugoslavia waged against the fascist oppressors.

That is the reason why Yugoslavia was able to confuse the imperialists' forecasts (but today we have the right to put a question: whether of the imperialists' alone?) concerning the Allies agreement made at Yalta for holding up the process of the revolution, or even more, to stop it by imposing the monarchy in Yugoslavia. The leadership of the National Liberation Movement had temporarily agreed to a compromise with the king's government in establishing the regency and admitting Subasic and others into the government of the Democratic Federative Yugoslavia. But the political and material forces of the National Liberation Movement leadership were such that it could carry out its designs despite all protests and resignations of the imperialist agents in the government, so that only six months after the end of war it carried out elections for the Constituent Assembly which proclaimed Yugoslavia to be a republic and issued the Constitution.

By means of the Constitution of the Federative PR of Yugoslavia all the achievements of the revolution of the peoples of Yugoslavia were legalized definitely and recognized on the international scale, including the equality of its nations.

This federation of the Yugoslav peoples comprises six equal people's republics: Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro. The PR of Serbia comprises two autonomous regions: Vojvodina and Kosovo and Metohija, because there are considerable national minorities in those parts living in compact places, such as Hungarians, Rumanians, Slovaks and Albanians.

The federation of the Yugoslav peoples is a state-legal form of a correctly settled national question, which was solved in accordance with Marxist-Leninism - that guide for action of the Communist party of Yugoslavia both in waging war and in Revolution, as well as in the building up of the people's democratic state - that new form of a state in a transitional period from capitalism towards communism. But we have till now pointed out only that which refers to the Yugoslav federation in general. Furthermore we would like to say what are its characteristics; first of all, a broad conception upon which it has been based - thorough, fully applied internationalism and democratism in its functioning.

This characteristic of Yugoslavia is a result of the developments of the Liberation War and the Revolution. The peoples of Yugoslavia had seized arms at the invitation of the CP, which was the leading force of the whole rising. But each nation rose for itself, separately from the others; in addition to that each of them had passed their own path from the first diverse activities and insignificant clashes to mass risings which involved the broad people's masses. They were all under the same circumstances - under the fascist occupation, but it took either longer or a short time until the CP call was met by full support on the part of the people who joined the rising from the ranks of various nationalities. In other words, it was necessary,

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apart from constant political activities in connection with the disclosing of the enemies opposed to the rising, that the people's masses of various nationalities gain their own experience under the occupation in order to realize that an armed rising was the only path leading towards national liberation and a better future. The strength of our Revolution exactly consists in the fact that it had deeply affected each nationality and risen it to fight to death and life, being called upon to settle its own fate in those difficult days, which in spite of all that gave an opportunity to those who had enough courage, persistence and were prepared for sacrifice of getting rid of slavery and misery. All the nations of Yugoslavia had enough strength to take that path, as well as to create necessary means for that purpose. Each nation, had e.g. formed its own partisan units and army, its authoritative agencies from the lowest to the upper ones, developed their own press, opened schools, etc., etc. Not a single nation did impose upon the other its ways in the establishment of its institutions and other bodies, but liberated itself and created such circumstances under which its freedom could be best protected. They offered help to each other in the course of this struggle consolidating their unity and brotherhood; in this way new prospects were opened for their life in a community. Their common struggle against a common enemy made the peoples of Yugoslavia to become brothers, the lack of confidence disappeared and hope was risen in the minds of the broad people's masses that a new community based on complete equality was possible.

The Liberation War and the Revolution were therefore a "historical creation" of each nationality of Yugoslavia in particular and of all of them in general; as it is a well known fact, the Communist Party had only summoned all their forces by establishing a common state based upon the working people authority and equality of all nations. These characteristics of Yugoslavia are the result of its origine: Yugoslavia was born during the revolution, which solved the fundamental questions concerning the future of each nationality.

There is no leading nationality in it, not even the first one among the equals, although the relationship of the amount of their population might lead the "theoreticians" who are in favour of a "theory" about the "elder brother" and a "leading nation", which became a cult in the Soviet Union, to put it into practice here. There are, for example, several times more Serbs in it than Slovenes, Macedonians or Montenegrins; in addition to that, Serbs suffered much more casualties than any other nationality, but, in spite of all that, nobody ever dreamed of promoting the Serbs into a leading nation. That "theory" is non-Marxist in general, being especially dangerous in those states, which proclaimed as a leading nation exactly that nation which until recently exercised oppression upon other nations. We maintain that the Russian theoreticians have made an enormous mistake in that respect, but we shall refer to that later on.

Furthermore, each nationality embraced in the Yugoslav federation has a possibility of establishing its own state regardless to its number or likeness in comparison with other nations. Montenegrins, for example, have the same statute as Serbs, although being a small nation, very like the Serbian both in regard to its origine and language.

This can be the best illustration of broadmindedness in comprehension of principles concerning selfdetermination and real equality among big and small nations in socialism.

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Bosnia and Hercegovina can offer the best example of the solution of national problem in Yugoslavia being not based upon patterns or models, but on the contrary, on reality, the circumstances resulting from the difficult past of the peoples of Yugoslavia. It has not been established as a republic owing to its particular national characteristics. Its population is partly either Serbian or Croat belonging to two nations which were formed long ago, and partly Moslem of Slav origin, who are chiefly undetermined from the nationalist point of view. It was not also established as a separate people's republic with a prospect for its population to form some new Bosnian nationality either in the near or in the distant future.

It was impossible to divide Bosnia and Hercegovina between Serbia and Croatia because of the different nationalities it comprises. It was also not possible to annex it as an autonomous region either to Serbia or to Croatia without raising suspicion or questions on the part of Croats or Serbs respectively. Such a solution would be still more inapplicable in regard to the Moslems, who represent a considerable amount of population, because in that case they might have a feeling of being exposed to some sort of pressure in regard to their national determination.

On the occasion of settling the position of Bosnia and Hercegovina within the framework of the Yugoslav federation, the following had to be taken into consideration: first, its population wishes should be satisfied; second, any attempt of raising a lack of confidence between the Serbs and Croats should be eliminated; thirdly, Moslems should be given a possibility of free national determination. A satisfactory solution has been reached. The position occupied by Bosnia and Hercegovina in the Yugoslav federation is a result of the application of democratic principles in the solution of the national question, as well as of a deep understanding for the complexity of that problem, which bore a negative effect upon the mutual relations between Serbs and Croats in the past. In this way, there is no longer a cause of disagreement, so that the federation of Yugoslavia has been consolidated.

The reality about each republic having its own personnel at her disposal is due to the fact that all the nations had participated in the Liberation War and the Revolution, which awoke, instigated and moved to action in the political life the broad people's masses. If we would examine who has been occupying the leading positions in each of our people's republics included in the Yugoslav federation, we would realize that they all come from their own republic, belong to its nations, participated in the political struggle of their nations for freedom even before the war, and especially headed it during the Liberation War and the Revolution.

The problem of national cadres is of a great importance in general, but especially in those countries where recollections of national oppression are still fresh. Such a cadre, who comes from the ranks of the people among whom it works, will be closer linked with the people and will be capable of moving the masses and activating them much more quickly to take part in the building up of their republic and the federation. This cadre would furthermore carry on the struggle against the remnants of former exploiters easier and more efficaciously; the struggle against those who still maintain the lack of confidence among other nations, and towards the authorities of the working people; those who attempt to instigate the bourgeois nationalism under the mask of the struggle waged on behalf of the neglected nations try to carry out the struggle against the people's democratic government.

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One of the characteristics of the FPRY from its very beginning was that it had its essential cadres from the ranks of each nationality. This is at the same time a great force by means of which the peoples of Yugoslavia have within a relatively short period of time succeeded in overcoming numerous difficulties and defeating the enemies of the people quite successfully.

The Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia consists of 6 equal people's republics, which differ from the economic, as well as cultural point of view. This is resulting from different circumstances under which the people in various republics lived in the past. In fact, they are very much unequal. Slovenia, e.g. is much ahead of Macedonia in both respects. If Yugoslavia would be actually a bourgeois republic, then it would be inevitable that more developed republics would exploit the backward ones. The federative order could not alter that fact, because in accordance with the laws concerning the capitalist production and exchange of goods those republics which productivity of work is higher would draw an extra profit out of the underdeveloped republics. There would be a tendency towards maintaining such a state of affairs forever.

In the FPRY it has been possible to proclaim political and legal equality of all the six republics being one of the achievements of the revolution, but the actual inequality in both economic and cultural life could not be abolished by a decree. At the time being, this inequality is of transitional character on the one hand, while on the other it does not cause the exploitation of backward republics by the more developed ones.

In the FPRY the authority is in the hands of the working people, apart from the fundamental means of production, communications, banks and almost the whole of trading. In that way the state controls the key points in economy, the working people is building up socialism, governing the planned economy, abolishing the chaos in the economic life and subordinating it gradually more and more to the will of the people. This, of course, does not mean that automatically it became impossible for one nation to exploit the other, not even in socialism. That is to say that the exploitation of a man by man is impossible under socialism, but the exploitation of one nation by another is still possible even in socialism, provided that the principles of capitalist exchange of goods are still observed in the mutual economic relations. In accordance with laws, those nations which productivity of work is lower should by all means pay taxes to the nation with a higher productivity of work - this is simply due to the fact that its products required more labour than those it received in exchange. This possibility should not become a reality if those nations are so united in a community that they represent a single economic area where uniform economic policy is being applied. In other words: this would not be put into practice if a socialist state fixes salaries and wages uniform for the whole territory and controls the socialist accumulation so that the inequalities among nations would be smoothed up.

Such is exactly the policy of the FPRY. FPRY represents an uniform economic area, where both wages and salaries are uniform on its whole territory, while the socialist accumulation is being concentrated in a common fund, which is being expended in accordance with a definite policy of the state leadership. Its policy has been set up by the Five Year Plan.

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Brotherly and truly unselfish aid offered to both economically and culturally backward republics has ceased, as well as accelerated the development of their means of production without holding back the further development of more developed republics, which on the whole means that the community on the whole was at a gain and that the socialist construction^{W/S} speeded up in all respects. The policy applied by the FFY leadership has been directed towards the actual liquidation of inequalities, that inheritance of the past. This can be only achieved by the building up of socialism, which has become the aim of life and struggle of the peoples of Yugoslavia at the present time.

A federative order of a state, even in socialism, is not yet a sufficient guarantee for each nationality to be able of managing its own affairs without a tutor. Under socialism it depends upon the stage reached by the socialist democracy, to what extent it is being applied in practice, but not how much is being spoken about it.

A socialist democracy means a broad participation of the people's masses in the state administration, which in socialism is of a great significance to the further development of the society, although being of a transitional character.

A socialist state is, just as any other state, an agency of a class government. It is a mean held in the possession of the proletariat applied for the carrying out of its class interests. That is exactly the reason why it is a state of a new type, which is essentially different from all the other types of states ever known by the history.

In contrast to all the other previous types of states (slaveholding, feudal, capitalist) which were merely the agencies of the exploiters class for maintaining a great majority of the people in subordination and exploited by an inconsiderable minority, a socialist state is an agency of the class which was till recently exploited and is therefore defending the interests of a great majority of the people from the former exploiters. But this is not the only difference existing between the former types of states and the state of a new type, a socialist state.

While all the classes of exploiters were aiming at making their rule, as well as their state, indefinite, the proletariat is aiming at abolishing the class government and setting up a communist society, a society without class differentiations, which means that there will be no state, that there would be no ruling over men, but only over things.

Therefore all those measures which are being undertaken by a socialist state in all the fields of social activities are aimed at the creating of suitable conditions for the withering away of the state.

The transition from capitalism towards communism, namely towards a society without class differentiations, is being carried out through the struggle against the remnants of capitalism both in economy and the minds of the people, that is to say in the course of a process of establishing new relationship in production, new social relationship, and finally which is more essential than anything else a new socialist man. In the course of that whole process, the state does play a very significant part, because, first of all, it controls the means of production on the one hand, while on the other it directs the funds of social accumulation; finally, all necessary measures are being undertaken through its apparatus directed towards the carrying out of the tasks concerning the socialist construction.

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The socialist democracy does stimulate the creative initiative of the working masses, it strengthens their sense of responsibility for the fate of a socialist community, it educates the people in the spirit of socialism, it makes them to become deliberate builders of a new world, and not mere performers of directives received from "above". The building up of socialism should be accompanied by numerous forms of a socialist democracy in the field of its economic life. Under such a political regime a society without class differentiations can be built and the state withered away. Such a regime does represent not only a highly developed stage of affairs in the means of production, but a higher standard of the socialist social consciousness.

The question of socialist democracy, the forms of its development and extension are of great importance to a state in transitional period from capitalism towards socialism in general, but it is even still more important to a socialist state which comprises several nationalities. As it is the case in each federal state, the federal government is in charge of certain functions, which represent a part of the federated states sovereign rights, but are handed over to the common state's competence in a socialist federation too. All those questions are set up by the Constitution concerning both the federation and the federated states.

federation

But how a socialist / would function, to what extent its Statute will be put into practice, it depends in the first place on the ruling forces in a federation, its communist party interpretation and application of a socialist democracy. Socialism, undoubtedly, demands a uniform economic policy, a uniform plan of economic construction which should be directed from one center. But the necessity of directing the socialist construction from one center does not necessitate the existence of a rigid centralism, which has a tendency of being turned into tutorship suppressing any sort of initiative on the part of the federated states; under such circumstances their rights guaranteed by the Constitution would remain on paper merely. There is little hope for the national rights of each nationality represented in a federation to be observed, especially if one of the nations has taken the lead and is dominating the others, because in that case it does not only become the leading, but the commanding state, which should be obeyed by the other states, allegedly in the name of socialism.

Of course, if the socialist democracy is more developed, there is less danger for such things to occur, because the practice of a socialist democracy is inevitably maintained in the mutual relations of federated nations in a common state, provided that each of them enjoys equal rights. On the basis of these equal rights each republic deals with its own affairs in accordance with the Constitution, observing simultaneously the main principles upon which their common state is based on. If this was impossible, what would then be the meaning of the great principle of Marxist-Leninism of each nations right to self-determination? A nation joins a socialist federation maintaining to be able of securing its full national development in that way. That is the reason why it passes over some of its rights into the competence of their common state, but it does not thus renounce its right to withdraw from that community; especially it maintains the right to discuss on equal terms about the common affairs of the state community, as well as to take decision in that connection; it will also deal with its own affairs foreseen by the constitution and in accordance with its particular circumstances.

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In other words, the necessity of directing the main affairs of the community in a federated state from one center does not mean a violation of national rights, but on the contrary, that is indispensable for the progress of all of them provided that the principles of the socialist democracy are being observed.

The above thesis has the best proof in the example of the Yugoslav Federation. Its nations got united through their common struggle for independence, freedom and the building up of a new socialist society. Their unity does not frustrate their individual development, but is enabling each nationality to develop its own creative forces.

Both in the practice, as well as in the Constitution, it can be noticed that the main problems concerning the common state policy in the Yugoslav Federation are being directed from one center, but this practice does not represent a rigid centralism in a form of protectorship of republics: it is a democratic management of the common affairs of the community. Such sort of management means mutual consultations and discussions, persuasions in each particular case, although, according to the Constitution, orders could be simply issued. This method of work proved to be quite successful securing the efficacious carrying out of taken decisions.

A rigid bureaucrat can maintain alone that the authority of the center would be affected, or even loosen the management of common state affairs if discussions with the republics take place. The Yugoslav practice proves just the opposite. Such a system applied in management does only strengthen the authority of the center, not only as the authority itself, but from the moral and political point of view, because in that way the people from various republics are being trained, they learn how to understand each measure from several points of view, as well as how to realize the problems concerning the struggle in the transitional period, to grasp the full meaning of its process and finally to be able to express their own ideas theoretically.

In addition to that, such a method of management represents the best protection against the harmful tendencies, both centralistic and narrow-patriotic at the same time, because people inclined to issuing of bureaucratic orders are being taught how the management of common state affairs can be done without issuing orders from the center, while the petty-bourgeois elements cannot any longer complain about the center and accept each order from the center with suspicion. It is a well known fact that both of these tendencies are quite common in any federation, including the socialist one, so that it depends upon the ability of the political leadership of a socialist federation to suppress those tendencies by their democratic and firm management without letting them hinder the regular functioning of the federation.

Furthermore, the method applied in carrying out of common measures throughout the federation is quite particular in case of Yugoslav Federation. There are, of course, certain functions which are being carried out directly, such as the affairs of the federal ministries of national defence, communications, foreign trade, etc. But even in those case the suggestions of various republics are not being ignored, they are also consulted and asked for approval. The mutual understanding and close cooperation are still more obvious in the management of affairs concerning both the federation and the republics, such as in connection with problems of investments, planned production, division of trained cadres, and so on.

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Such an attitude of confidence and cooperation is bound to give the people the feeling of treating the problems of the whole community; they also become to some extent responsible for all the state business without making bureaucratic differentiations between the federal and republican affairs, because such a division can exist only in the heads of bureaucrats, who do not realize that in the course of the socialist construction they both belong to one main and complete entirety.

Sound relations between the center and the republics in the Yugoslav federation are best expressed in the field of education and culture. All the republics are entirely independent in that respect not only in accordance with the Constitution, but also in the practice. This is not difficult to understand if we bear in mind the fact that exactly in this respect each nationality has its own characteristics which make them different one from another. Any attempt which might be made towards issuing uniform decrees in that connection would be imposing something upon one nationality which is not in conformity with the state of affairs in regard to its cultural level, or which might be frustrating its normal development being in its essence opposed to its inheritance, or specific national forms. One of the characteristics of the Yugoslav socialist democracy consists in its attitude towards the problems of culture. It gave broad possibilities to the people and each nationality in particular, to build up its culture freely and independently; namely, to build a culture which would be national in regard to its form and socialist in its essence being based upon the general principles of a socialist culture.

Let us sum up this what was stated here: the peoples of Yugoslavia, led by the communist party of Yugoslavia have carried out a Revolution during the Liberation War, which aims and main forces are socialist. They have established their specific form of the working people's authority - a people's democratic authority, that new form of the dictatorship of proletariat. Only in this way labour could have been liberated from the capitalist's yoke definitely, socialism built up being in itself an epoch of the history leading towards a society without class differentiations. Through the struggle against the fascist occupiers and the treacherous bourgeoisie, the peoples of Yugoslavia have in a revolutionary way altered the character of the authorities, as well as their mutual relations. In contrast to the old Yugoslavia, which was a dowry of the Greater-Serbian hegemonistic bourgeoisie, the new Yugoslavia has become the community of equal peoples by the free will of their nations. In this way have the peoples of Yugoslavia obtained the essential things required for their further development - the authority of the working people and national freedom and equality.

As soon as such a federation of the peoples of Yugoslavia was established, it had new prospects for a free, creative life, good prospects for the building up of socialism, which is in itself a great achievement of their history. Furthermore, such a federation of Yugoslavia is a great advantage to all the Balkans giving a reliable possibility for the unification of all the small nations in the Balkans in a common state. The nations living in the Balkans have suffered very much till the present because of their disunion. They were all the time as a toy in the hands of the imperialists who used to instigate them to quarrel among them. There are very few nations in Europe who depend upon each other as it is the case with the nations living in the Balkans. This is due to the common defence of their integrity on the one hand, while on the other to their both economic and cultural development.

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During the last war already, Yugoslavia inaugurated the policy of collaboration with the rest of the peoples on the Balkans and their liberation movements. It considered that such a policy could lead towards closer cooperation after the war, which would be a turning point in the history of the Balkans. Such a state of affairs would enable the establishment of a Balkan socialist federation or confederation, which was the ideal of the most eminent leaders of the workers' movements in the Balkans.

The attitude of the new Yugoslavia taken towards Bulgaria, and especially towards Albania, reveals to what extent it welcomed that cooperation and offered unselfish brotherly aid to both countries.

Communist party of Yugoslavia has assisted the CP of Albania to be established, it helped it to instigate the people of Albania to take arms and fight, to form its army, to build up its authority, on the whole to establish the new people's democratic Albania. In this way the brotherly relations between the peoples of Yugoslavia and the people of Albania were established during the war. After the end of war such cooperation and assistance was still more extended, despite sabotage on the part of various disguised and unconcealed enemies (Enver Xoxha was among the first, who cunningly succeeded to disguised himself speaking about mutual friendship and gratefulness to Yugoslavia, while Naku Siru was among the latter). The socialist Yugoslavia which did not have anything in abundance did not hesitate to send machines, consumer goods, trained cadres, etc. to assist Albania to strengthen it economically and consolidate politically, because it was poor and underdeveloped from the economic point of view. The leading Albanian officials have given much proof of it. The Soviet press itself pointed out to Yugoslavia as an example of socialist cooperation in regard to its attitude towards Albania.

Everything was stopped after the Cominform Resolution, which gave an opportunity to Enver Xoxha and his clique to expose their real aspect of political adventurers and enemies of the real interests of the Albanian people. Although Yugoslavia had sent to Albania arms, machinery, food, consumer goods, etc. in value of over 2 billion dinars; although it had coordinated its plans with that of Albania, abolished customs, equalized currency, had a tendency of speeding up the economic development of Albania - all that was said to have been a "colonization policy of Tito's Trotskyist clique".

Such a policy of the Albanian leaders has inflicted great damage to the Albanian people in the first place, because nobody else has lost as much as it did owing to such criminal policy of its leaders.

The establishment of brotherly relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria received a still more serious blow by the same Resolution.

The peoples of Yugoslavia did not only support their government's policy towards Bulgaria, but they welcomed it being aware of the fact that it led towards the establishment of brotherly links, economic, as well as cultural, and so on, that they were directed towards the establishment of a common socialist federation with the brotherly people of Bulgaria.

The Bled agreement, the Treaty of Friendship, cooperation and mutual aid attained between FPRY and the PR of Bulgaria was a step towards a happier future of all the South Slav nations.

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Present leaders of Bulgaria have renounced to carry out the policy of the Bulgarian people. They have simply become tools in the hands of the Soviet Government. Therefore they could break off the agreement unilaterally and without any reason and become the enemies of the socialist Yugoslavia. The Bulgarian people will never forgive them this betrayal, because there is one thing which is beyond any doubt: brotherly cooperation of all the South Slav nations till their common state would be established is a best guarantee of the economic and cultural development of all of them, of their freedom and integrity, of the peace in the Balkans and against the interference of big power into their affairs.

III.

The conflict between the CC CPSU(b) and CPY is, among other things the dispute about the national question, which was bound to be put on the agenda in connection with the development of socialism and the working class in the whole series of countries outside the USSR. That conflict, of course, was not just incidental. It has been the result of the CC CPSU(b) practice, that main factor in the USSR, in regard to other communist parties, in the first place socialist ones, which was not at all in accordance with the theory of Marxist-Leninism, but on the contrary, meant its revisionism.

It is also not at all insignificant that this conflict broke off between the CC CPSU(b) and CPY. The Communist Party of Yugoslavia has solved the national question in a revolutionary way by establishing a federal state of equal nationalities of Yugoslavia. We have already spoken about its practice, functioning, etc. The policy of the CPY in regard to the national question has been based upon the principles of Marxist-Leninism during the period of the struggle for power, as well as in the course of the socialist construction. It was and has remained to be consistently internationalist. It is the policy of actual collaboration and brotherly solidarity of the working class and the rest of the workers of all the peoples in their common struggle for the fulfilment of present tasks, as well as for the final cause of the international workers movement. Such was its policy prior to the World War II, during the last war and has been continued after the seizing of power, when it became the ruling party of the new socialist state - FPRY.

Such a party had moral strength and boldness to oppose the CC CPSU(b), because it maintain that the practice of CC CPSU(b) towards other states which liberated themselves from the imperialist slavery was incorrect, having nothing in common with the Marxist-Leninism and therefore represented an obstacle put in the way of the development of socialism in the world.

CC CPSU(b) had taken an attitude which it has not yet abandoned, but which is lacking very much of a principled point of view, it has been avoiding the very mentioning of the main problem, the cause of the whole conflict in its effort to conceal its hegemonistic tendencies from the very beginning pretending to be worried about "the situation in the CP of Yugoslavia". When it was met by opposition, CC CPSU(b) had overnight made some sort of a communist forum out of nine communist parties, members of the Cominform, although it was not supposed to be anything like that, according to its Declaration. Then

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it attempted to abolish the leadership of one party and / government of one state, which in other words meant a rude interference in the internal affairs of other nations. Afterwards, when even that action failed, CC CPSU(b) instigated an infuriating campaign of slanders and lies against the socialist Yugoslavia; furthermore, it inaugurated an economic blockade of Yugoslavia, organized comical trials (such as in Budapest and Sofia) and on the top of all that used threats and armed demonstrations in order to ruin the socialist Yugoslavia and carry out its hegemonistic ends.

But in spite of all that has been done in that respect, this conflict cannot be cancelled from the life of the present revolutionary movement regardless to the efforts of the CC CPSU(b) to make noise about "Yugoslavia being turned into a fascist country", or "its passing over into the camp of the imperialists" or anything else which surpassed even the authors of the worse capitalist press and was written by the Cominform scribblers. Although such a big party as CPSU(b) has been involved together with its satellites all over the world, the efforts will be useless. This conflict is a result of an inevitable development and victory of socialism in the world, as well as of the revisionist practice of the first and most powerful socialist state. Therefore it cannot be settled merely by rude words, or slandering and cheating, but by the further development and practice of the international workers' movement in which both CPY and CPSU(b) play their own parts.

Till the World War II there was only one socialist state in the whole world - the USSR, which, although having been surrounded by the capitalist world, carried out its historical functions being the fortress of the world proletarian revolution, the hope of all the exploited and oppressed, or enslaved peoples, of all those who were suffering under the imperialist yoke.

Following the World War II, thanks in the first place to the strength of the USSR and its part played during the struggle against the fascist-imperialist aggressor, the aspect of the whole world has been considerably changed. Socialism has not come out of the war weakened, as the Western imperialists expected it, but on the contrary, it grew stronger. Apart from the USSR, certain other states appeared on the scene, which were liberated from the imperialist yoke and took a path towards the socialist construction. Such a process could, of course, not be held up, because the forces of socialism in the world are being increased, especially in the colonial and semi-colonial countries of Asia, where imperialism is receiving the heaviest blows just at the present time.

The further development of socialism, as well as its latest historical achievements both in Asia and Europe, has imposed the question of mutual relations among the socialist states, among the nations which have liberated themselves from the imperialist oppression and exploitation.

In those countries, proletariat has become the leader of the nation (it has constituted itself as a nation, as Marx used to say), so that it is heading the nation in its struggle for the building up of a society without class differentiations - a communist society. All those peoples struggle for a common cause their social ideal being identical.

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The question now is: how to establish, which path to take in order to realize that common ideal, the world communism? Obviously, this cannot be done by a decree or a dictate of a "leading nation", despite the fact that it is the biggest of all and first to take that path towards the establishment of socialism, but through a long practice of developing various relations among the socialist nations, because in that way any lack of mutual confidence would disappear, while cooperation in both economic and cultural fields would be started leading towards their collaboration, abolishment of state boundaries and finally their federation.

On what basis should their mutual cooperation in the fields of economy, policy, foreign policy, military questions and culture should be worked out in regard to the relationships among the socialist countries? In its essence, this is the national question, when it is a matter of nationalities in socialism, their mutual relations and cooperation in the course of the struggle for the building up of a communist society. It is quite characteristic why the Soviet theoreticians do not pay any attention to this problem, although they should lead the way relying on their rich experience gained during many years of life and practice in a socialist state with numerous nationalities. They keep silence about it, in spite of the fact that nowadays it is no longer just a matter of principles, but it is of an enormous practical political importance regarding the international workers movement. On the other hand, they try to disguise the reality by talking about "unselfish aid of the Soviet Union", which in fact behaves towards the other socialist countries as a representative of a big power and maintains to be obeyed by smaller and weaker ones.

It would be naive to think that their mutual relations might be developed by themselves, that the identity of aims of proletariat in various socialist states would automatically lead them to the establishment of such relations, which would be in accordance with the interests of the workers' movements on the whole, with the interests of the revolution and socialism. The party being the vanguard of proletariat should play a decisive role in settling correct relations among the socialist states. It should deal with that problem and find its solution in conformity with the whole development of revolution, its interests, because the national question is now just as it used to be in the past a question which cannot be dealt with as an isolated case, as something absolute, but only as a part of the common question of both revolution and building up of socialism.

Furthermore, if those relations would be neglected, or developed without any influence exercised upon them introducing something new, a socialist meaning, then the world workers movement would be exposed to strives and shocks which might be very harmful to its further development.

We have already referred many time in this magazine to the Lenin's views on the question of mutual relations among socialist states. Lenin, of course, could not foresee exactly what turn the process of the world revolution would take, under which concrete circumstances various nations could liberate themselves from the capitalist yoke, concrete forms of their mutual relations, but he had clearly and definitely defined the general principles of those developments, if collaboration among nations is wished to be attained leading towards the abolishment of boundaries and finally to the coalition of nations.

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First of all comes the principle of equality among the big and small nations. Lenin had never spoken about a leading nation, not even the first among the equals, because he agreed with Engels who stated that "it would not be in the interest of the movement on the whole that the workers of any particular nationality march in front of the others". The "theory" about a leading nation was invented by the revisionists of Marxist-Leninism in the Soviet Union, who have been using it as a basis of all their non-senses said in the course of the last few years about the Russian nation - big in fact and deserving a meritorious position in the world history - but such "theoreticians" are not proud of their country.

Furthermore, Lenin pointed out that voluntarism should be observed in the mutual relations among the socialist states in connection with all their common efforts, regardless whether they are made in economic or political field, but he rejected decisively all methods of exercising pressure of any kind, imposing of decisions by means of force on the part either of another state or a group of states.

Lenin was aware of the fact what deep traces survive in the minds of the peoples, who were oppressed under capitalism; apart from that, he could realize how long it would take until the lack of confidence between the oppressed nations and those which exercised oppression would disappear; he also pointed out that the main factor in that case would be a different, namely socialist practice to be introduced in their mutual relations. Therefore Lenin had constantly kept warning that the violation of the above mentioned principles would go to the advantage of the imperialists.

Still more, Lenin had never idolatized the proletariat, or considered it as infallible; in that way he indicated to its party to be always watchful and constantly work on the education of proletariat in accordance with internationalist ideas.

The equality among both big and small nations, voluntarism in taking decisions concerning their fate, this is what socialism should be and what it can be for the nations liberated from the capitalist tyranny. Socialism means to the socialist nations the liberation from any sort of external pressure on the part of socialist nations, any imposing of others' will, happiness introduced by the more developed socialist nation, in a word it is both formally and practically full freedom and self-determination. On the other hand, socialism is therefore becoming a target for all the progressive and patriotic forces of capitalist nations. This fact is of a particular importance nowadays, when the most powerful capitalist state, the U.S.A. is trying to impose itself as a tutor to all the other capitalist states thanks to its both economic and military power, but endangering in that way the national freedom and integrity of several nations attempting to turn them simply into an annex of the "leading" nation in the capitalist world.

There is no doubt about that that free determination of socialist nations is not and cannot be of an absolute nature. All of them have certain particular obligations which result from a concrete situation, from the relationship between the capitalist and socialist states. No socialist state, e.g.

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is supposed to do anything which might frustrate the further development of socialism in the whole world. Therefore it is essential that all the questions regarding the policy of socialist states, their mutual relations, as well as their policy towards the capitalist states, should be examined in the course of a free debate among equal parties, while their decisions should not be affected by the power of any particular state, but based upon both principles and facts. Among socialist states it is impossible that one of them would become a "leading" state, which, allegedly, should take care of everything banning at the same time the freedom of discussion, pretending to be able to carry out its own policy towards the capitalist states without informing about that anybody, including those whose interests might be involved, and, finally, taking the monopoly of interpreting the interests of socialism.

The relations among socialist states based upon the equality of big and small ones would, undoubtedly, lead towards the establishment of closer collaboration among them, towards overcoming of difficulties and disagreements, elimination of a lack of confidence among nations, strengthening of collective responsibility for the future of socialism in the whole world. Through that sort of collaboration, socialism, towards which necessarily all the nations are aiming at, might gain in strength, while the objections against the hegemonistic and oppressive policy of imperialism would be accepted by new supporters from the ranks of non-proletarian masses in the capitalist world because of their liberal principles.

But the fact is that for the time being the relations among the socialist states are not based upon the principles of equality and voluntarism. They have been established under the pressure of the most powerful socialist state - USSR - which took the monopoly of interpreting the interests of all the socialist states aiming at the same time to subjugate them all and put in a subordinate position, but disguising such a hegemonistic policy by revolutionary phraseology. In the world history, the political leadership of the Soviet Union, CC CPSU(b) is to be blamed for such non-socialist relations existing among the socialist states.

How do these non-socialist relations among the socialist states look like?

Such relations can be noticed first of all in the field of economy, where changes which socialism is due to bring about are most striking. The world market with its rules regulates the economic relations among the capitalist states; according to that, the economically underdeveloped countries pay their tribute to more developed ones, which make extra-profits. In addition to that, the more developed capitalist countries invest their capital in the backward ones, organize there their own enterprises, exploit the resources and cheap labour of the underdeveloped countries in order to draw extra-profits. This in fact means that the more developed capitalist states exploit the backward ones and frustrate their both economic and cultural development in their effort to maintain such relationship for ever by means of political and economic pressure. This is a law of capitalism resulting necessarily from its nature which main characteristics are exploitation and oppression.

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The Soviet Union has been basing its economic relations with other socialist states upon the same principles. Its leaders, for example, refused even to discuss about the FPRY proposal concerning the examination of possibilities for different economic relations among the socialist states, as well as the coordination of those countries planning and economic aid to be offered to backward countries by more developed ones, which would undoubtedly lead towards a closer economic policy, so that their economic difficulties could be more easily overcome in the transitional period from capitalism towards communism. Instead of taking into consideration that crucial problem of all socialist countries, the Soviet Union tried to ensure exclusively its own interests in all trade agreements without hesitation taking the advantages of an industrially developed country, and on the top of all that trying to benefit because of playing the role of a "liberator".

The Soviet Union, e.g., maintained to have the priority in buying from the socialist countries all those products which are considered as the so called dollar goods, having also the right to give in exchange for them all that it finds suitable to its own interests at that moment. Any kind of opposition to such a policy in trading, which was useful to it alone, was claimed to be an "anti-Soviet act".

Trading is carried out, therefore, as it was the case in capitalism, but this fact has not prevented the Soviet propaganda from talking about "unselfish brotherly aid of the Soviet Union to the countries with people's democracy upon which their socialist construction has been based on". The tendencies of the Soviet Union towards exploitation were expressed quite clearly through the so called joint societies, by means of which all the socialist states were more or less made "HAPPY". FPRY had experience with only two of such societies ("Justa" and "Juspad") and paid 37 million dinars for that "brotherly aid". Obviously the Soviet Union did not aim at helping the socialist states, but wished to bring their economy under its control, to organize it as an adjunct of the Soviet economy in order to draw profit from them giving in exchange only the Soviet bureaucrats who have high salaries. The best example of this practice can be found in Rumania, which has completely lost its economic independence thanks to the joint Soviet-Rumanian societies, which took into their hands the industrial production, transport and foreign trade. The same is occurring in Bulgaria.

According to the Soviet leaders, other peoples should believe that such relations are an ideal form of economic cooperation among socialist states aimed at a closer collaboration only because it is being imposed by force on the part of the Soviet Union. It is impossible to suppose that those who have sound brains would see anything else in those relations, but the factual state of affairs: The strong one wishes to impose by force unequal relations to the weaker ones, which vital interests are badly affected in that way. Such similar relations among nations are nothing new. This was and still continues to be the capitalist practice. The only new thing in it is that it is being done in the name of socialism, which the Soviet Union has turned into a caricature.

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The hegemonistic policy of the Soviet Union applied towards the rest of socialist states is not only expressed in the field of economy, but also in policy, despite the fact that the leaders of the Soviet Union are constantly repeating in words that the principles of non-interfering in the affairs of other states should be observed.

There is no doubt about that that the socialist countries should collaborate in the field of their political life in order to find out the best solution for the cause of socialism. The Soviet government behaves as a representative of a big power in regard to other socialist states. Without its approval the small countries are not allowed to do anything, while it does not feel responsible for notifying the other socialist states, not even that particular one which interests are involved in some of its movements, about its undertakings. The Soviet government did at a meeting of the representatives of the Soviet Union, the U.S.A., England and France agree to the so called French line as a frontier between Yugoslavia and Italy without notifying Yugoslavia about that. Or furthermore, the Soviet government agreed with the same states about the state frontier between Yugoslavia and Austria without saying a word about it to Yugoslavia.

In a word, the Soviet government considered the other socialist states as its blind followers whom it should not either consult, or take decisions after having previously examined the whole case together with them, although the Soviet government as well as CC CPSU(b) are not only responsible for the fate of socialism, but all the socialist states and all the workers' revolutionary parties throughout the world.

The leaders of the Soviet Union have identified the direct interests of their bureaucracy with the interests of socialism in the world; in that light only they examine all the events and work their policy. Therefore they maintain that the Soviet Union as a big power in the world can join various political blocks of other big states, even in such cases when the division of the world with the imperialists is involved, such as the division into the "spheres of influences". We admit that one is bound to hurl when with wolves, but we also know that a socialist state when in such a company should not neglect, or does not have the right to disregard its essential principles, provided that its design is not to undermine its own foundations, to compromise the aims for which it fought - a temporary success is not what matters, but the real object of socialism is to carry on the struggle for socialism.

When, e.g. the Soviet Union comes to an agreement with England about the division of spheres of influences after the end of war in Yugoslavia, then it does not carry on a policy of a socialist state, but it makes trade with big powers trading with other countries, with the fate of small countries exactly at the example of the imperialists who maintain that the small nations are the currency for bribery in the big powers settling of accounts.

One could say that the Soviet Union made that arrangement in order to help the new Yugoslavia to gain international recognition, even at a cost of a temporary compromise with the London government, as well as that England demanded unconditionally that such an arrangement should be made, but that by no means it was just because of its own interests. Nevertheless, this cannot be justified because the Soviet Union being a socialist state should not get involved in any sort of arrangements with the imperialists which are at the expense of other nations without compromising the essential principles

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of Marxism-Leninism on the national question: the right to self-determination of nations, their right to choose for themselves a form of both social and state order. By its agreement, the Soviet Union encouraged the bourgeois slandering propaganda which states that the struggle for freedom and socialism is not the act of the nations themselves aimed at the establishment of favourable conditions for their national existence and development, but on the contrary, that it is an act of the "Moscow agents" who are struggling for the extension of the Soviet Union sphere of influence. "The agents" in Yugoslavia have done a good job, but it would be the Soviet Union, acting as commander, which is to collect 50% of revenue from a country which was a scene of massacres in the course of four years' struggle for freedom. The imperialists alone can despise other countries in such a way.

Furthermore, the Soviet government maintains to be entitled to behave as a tutor in regard to all the other socialist states. Its leaders are unscrupulously taking an advantage, or even misusing, the moral and political reputation of the first and biggest socialist state merely for its own hegemonistic purposes. Any attempt of criticism of such a policy they consider as an "anti-Soviet act", as a betrayal of socialism. Such an unsocialist policy of the Soviet Union has come out more clearly in its relations with Yugoslavia, the only socialist state which dared to disagree with unequal relations among the socialist states. Such an attitude of Yugoslavia which is struggling for equal relations among the socialist states, for closer collaboration in all the fields, and against the priority and dictate of the stronger, but in conformity with Marxism-Leninism, has caused a real revolt on the part of the Soviet Union leadership. Instead of a discussion about the essential problems of the whole strife, they started spreading lies, slanders and organized an economic blockade, threats, armed demonstrations, calls for revolt against the legal government of a socialist state. All those monstrous things, which are not easy to be found in the history of relations among states in general, prove that the Soviet government considers Yugoslavia as its dowry gained during the World War II, which for some reasons does still exist formally as an independent state, but which will be annexed to the Soviet Union at the moment when Moscow would take such a decision, exactly in the same way as it was founded by its mercifulness. In the meantime, it should obey orders. The peoples of Yugoslavia of course would never agree to that by taking such an attitude towards their national integrity and state sovereignty. The terms of equality among nations, both big and small ones, are not merely words for them, or a mean for deceiving the poor, but it is an achievement of socialism, which abolishes the exploitation of man by man, as well as oppression and pressure of any kind, not only of one nation, but in mutual relations among various nations too.

The question now is whether it would be possible that a socialist country completely neglects the principles of Marxism-Leninism in regard to such an important problem as the national question is for the victory of socialism under such circumstances? Do the USSR leaders ignore the fact that it is of a particular importance nowadays when socialism is gaining new success and when the whole world is hoping to be relieved by the socialist world, by its practice, by its mutual relations from the power of capital. That is the reason why the defenders of imperialism

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are pointing out especially to the following: socialism does not mean freedom and integrity of a nation, but its subjugation to the influence, as well as domination of the Soviet Union.

In order to be able to give an answer to the above questions, it will be necessary to examine closely the inner practice of the Soviet Union itself, its deeds, but not the words of the Soviet leaders. In other words, one should examine the practice of the socialist democracy developed in the Soviet Union, as well as the relations among the nations included in this big country with numerous nationalities. The attitude of the Soviet government in regard to other socialist countries is nothing else by an illustration of its own practice inside the framework of the USSR.

The building up of a socialist community can be carried out in the course of a long period of struggling against the obscure forces of the past, against everything inherited from the exploiters, oppressors and slavery, all the inheritance of previous societies reflected in the economy, social relations and the people's minds. That is a very turbulent, dramatic period in the history of mankind - a transitional period, the turning point when the last class society, the capitalist one is being turned into an unclass society - communism.

Proletariat together with its political party does direct deliberately that process of liberation by introducing its own dictatorship instead of the bourgeois dictatorship; namely, instead of a class government it organizes its own state. By establishing its own state, the proletariat, which now comes forward in the name of all the workers, puts in front of it definite tasks: to eliminate opposition, as well as any attempt of restoring the authority on behalf of the abolished exploiters, to consolidate the unity of non-proletarian working masses under the management of the proletariat aiming at the socialist construction, at the building up of a new socialist economy, the foundation of a new unclass society.

Evidently, the state does play an important role in the course of the transitional period being a powerful weapon in the hands of the proletariat for the building up of an unclass society. But in contrast to all the previous states, this state having such significant social functions does also create suitable conditions for the withering away of the state, because an unclass society means a society without a state. The prehistory comes to an end, while the real history of the world begins, when the state is being placed in a museum.

This means that a state as a means in the hands of the proletariat intended for the building up of an unclass society has a provisional, transitional character. On the one hand, while on the other those who are in charge of its management, govern the state machine in accordance with the interests of the workers, but being necessarily one of its parts, they should be elected and dismissed at any time, as well as give evidence about their activities, or get rewards for their work they merit as workers. That is the difference existing between them and the all powerful bureaucracy of the bourgeois society. The participation of the broad people's masses in the state management, their control over the work of the state agents is one of the means for preventing the bureaucratization of a state under socialism, the preventing of the privileged from becoming all-powerful bureaucrats and turning the state into "a power overwhelming the society".

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That is the reason why under the dictatorship of proletariat socialist democracy should be broadened to a considerable extent by stimulating the creative initiative of the masses in the field of economy, policy, culture being in itself the period of awakening of the despised and oppressed masses to take an active part in life. It is almost impossible to imagine the cleaning of Augean stable of the class society without the realization of their own strength on the part of "the awakened slaves who became aware of being ashamed of their slavery".

The triumphant proletariat must pay special attention to its state during the transitional period in order that this important means of its liberation struggle would not be turned into something opposed to its class aims, namely a military bureaucratic machine handled by a caste of boasting bureaucrats. Marx and Lenin had foreseen this possibility; therefore they suggested what measures should be taken in order to avoid that this potential danger may become a reality.

In the Soviet Union this has occurred; Marxist-Leninism is being acknowledged by words, Lenin's icon is being worshiped in order to comfort the masses, while in practice the socialist democracy is being distorted, any possibility of state administration to be controlled by the people's masses has been eliminated, the centralist bureaucracy has an overwhelming power keeping everything under its control and being at the same time deprived of any feeling of responsibility for the people's masses, revolutionary zeal and using only phrases about both revolution and socialism.

In other words, a stunted socialist democracy, as well as its distortion are the characteristics of the inner practice in the Soviet Union. They are also accompanied by an overwhelming centralist bureaucracy, privileged class of the Soviet society, which looks at the whole revolutionary process of social reconstruction from a bureaucratic point of view convinced that its regulations are omnipotent. This is a result of a lack of confidence in the creative forces of the masses which that class is afraid of because it does not know whether they might disregard the limits set by bureaucrats as only possible and permissible.

It is quite obvious that such an attitude taken towards their own masses is automatically being taken towards the masses outside their country. It is therefore also understood why the state and political leadership of the Soviet Union, which is pretending to hold in its hands the threads of the world revolution, treats any revolutionary movement in the world from a "practical" standpoint, namely in regard to its practical contribution to the Soviet state machinery, or any "inconvenience" or "troubles" it might cause in its international relations, or its arrangements with other big powers.

Comrade Moshaj Gijade has published a series of documents pointing out clearly to what extent the Soviet Union jeopardized the liberation struggle of the peoples of Yugoslavia, as well as how much attention it paid to the so called Yugoslav government in the exile. The only reason of that attitude being the anxiety of causing "inconveniences" or "troubles" which might result from the fact that it supported those who were struggling as allies in the anti-Hitler coalition.

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The Soviet leaders welcomed the struggle in Yugoslavia because it was both moral and material help to the Soviet Union itself, but their intention was to keep that movement under their own control to such an extent that, if any practical arrangement of their own made with the imperialists might demand it, they may be able to suppress it.

Despite such an attitude of the Soviet Union towards the national liberation struggle in Yugoslavia during the World War II, its propaganda apparatus is constantly speaking about the ungratefulness of Yugoslavia, which death sin consists in the fact that it has told the truth, namely that its liberation is due to the struggle of its own peoples, as well as that its revolution is its own achievement, but that it was not brought to it by means of the Soviet army bayonets.

In reply to this statement the Soviet bureaucrats, who are the initiators of the Resolution and everything else that followed, spread such slanders which cannot have nothing in common with either truth or the proletarian moral. But the bureaucrats are not at all concerned about both truth and moral. They defend the interests of their state by all means available, silencing at the same time their conscience, in case that they still have any, by saying that the aims can justify the application of certain means. In that way, instead of applying Marxist-Leninism as their main principle, they introduced some sort of a new Jesuitism, or Machiavelism.

In addition to that, bureaucrats alone can maintain as quite normal that the Soviet Union is exploiting the workers of other socialist countries through joint societies, being concerned only about the interests of that state which employees they are. Such bureaucrats have completely forgotten, or may be do not worry at all about Lenin's teaching on mutual relations among the socialist states. In spite of all that, they are capable of pretending that the "Soviet Union gives unselfish aid" to those particular states concerned. Whoever may dare to deny that, or call the things by their real names, is immediately proclaimed by the bureaucrats as a bourgeois nationalist, traitor of socialist cause and an agent of imperialists.

Such deterioration of the socialist democracy, as well as distortion (acknowledged by words, but denied by deeds), is being manifested in the nationalist policy of the Soviet Union.

The October Revolution was primarily the Russian revolution, which either assisted the non-Russian nationalities to free themselves from the yoke of the Tsarist Russia, or imposed the Soviet authorities by force of the Red Army bayonets. Therefore the establishment of a common federative state on the ruins of the Russian empire was an extremely delicate matter because of the fact that the main force in that common state was the proletariat of the Russians, a nation which used to be the oppressor.

That is the reason why already in 1923 the Resolution of WCP(b) on the national question stressed the necessity of a struggle against the Russian chauvinism, which was expressed in a "boasting and despiseful, as well as unscrupulous and bureaucratic attitude of the Soviet officials towards the needs and requirements of the national republics"; furthermore in their talks about the advantages of the Russian culture pointing out that the Russian culture should dominate those of other nationalities. In fact, in fact, this was nothing else but an attempt to consolidate the rule of the Russian nationalists.

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Under such circumstances the development of a socialist democracy alone could have **eliminated** the lack of confidence on the part of the formerly oppressed nations in regard to their oppressors, regardless to the fact how backward they may be, or even that the proletariat may be in power there. While, if, instead of a socialist democracy, the centralistic bureaucracy is being established, then a provisional "agreement" may be reached, but the lack of confidence, and even hatred remain.

As a result of all that, 25 years after the establishment of the socialist state, the Soviet authorities have abolished two national republics and deported the whole of their population by applying force because "they did not offer resistance" to the traitors of the socialist fatherland! Because of the crimes committed by individuals the whole nations were severely punished, collective vengeance was taken against them, and this happened under socialism, namely, socialist nations exercised unheard of terror upon the other socialist nations by extirpating them and casting them anywhere.

Obviously, this is a new method of solving the national question **applied** by individuals who maintain to be strictly observing the principles of Marxism. If they only attempted, as Marxists did, to give a theoretical explanation to it, when they already introduced a new method!

If that were not published by the official gazette of the Soviet government, one would believe that it was a matter of a fascist slandering the Soviet Union. This action taken towards the small nations is so inhuman and disgusting that it is difficult to believe that it was approved by the highest legislative body of the RSFSR without any single sign of opposition.

This means, that there is something rotten in the state of Denmark! Something is wrong with the national policy of the Soviet Union. Or is it possible that the Russian Soviet bureaucrats have made the small backward nations "so happy" during the period of 25 years of the Soviet government that they have realized **how** little it matters who governs ^{they} their country? How one could otherwise explain the fact that ~~they~~ did not bother about the people who collaborated with the fascist occupiers?

It is quite significant how the Soviet Union representatives reacted in the United Nations when the British delegate raised at a session of the Third Committee of the General Assembly the question of abolishment of those republics, as well as the deportation of Tchetchenians and Crimean Tartars. The delegate of Ukraine threaten him by promising to raise the question of the extermination of the people of Malaya on the part of the British imperialists if the British delegate would insist upon his accusations. The Soviet delegate could say nothing else but state in reply to the British delegate accusations that they are simply slandering.

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The Soviet delegates could say nothing in order to defend such an inhuman act of their government but to ask either a "gentlemen's agreement" with the British delegate (let us keep silence about our actions which we undertake as big powers), or to reveal by their phrases about slandering to be **deprived** of moral strength to defend things which a communist should condemn.

Lenin often spoke about the necessity of the existence of democracy in mutual relations among nations for the establishment of such a social atmosphere which would enable the liquidation of the lack of confidence among nations, their mutual rapprochement, and, finally, their coalition. The Soviet bureaucrats believe that this can be achieved by dictating, commanding from a centre, because they do not care for a rapprochement, but what they require is obedience.

The revision of Marxist-Leninism on the part of CPSU(b) inflicts damage to the international workers movement being in itself a crisis of socialism. But socialism is not only an **act** of a genuine individual, who makes the mankind 'happy' and is "the father of nations", but it is a result of steady logic of laws regulating the social development which is being expressed in the minds of the million of the working people representing a force capable of overcoming all obstacles put in its way, surviving all crisis and carrying out successfully its magnificent undertaking. There is no doubt about that that those forces will be able to overcome this crisis enabling socialism to take full swing which is possible under the conditions of withering away capitalism.

Signed: Fodoljub Colakovic.

(Komunist, July-Sept., 1950)

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* NEWS FROM BELGRADE CIRCUIT COURT:
SENTENCES ON MEMBERS OF SRP'S ORGANISATION WILL BE
PRONOUNCED MONDAY.
CONTINUATION OF TRIAL OF MILKIC AND ACCOMPLICES.
*

GLAS (SUNDAY)

- P.2. VOLUNTARYISM IN WORDS - THEN OR IN PRACTICE (CRITICISING THE
BULGARS).
*

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TITO'S SPEECH AT THE III CONGRESS AFZ

Comrade Delegates:

Allow me first of all to welcome you and to wish you success in the work of your congress, for the welfare of our socialist homeland.

You today have something to bring out in this, your third congress. The period between the last, second congress and this was long and fruitful in regard to the work of your women's organizations in Yugoslavia. On this occasion I must state, in the name of the government, that you, in the most difficult post-war years proved yourselves to the highest degree. You showed that you could make sacrifices and that you are aware of the role of women in peacetime construction - even though it cannot be called peace-time - as you were aware of your role in the great liberation struggle. I do not wish to talk about details in your work because you will do so or have talked about it here and I am still not acquainted with all the details of your reports and your efforts here and will only be able to do this later. However, I have seen and know from what I was able to read from the reports by Vida Tomsic that you have truly accomplished your role, the role of the AFZ of Yugoslavia. Too, I must express in the name of the govt the gratitude for the attitude of the women of Yugoslavia at a time when we struck a new blow from the side of those from whom we least expected it, from the side of the Soviet Union and the Cominform. I thank you in the name of the CC and the government because you were truly one of the strongest pillars for protecting our unity during this new attack on our socialist country, on our unity. I must emphasize the worthy stand of our women at all international forums, at all international organizations of women because you consistently defended the honor of our socialist homeland and persevered in the positions taken by our Party, taken by the huge majority of the people of our country. These are things which I am bound to emphasize and I believe that no matter how difficult the situation - since we cannot know what might happen - will know how to represent the honor not only of your women's organization but also the honor of our socialist homeland and to defend our unity and to be one of the strongest supporters of our supreme leadership. (we will - we will)

Your work as a member of our PF was to a certain extent two-fold and I would like to say a few words about this two-foldedness and about a certain element of unclarity in your work. That is, as a section of the general political organization of the PFY as a women's section, as an organization of women of Yugoslavia, you were frequently absorbed by the lines of the general task and as a result you were unable to devote enough attention to the specific obligations which you have as a women's organization. This frequently brought with it a certain element of unclarity in your work. I think that first of all you should use your efforts and enthusiasm to execute your duties which arise from your specific obligations such as for example, care of mothers, child hygiene, children's care in general, health, education of the women in Yugoslavia, to win as many women as possible to your women's organizations and the PF, that is, to use all your efforts to get all the women of Yugoslavia into your organization so that it truly is an organization of the women of Yugoslavia. You should first of all strive to re-educate those women who still live in the spirit of old ideas, who are still under the influence of certain negative factors which still exist in our country. You must fight for every woman, for every girl to grasp her from that negative influence and bring her to the front of builders of our socialist country. This is your first task. Your second task, as members of the PF, insofar as your specific tasks permit you, is to help wherever necessary in volunteer work, naturally insofar as the physical and other capabilities of women permit this.

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Further, I must specifically emphasize another matter and this is that you must pay attention to the attitude toward women who have numerous children. More than once I have remarked that the attitude of not only the lower authorities and various lower agencies but even our organizations and leading people in these organizations frequently act improperly toward women with numerous children. For example, if a woman does not go to some task, to some construction, road or house which is being built or to some other work being carried out by front members, a conclusion is frequently reached that because of this she is not fulfilling her function as a progressive woman of Yugoslavia and is not giving her socialist contribution. However, she cannot go because she cannot leave her children alone. If she wants to do this she has to find someone to mind her children and if she does this what have we gained? Nothing. This woman would be torn between two sides because she would not like to lose face as a progressive woman and at the same time would not like to have her children suffer at home. It is improper to think that women with many children are not accomplishing socially useful work, that is, that they are not working for socialism, because the proper education of children is their first duty. We must help them to educate their children properly. And we must recognize them for raising their children, for preparing their children to be worthy citizens of our socialist country. These women must be recognized for this.

Comrades, now permit me to mention something about our economic problems. A great deal has been said and written about this and I must state that it will be necessary to speak and write a great deal more. You know that the fulfillment of our Five Year Plan has more or less gone successfully thus far in spite of all the possible barriers, disturbances and attacks. I will not bring out figures, I will not repeat things which are already known but I will say that today, in the fury of the severest attacks on us -- when they even call us fascists and I will later explain why they called us this -- that we today, in spite of all barriers, are successfully fulfilling our Five Year Plan and propaganda and various economic hindrances cannot hurt us so much that we will not be able to fulfill it. This all concerns the fact that we have turned our full attention toward those branches of economy which actually represent and must represent that which is most important and which by their significance must have priority. These are the heavy industry, electrification, defense of our country, etc. We have devoted our greatest attention to this. Naturally, sometimes we have difficulties here. Our common people have found it difficult to accustom themselves to the fact that we, since we have already taken a wide range of creating, not only in regard to the fulfillment of the Five Year plan but also in other tasks with the Five Year plan, must now to a certain extent renounce this width. We have a lot of trouble with this and we must continually point out to people and tell them that it is necessary to wait for this. We must build a house not from the roof down but from the foundation up and we are building this foundation now, laying the foundations for our industry, etc. This must be given a priority in regard to material means and manpower. We still have certain hardships which we must overcome because the successful industrialization of our country demands this. The progressive women of Yugoslavia have given their rich contribution in this by entering factories more and more where every day they prove their working heroism and giving their great contribution and showing their loyalty to socialist Yugoslavia through their work.

Comrades, this year we have something new which actually to a smaller extent followed us through the postwar years. This is the drought. We suffered a serious economic blow from this. Naturally this must reflect in our ability to pay in regard to foreign countries and also in our internal tasks in regard to feeding all our people. What has our leadership, our government, our CC undertaken in regard to this question? As soon as it was clear to us that the drought had struck a severe blow

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and that under these circumstances that we would be lacking in food, we had to start a certain reduction, not too big but still a certain reduction in rations, calculating that in this way, at least in the winter months, we would be able to avoid having the lack of food strongly reflect on the living standard and the physical condition of our working masses. Second, in the last few days we enacted a decree on strict savings. Comrades, it is now being said that we did this under pressure from America, that we had to discontinue privileges and introduce savings. Be convinced that for a year and a half and two full years we have not only been speaking about this but have been practically working to introduce limitations. At this very time when the drought has struck such a severe blow we only wish to radically carry out such measures so that our citizens without exception, from those in the highest positions to those in the lowest, would be so disciplined that they can understand that they are a part of the general society and that they do not have the right to use the products of our socialist homeland at the expense of others. We had to do this and we did not meet with any resistance. However, it would be wrong to think there was waste somewhere above. No, but there were certain privileges, there was poor attention to savings. This squandering started to spread. Here and there there was squandering without paying any attention to the saving of material and material means. Various receptions were an excuse for banquets, parties, etc., and not for any representative reasons. Simply, a meeting is held and it is decided to have a feast, the factory is turned over to the workers and it is said "Let's go have a banquet" a visitor comes to a cooperative -- "Let's go have a banquet"; an official is transferred -- "Let's have a banquet". However, the managements and leaders can gather a hundred or two hundred people at these banquets but there are thousands of workers and these two hundred do not have the right to feast at the expense of these thousands. This is improper. Turning over factories and mines to workers is a revolutionary gesture and a revolutionary activity is not accompanied by banquets and such.

"By this I am not blaming those comrades where such things happen but I do feel that it is improper to hold a banquet in honor of an official who is being transferred. Why? Give him a nice sendoff, drink a glass or two of whiskey but to slaughter pigs -- there is no right to do so. Naturally we had to strike at this and to do this we had to start from the top and go down so that people notice, so that they are disciplined, so that they know what the attitude should be toward society, toward people's property.

The idea of people's property is still too elastic, too unclear to many people. At this time I must strongly brand the fact that many people even today regard state property as though it was not theirs and at the same time social property. They still retain, somehow, the old concept of state property and they still have the same regard toward it that they had before during the capitalist rule; what is more, today they feel that this property is no one's. At that time the capitalist carefully protected his privilege and property, and whoever dared to even take a piece of bread without permission went to prison and was punished. The occurrence of this attitude toward peoples' property has taken a wide range here. For example, frequently when people say that something belongs to the state they mean that it is no one's and everyone's. No, you have no right to take more than you are supposed to. This is punishable. This is immoral -- this is unworthy of a citizen of a socialist country -- and we must fight this.

"I would like once more to emphasize that we enacted a decree on savings but that -- I am telling you and anyone else who wants to know -- that we will not stop with this. It will not be -- we have passed a decree and then one day returned to the old. No, we will go inch by inch, step by step and see whether this decree is strictly being executed and anyone who violates it will be held responsible. We did not pass this decree because the Cominform said this and that. Be convinced that this weakness, which existed here, is in the

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Soviet Union and in other countries in the east. This is not a characteristic of ours; it did not grow here; it was brought from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries around us into our country and we want to up-root this thing which is negative to a socialist country. Therein lies the matter. We are well aware of how they live and what they do but we never brought this out because it still is the affair of their own people -- whether they would permit things to continue or would say -- enough of this. That is their affair and we never made use of this for propaganda purposes. However, when they criticize us of doing this and that, which isn't true, we then must tell them to sweep their own house and then talk to us. We are able and we are sufficiently aware that without their mentioning it, we can correct the errors which arise and which, in all probability, will continue to arise. We will correct them ourselves. Yet, the reaction and the Cominform says that we are to blame for the drought.

"Since we are mentioning the drought, let us compare their attitude toward us, when this misfortune occurred, with our attitude toward them when they were struck by the drought. When the Rumanians had a drought we gave them 2000 carloads of grains and corn and did not request them to return it immediately but waited. They returned it a few years later. We also gave to the Poles, we helped the Bulgarians when their crops were poor. We always gave with the greatest sincerity because we felt that no sacrifice by our people was too great if we wanted to settle old differences, the old negative attitude which prevailed and still prevails in certain minds, though chauvinist ideas -- to say with open hearts and not only with words and to prove in deeds that we are for brotherhood and that we wish for the best relations with them. You also know that we entirely fed the Albanians. That was our attitude when it was difficult for them -- even though I think it is not easy for them even today. This is their attitude toward us today: they blame us for things which are not true.

"This is said by the Cominform and it is said by the reaction. There are reactionary elements in our country who are again saying: "Aha, you are requesting a loan and the Americans are holding a knife at your throat. First introduce savings and then eliminate all privileges". We all know that great privileges exist in capitalist countries. Can anyone dare to say that in the western capitalist countries a worker enjoys the same blessings as does a manufacturer? Be convinced that everyone there would laugh if someone said there were no privileges there. Our reaction says that the time has come and that it is now necessary to squeeze. They cannot do it here because they are weak -- as soon as you knock they run into a hole like a mouse, but they do say that the Americans, since we have requested aid in food, should place a knife at our throat and say: introduce this and that, introduce the old democracy, etc. This means that we should return to this reaction the property which they lost as undeservingly earned, plundered. At this time I tell one and the other that they are fooled if they think they can gain anything here by this propaganda. To our reaction I say it is better to be in peace as it was for a time, it is better to be silent because we truly do not know how to fool when we have enough, and we will not fool. Why? Because we do not dare. We do not dare when our country is concerned, when a heroic people building their own better future is concerned. This concerns millions of sacrifices, great material and human sacrifices given for such a Yugoslavia as it is today. Therefore, let no one hope that this Yugoslavia will appear differently. No, it will nicely develop in this direction and become a just, truly socialist country with citizens who by their creativeness and morals will be worthy builders of socialist Yugoslavia. We wish to create such a Yugoslavia and we will.

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"I must say, and I emphasize this with satisfaction, that in those western countries there are leaders who do not listen to this reaction, who know what is best, whether a disrupted Yugoslavia such as old Yugoslavia or a strong one, even though it be socialistic. A conviction has been reached that it is better to have a strong socialist country which threatens no one and which is truly striving with all its might to protect place in the world. Anyone who is for peace can always count on our support, will always have us on his side. But he who is for aggression can reckon that he will always have us against him and that we will always oppose everyone of his attempts.

"Comrades, this is why I feel that the measures which we enacted will reflect benevolently. Of course, they will not save the situation, they will not be able to make up for what was lost because of the drought but the main thing is that our people should somehow learn to have a more disciplined attitude toward those means which we have at our disposal.

"We undertook measures so that our people would not starve this winter, would not starve until the next harvest and we entered into negotiations with the American government to give us corresponding quantities of food in long term credits or in some other manner. In the American government we met with a satisfactory stand and answer and negotiations are now in progress and should enable us to obtain what we need: grains and sugar and fats and various canned products and others so that we can feed particularly those regions which suffered greatly from the drought. We will get this. At this time I can openly say that the American government did not bring up any conditions for this, I think, and I told their people this when they asked what I thought about what benefits America would have from this -- that they would benefit by the fact that the American government in practice, in deeds would prove whether it really was helping other nations or whether it was only doing this in propaganda, as is done by certain other countries. Of course, they understood this and laughed just as we are doing now. This is a clear matter. Today international public opinion is an important factor and attention must be paid it. No one can go on for a long time with words, with bare propaganda without his deeds being different, without his deeds differing from his words. Today it is demanded that deeds and words coincide. Who actually helped Yugoslavia after the war? We received 430 million dollars worth of food, machines and so forth from UNRRA but America was the main one. We received this and we expressed our thanks but we stated that we had the right to request this aid, that we had the right to this aid and that it was not charity. We did not agree when there were some smaller attempts, when certain organizational forms did not coincide with our opinions, but they agreed to what we suggested without any conditions. So it is today -- unconditional. Our reaction shouts: make conditions, it is up to their throat and they will do whatever you ask. No, our reaction is misled. We do not want any conditions but are requesting this aid because we feel that as a member of International society we have the moral right to ask of that country or those countries where we believe that their leaders know that our people are deserving of such aid. And we tell them this. This is not said by the American government but by our reaction. Let our reaction take it easy and let it be convinced that its clamor and various rumors which it spreads will not have any response abroad.

"By our stand, our deeds and words we have clearly and loudly made the entire world aware that we want to be friends, that we want peaceful cooperation, that we want economic cooperation without any political and other conditions which would be to the detriment of our socialist country. We can only cooperate in this way and those abroad are aware of this. That is why cooperation is possible between Yugoslavia and those constructive powers which wish to protect peace and the small and large want to have Yugoslavia helped; all the con-

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structive powers are for helping our country. We will not and can not request aid where we know we will not get it but where we know we will. Who has the right to reproach us that we do not have the moral right to request aid if it is given unconditionally; who has the right to demand that our people starve, a people who gave such super-human efforts in the general liberation war of the United Nations and who, after the war, are building their better and happier future with such sacrifice and self-denial. No one has the right to do this and if someone from the east tries to slander us because of this we will easily denounce such slanders. This is the way matters stand in regard to the help which we are requesting abroad.

"Further we recently had to adopt certain measures inside our country which sometimes weren't very popular, measures primarily such as the purchase. I am not thinking of only the last purchase but of purchase in general. We are meeting with great difficulties. They are of the two-fold character. First, there were difficulties in the fact that during the application of such measures we met with all possible mistakes on the part of those who applied these measures, who sometimes made mistakes out of lack of knowledge while other times it concerned an enemy who penetrated into our purchasing machine. The second difficulty lies in the fact that our peasant, who is the main producer of food necessary for our citizens, to a great extent did not show enough understanding. Instead of that the peasants offered resistance and there was the greatest resistance last year. Last year we had to demand that they give because of such cases as occurred this year.

"Naturally, we were not prophets that we could say they had to give because there would be a drought next year. However, we knew that we must have it clear that we were not certain whether and when there would be such inclement or other misfortunes which might prevent us from obtaining sufficient living commodities. We had in mind such a possibility and because of this we strongly expressed this demand for giving food among our producers. Here and there our people made mistakes. They did not differentiate between those at fault and those who were not; those who did not have enough for themselves. No one has the right to take everything from a producer so that he has nothing with which to live and we cannot allow him to die of hunger but must supply him.

We had the same difficulty this year, the year of the drought. We again followed the line of compulsory purchase, striving that he, who could, should give because we do not have anything with which to feed our people and we cannot depend only on someone giving us something from abroad. Again we met with difficulties among certain peasants.

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However, I know and can say that in our country the livestock fund has exceeded the pre-war level, in certain kinds of livestock. We have more swine than before the war. And what has happened. We have had the greatest difficulties in buying up not only a sufficient but even to a certain extent necessary number of swine. And what did we have to do? During the past economic year we had to import 9,000 tons of lard and during the present economic year we shall have to import at least 4,000 wagon loads of lard, regardless of the swine which we have in the country.

It is clear that we cannot demand of our peasants to fatten hogs despite the shortage of maize caused by the drought and to make up for all our shortage in oil and lard. But a bit more could be given than is being given, and the reason for this is that many of our peasants do not yet sufficiently understand our difficulties. We have already undertaken measures to procure abroad what our peasants have not in the past given to us, in order to create a certain reserve. That will cost us a lot, but we shall procure the necessary quantities and will not press our peasants but will rather give them time to get ready when we ask next time, because we cannot always keep on buying abroad. And it would be a shame for an agrarian country, and our country is still an agrarian country, to keep on seeking things abroad, despite the existence of our peasant-citizens. We seek of our own peasants - not of enemies; we seek of those village rich who do not want to give to us for hostile reasons, and we shall act differently with them, and must act differently if they resist - we demand of our middle-class peasants to realize the fact that we must feed 5½ million men who live in towns, factories and at various construction sites, and also in those poor parts of the country where there is no food. We must feed them and we therefore demand that maximum efforts be made so that our peasants should realize this. And to do this, it is necessary to work among them on the political question. Corrales, we have here today a considerable number of representatives of women's organizations from the villages. I say that our women can indeed contribute towards the different measures introduced by our state and our Government being properly carried out. You, the women from the villages, are obligated as conscientious patriots and anti-fascists to see to it that the obligations of our citizens in the villages towards the state and general community be carried out, because that is their duty. And where you see injustice, where you see that work is not being properly done, it is your duty to stand up and help authorities in liquidating such occurrences, namely in correcting the mistakes made in the villages. We demand of all our citizens to make maximum efforts in these most difficult days when we are engaged in building the foundations of our socialist homeland, when we are engaged in laying the foundations of the industrialisation of our country. (Strong and prolonged cheers).

And when the time which is not far off comes and when we pass through this period which is a difficult one more for objective than for subjective reasons, we shall then quite naturally demand less efforts, and less exertions, life will be easier, we shall more easily elevate the standard of living of our men, we shall not look into every pot to see what is being cooked in it, etc., etc., but rather our men will indeed be able to live a better and finer life. Now we must exert all our forces. On whom can we rely but on ourselves, on our own power, on our own creative ability, on our own strength? I have said to the foreigners who often come to see me: "We shall, this year too, do all we can to create at home a possible minimum of means necessary to see us through this year, and if we cannot manage we shall seek help from abroad". He assured that the peoples of Yugoslavia, of socialist Yugoslavia, have not after the last war or now, and will not in the future either, ask someone else to help them without themselves making maximum efforts to avoid asking outside help.

It is only in the most difficult hours that we apply for outside aid, but we must in the first place rely on our own forces. Be assured that I, like all of you, would be happy if we did not have to ask for anything from anyone. But, what can you do when we are in need now and when we have no other way out? That is how the question of supplying our citizens stands. (Applause).

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RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

And now I would like to say a few words about our relations with various countries, a question about which a lot has been written and said. You all know that for two years in all the countries of the world, except in our country, there has been a war psychosis caused by Yugoslavia and the cominform. It was said and is still being said that this and that will happen, that there will be a war. I must pay tribute to our citizens for having, in the same way as we at the top, calmly continued with their work, regardless of what might happen. We have not believed, although we have been prepared for all eventualities, that there would be a war. Even now we do not believe that a war can break out. There may be provocations and things like that. I pay tribute to our citizens for not letting themselves be aroused because to rouse them has been the primary aim of propaganda.

Meanwhile, it is quite correct that the cominform has not been repudiating propaganda coming from the West, it has not repudiated reports that it will march into Yugoslavia, it has not said once: we shall not go into Yugoslavia. On the contrary it has been keeping alive propaganda about the preparation of such and such a number of divisions and it wanted to frighten us! I cannot understand how up till now they have not gained so much sense as to see that the Yugoslav people will not let itself be frightened by anything. (Strong applause). Past history has proven that the intimidation of our peoples acts in quite an opposite direction. It only rouses our men to greater actions and gives them more courage not to fear. They somehow compare us with - I don't know what - maybe with the situation in their own country. But, happily, we have not gone through such difficult stages as the people in their countries. I am not thinking of the period under the old Yugoslavia, because at that time we went through fire and water; I am thinking of the present period - because we are a socialist country which is following the path of creating conscientious citizens, open and truth-loving, rather than apathetic machines which always tremble from fear that someone will seize them by the neck and take them to jail, men who are afraid to speak to one another if a third person is somewhere near.

We do not want such citizens. Our citizens have learnt in the war to speak openly even with an enemy, with arms in his hands; and on the eve of the war, when the enemy wanted to enslave our country, our citizens openly said to him: No! After the war, the Yugoslavs always tell everyone the proper thing whenever it is a question of raising a hand against our freedom, our independence or the dignity of our peoples. We were never afraid of those provocations. And have those provocations stopped? No, they have not! Our frontier guards must be much more on the alert because shots are fired across the border every hour. They are parading all the time, shifting their troops, they keep on rattling the sabre, now in this country, now in that.

We are not afraid of that because we know that they dare not do anything more. Because, to be an aggressor today, not knowing how things will turn out, is not such a simple thing. Past history has shown that only a war of liberation can be successfully conducted, that is can end well for that side which has started it. And how can an aggressive war, started by a mightier power against a small country succeed; how can it be justified in the eyes of the international public?

That cannot be, and that is why it is necessary to do something here in order that the world should consider necessary an act of aggression against Yugoslavia. Because of this, they have proclaimed us to be fascists: first of all a few of us leaders, and then they have gone down the list and included all the army officers, then the entire people and finally they have proclaimed our entire country to be a fascist country. First of all we were a monstrous country and later on a fascist country. Yes, they needed to create conditions and moral justification for the cause of an attack on our country. Who is not against fascism? For as bloody as our history are the still fresh imprints of fascism, and therefore everyone who is peace-loving and truth-loving is against fascism and hates it. But it is not because we are the ones who have felt it on our skin the most. Nevertheless, they want to create an atmosphere in which Yugoslavia would be ripe for invasion.

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Have they been planning aggression against us? Yes! I won't say how, whether a general staff was busy with it or not, but they have been working to make our country ripe for disintegration either from the inside or outside. Everybody was busy working on it secretly and openly. What was, for example, the resolution of the Cominform? A call for an uprising, for a civil war. Is that aggression? It is a most typical form of aggression, because it appealed to the Fifth column. And they must have known very well that they cannot find within the country so many "sound forces" which would be able to overwhelm without their help the majority of the people, an armed people; they were very well aware of this, but their intention was to create some kind of disorder, to evoke a chaos within and then to intervene and fish in muddy waters. That is why they intended. They even broadcast appeals in this sense not only from Budapest, Sofia and other cities, but also from Moscow. Have they now ceased doing it? They are even now calling us a fascist country, and appealing for the overthrow of our leaders. I don't know how are those who should overthrow it and whom they have here. Someone is caught here and there, but that is all, and they can overthrow here nobody but themselves. And anyone who would be misled by their propaganda, will destroy himself, no matter who. No matter who it may be, beginning with the most responsible leader down to those of secondary importance and to mere citizens. It does not make any difference, and when in the hands of the socialist courts they must give account of their doings, because we won't permit disintegration of our country, we won't let and permit them to destroy our country and our unity and to wipe out our independence (Prolonged applause).

Before continuing with the Cominform, I will quote here an example. It is a well-known thing here that even Westerners visiting Yugoslavia have been convinced that people are here permitted to grumble rather loudly, because we know that one who grumbles has not always bad intentions. He actually seldom has bad intentions; he grumbles because he does not like something and because he is sorry to find something that is not in order, and that is the mentality of our people. Their motives are another thing. The one with the most devious intentions won't grumble loudly; he will act in some other way. And naturally, the influence of reaction has now begun to be felt through various pores of social life and even through the press. For example, through caricatures, satires, etc. We are not against satires. I also enjoy our "Humor evenings", because I like to hear when someone is reprimanded for his bad work. And errors should be pointed out. But reaction is permitted now to begin implementing such a policy through various exponents disguised behind the Party or some other firm. Now they are already shouting abroad in connection with the article published by "Borba": "Hey, they can no longer hide their real face; they are attacking progressive writers". Nobody is attacking progressive writers, and one is entitled to say through the press to one who made a mistake that the thing he is doing is incorrect, because that writer is not benevolent. He is telling lies. He wrote something that is not true, something impossible. I must say that I feel a little uneasy for having to reanalyze such things. But, what was said in Copic's article? I must say a few words about it. I have read it and I saw that it alludes to our highest leaders. He mentioned a minister, and then he referred to an assistant minister, and I can say that our assistant ministers are the greatest martyrs. Their salaries are poor; their privileges amount to nothing, and they are so busy that they often lose consciousness.

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what does one mean by including in a satire ministers, generals and assistant ministers down to shock-workers, by including, one may say, all the leaders of our state and economy? He took the whole of society and illustrated it from top to bottom in a negative form, from which it follows that it should be eradicated. Such a satire we won't permit and leave without a reply. One should not fear that he will be imprisoned because he tried that. NO! One should openly tell him once and for all that hostile satires, intended to split our unity, won't be tolerated here. There are some other kinds of satires, because our men can appreciate humor. (Applause) And he is protecting himself by availing himself of my words that one should not suspect people. Yes, I will emphasize that and will reiterate: one should not suspect those against whom you have nothing definite. But, he is definite enough, everything is so clear and explicit that one should not suspect him. He told us clearly who and what he is; he is deep in mud, he showed up purposely or intentionally that he became a tool in the hands of reactionary forces and indirectly in the hands of the Cominform. Our writers of such a type can enjoy neither the sympathies of our leaders nor of our people. (Unanimous approval). They cannot, no matter what their merits were. It is in his own interest to realize his mistakes and to follow the path followed by our socialist writers. (Applause).

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Let us take now, as a second instance, our caricatures, our humorous newspapers, I would not name them, but today I must say from this place one thing, so that everyone both inside and outside our country may know that we leaders do not agree with certain things, regardless of how we are being described in cominform countries or abroad in general. No matter how they slander us, no matter what they do, we cannot tolerate that our newspapers should occasionally ridicule any nation either on the East or in the West. We can in no way agree that individual leaders, let us say of the Soviet Union, should be identified with the Russian people, or the Soviet peoples, and the same applies to leaders of any other country. We cannot approve that. Let that be done with individuals who deserve it, who are guilty, let them be distorted, but propaganda generally directed against a people is not worthy of citizens of socialist Yugoslavia, for we do not want to fight against a whole people, no matter whether it is great or small. This is something which I wanted to emphasise today from this place, to underline that it is not our intention and that we shall fight against it. Let that be known both in the West and in the East, that we have allowed so far full freedom of action for we did not want to be told that we were hindering work. But what has happened? They have deviated from the line which ought to have been followed, they have overstepped the mark. As I said, I have nothing against a caricature of a person or a group of persons, but adversely to comment on the people is the greatest mistake and that we shall not allow - regardless of whether it concerns the Soviet or some other Western nation. No caricaturist or humorous newspaper has any right to represent unworthily any nation. This is what I wanted to tell you (approval). You see, comrades, there is here a good deal of freedom, but to some both in the West and in the East it appeared that everything is inspired from above. We invite our artists and journalists, all those working in communist and non-communist newspapers, to understand the political moment, to grasp that our journalism and humorous press must be on a high plane. They must never insult a nation, they must not make hostile allusions which may create dissension and chauvinism, etc. I often smile on various caricatures which are closely connected with various negative features in our country. That is necessary, because we alone cannot uproot them although we fight against them with all our force. That is their proper place, that is the region of constructive criticism, of satire, of humorous newspapers, but constructive and not destructive satire. That we demand. So much for this, how various influences from the East or from the West were allowed to enter into our journalism, literature and various other spheres. (Approval).

Further, I mentioned a little while ago various provocations on the borders. We have, our men, our fighters, I may say, tremendous patience and self-control; they are capable of watching peacefully all these provocations, although they are conscious that they are provocations, and that any deception or answer to such provocations may have fatal consequences for our country and for peace in general. We must persevere in it. From this place I can thank today all our fighters who guard the borders of our socialist country for their devoted service to our peoples and to the peace of the world.

It is understood that such provocations, which emanate from and will still be repeated by Bulgarians, Albanians, Hungarians, Rumanians - not from Poles and Czechs because they are far away - are inspired from the other side in Moscow, and they are not only their doing, although they bear for them moral responsibility. But we say that one day when all these overstep the mark we shall find that peaceful way which is followed when it is required to settle a matter such as this and that we shall even submit these things before the United Nations, for we have no right to permit that our fighters should shed their blood daily. They fall often, they get killed.

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these are provocations which bring in their train human casualties. We shall not permit that and we shall be obliged to apply where we think it necessary. We cannot reply with similar measures for we know that these were fanatical men who are only obeying orders received from above. This is the situation on our borders at present.

On the other hand, our defence, our fighters, so stoically defend peaceful work and our socialist reconstruction that in fact our men, our workers in cities, factories and villages, can peacefully perform their task without fear of hindrance.

We have no territorial pretension against any of our neighbours. (Strong approval). What do we want from Albania, from Bulgaria, Rumania, from Hungary? We did not start it then when we marched as victors, with an army, why should we now start something that may cause a world conflict? We are being described as latent aggressors. This is not true, this is a most deceitful slander directed against our country. I beg you comrades, how can a small Yugoslavia with 16 million inhabitants prepare an aggression - openly declared in Moscow against the Soviet Union, which has as many soldiers as we have inhabitants and perhaps more, in addition to Poles, Czechs, Rumanians, Hungarians and so forth, which altogether number more than 250 millions as against 16 million inhabitants. Is not this more than ridiculous, is not this fit for "Jez" or "Kerempuh"? But why do they act thus? They want to persuade their people that we are really so dangerous that they may sanction their aggressive measures which they have not yet renounced against our small socialist country. It is our duty to expose these lies, and such big lies that you could, as our people say, catch them with your hand. So that is what is the matter! I wish from this place to state that the Bulgarian and other small peoples around us can be perfectly certain, even if they had no support from the Soviet Union or anybody else, that the Yugoslav peoples would never raise the hand against their freedom and independence. (Long applause).

So comrades, that is what I wanted to tell you here today. I wish that your congress may result in useful resolutions which I am sure you will, as heretofore, carry into force. I am persuaded that you will now in view of our present difficulties, assemble still greater numbers of progressive women, so that the Anti-Fascist Organisations of Women of Yugoslavia may, as hitherto, nobly represent our women both here and abroad. You have today, assuredly, regardless of all slanders, not only the sympathy in our country but also the sympathies of the peoples throughout the world.

Long Live the Anti-Fascist Front of Yugoslav Women/

(Strong applause and approval lasted for several minutes accompanied by cheers for Marshal Tito and the Party).

BORBA -- October 30)

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THIRD CONGRESS OF THE ANTI-FASCIST WOMEN'S FRONT OF YUGOSLAVIA

Zagreb, October, 28th.

Over a thousand delegates of the anti-Fascist Women's Front from all the regions of Yugoslavia* started their big working conference this morning. Today and tomorrow the anti-Fascist women of our country will summarise, during their congress, the results attained until the present in the building up of the country and struggle for the strengthening of peace in the world, after which they will decide upon the tasks to be fulfilled in the education of the young generation of Yugoslavia.

*

The entry of high functionaries and representatives into the Hall of the Congress, was greeted with long applause and cheering to Tito, the Party and the socialist homeland. The following prominent persons were present: Dr. Vladimir Bakarić, Premier of the Croatian Government, Vice-Premier Franjo Štaci with members of the Politburo of the CC CP Croatia, Zvonko Brkić, Dragutin Salić, Jakov Blazević, Mile Pocuca and Marko Belinac; representative of the Yugoslav army, Lt. Gen. Milan Kupresina; representatives of the CC of the Yugoslav Labor Union Federation, CC of People's Youth of Yugoslavia and other representatives of people's authority and mass organizations.

The anti-Fascist women from Trieste, Carinthia, Gorizia and emigrants from America as well as the progressive women from Norway, Holland, India and England, who have come to our country to be present during the opening of the Congress, were also very cordially welcomed.

The Congress was opened by Anka Berus, member of the Executive Committee of the General Anti-Fascist Women's Front Committee of Croatia. After which a report was submitted by Vida Tomsic, President of the CC AFZ of Yugoslavia, entitled 'The Women of Yugoslavia in struggle for the building up of its socialist country - for peace in the world'.

Vida Tomsic's Speech:

"A successful socialist building up of the country and the preservation of peace in the world - are two elementary, and mutually deeply linked problems of our every citizen - men and women. Therefore, all the working women from all the classes of the toiling masses, from all the regions of our country, will discuss during this Congress, the question of the work of the Yugoslav women and the work of the AFZ organization within the framework of unanimous efforts and aspirations of all the workers of our homeland", said Vida Tomsic at the beginning of her report.

In exposing first of all the political events which have taken place in the period from the Second Congress of the AFZ until now, Vida Tomsic pointed to the harmfulness of the counter-revolutionary policy carried out by the Soviet Union for the international democratic movement, which has even reflected itself in the work of the International Democratic Women's Federation. She also stressed upon the hypocritical policy of the AFZ, which is helped by the Cominform parties in some countries.

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To Struggle Against Any Kind of Aggressive War, regardless of the Weapon which it may Make Use Of.

In citing as an example the French newspaper Femme Francaise, which has published in the spirit of the hypocritical Cominform propaganda for peace, a picture of a smiling child, who is saying allegorically, that the future atomic war will be harsher than the one we have had five years ago, Comrade Vida Tomsic said:

"In a true struggle for peace, how can there be discussion of what the war should be, whether the war was carried out better with the military means which the aggressors had in the past war or a war with atomic bombs? The women of Yugoslavia also have children, they love them and are trying to create a better life for them, while passing through heavy sacrifices. Therefore we are sending our message from this Congress to all the women of the world, to struggle against any kind of aggressive war, no matter which weapon may be used, to incapacitate any aggressor no matter where he may appear and no matter how well he may try to mask his intentions, they must not allow the aggressor to shield himself with the mask of democracy and other phrases. We are repeating the appeal of our movement for peace from this meeting, of which the Anti-Fascist Women's Front is also a member, and we offer collaboration to all democratic movements for peace in the world.

"Our Congress - said Vida Tomsic in the continuation of her report - must speak out its word also about the occurrences in the international women's movement. The AFZ organization, as a part of the progressive international women's movement, was always its significant factor. You are well enough acquainted with the events concerning the formation of the International Democratic Women's Federation; in which the AFZ of Yugoslavia played a significant role, you are well acquainted with our entire international activity in the International Women's Federation and outside of it, an activity which was always on the line of struggle for international solidarity, for true democratic peace in the world. The elimination of our representatives from the International Democratic Women's Federation, with the motivation that Gestapo agents and spies had to be eliminated, the whole conception did not become more convincing, not even with the fact that the initiator of this act was the Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, Dolores Ibaruri, and although the member of the CC of the French Communist Party, Jannette Vermeuse and others had voted for her. This becomes only a heavier accusation against them, being a proof that the relationship towards the peoples of Yugoslavia is a logical consequence of the treason of socialism and subjugation of their own progressive movements to hegemonist aspirations.

We must say one more thing about the International Women's Federation. After all that which has taken place in the federation, it cannot be anymore the place in which problems of the international progressive movement can be discussed in. This act against our organizations cannot be looked upon as an exceptional case, but as the deviation from principles which are the only, upon which a truly democratic organization can be built up, and which are: the respect

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of the independence of every single movement, their complete equality, extending assistance not by means of dictate, but through deep understanding of the specific problem of an individual country and by means of transmitting positive experiences from one movement into another.

"The elimination of our representatives from the International Women's Federation - stressed Vida Tomsic - could not wipe out our organization and its influence in the international women's movement. We may even add, that the respect for our country as well as the influence of our organization have increased enormously, which is proved by our numberless international connections, and the great interest of progressive women of the world for our aspirations and our work."

After referring to the problems of our socialist building up and successes which are attained in the democratization of our social life, Comrade Vida Tomsic exposed many facts on the activities of the Yugoslav women and the work of the AFZ organization in the period of socialist building up.

In speaking further about the daily increase of participation of the widest masses of women in the political, economic and social life - Vida Tomsic said: "The sudden participation of women in the economic and social life, has set new concrete problems: from the field of protection of the working mother and her child, and has created more material conditions for the realization of this protection. Although the protection of the mother and child is closely and essentially connected with the change of the social system, nevertheless, the present development of the protection of mother and child has confirmed that their rights are in closest relationship with the undertaken duties, and that those rights are being realized in the most active participation of the women themselves. By means of the Law on social insurance, Law on agricultural cooperatives, Law on the status of property of parents, a number of regulations and decisions on protection of pregnant women and mothers while working, on the improvement of supplies for mothers and children, on the development of children's institutions, on health protection of families, all prove that the socialist building up is creating more and more possibility for the people's authorities to care for man and that only through active participation of women in the economic life of the country, the equality of women guaranteed by the Constitution, may become a reality."

In addition to the report and while speaking about the future work among women, Vida Tomsic said:

"The necessity of work among women should be given special attention, owing to the undevelopment of women's masses, who played an inferior role in the previous society, and who should be now given the proper conception of the social role of women. Therefore, the aim of special work among women will be realized only then when this necessity stops being so - i.e. when the women actually take part in all social activities, and when they become active managers of affairs

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in their country, 'when every cook takes part in the management of the state' as Lenin said.

"The Communist Party manages with the wide political education of all progressive masses through the People's Front, i.e. through all mass organizations, which are connected in it. However, the AFZ organization has, in a certain sense, a specific character in relation to other organizations of the People's Front. The idea is, that the AFZ does not have and has never had a determined membership, because the task of that organization consists in activating women for the political life of the country as members of the People's Front. The degree of organizational participation of the AFZ, i.e. the form of work among women should be set so as to enable and not prevent a speedy infiltration of women in the work of the people's authorities and People's Front. Until the present it was not so and even fundamental mistakes were made in this sense. Although the AFZ was constantly said to be the right hand of the People's Front, although it did not have its membership, although there has been much talk about this point, nevertheless, the orientation towards a more stable organization with a strictly determined active membership, with vertical leadership through the AFZ, without necessary coordination represented a hindrance for proper and more general entry of women in the political life, i.e. in organizations of the People's Front and authority agencies."

Organizational Changes:

In citing further the letters of the CC CPY to Party organizations in which it is said among other things: 'in the future the work among women should be undertaken more within the framework of the People's Front, while the committees of the AFZ, should function as sections of the corresponding committee of the People's Front' - Comrade Vida Tomsic said: "We must reject very energetically all those organizational forms and methods of management, which may introduce administration in our organizations, and which would mean a duplication of work with the Front; we must pass to the complete system of voluntary work of all members of AFZ Committees; stop with any recording based on forms and circulars; develop work among those who have absolutely had no chance of development as well as among women who are willing to enlighten themselves, therefore to substitute the principle according to which it was considered that every women member of the Front is also a member of the AFZ, with the principle that women who are active in the AFZ are also members of the Front, while not so in the contrary sense. An AFZ Committee, which is at the same time a section of the basic organization of the Front, will be elected on the territory of this basic organization by those women who are desirous and want to participate actively in this or that specific women's task. There should be no basic AFZ organization beside the basic Front organization, because those attempts of constantly unifying within the framework of basic organizations all women, would have as consequence, the introduction of formalism and stereotypicalness. All women's activities should develop themselves as independently as possible and more concretely through participation of

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women in citizens' councils, in various activities organized by basic organizations of the People's Front and similar to that. The task of the basic AFZ Committee (section of the Committee of the PF basic organization) is to propose to Front committees what should be done, in order that the political work among women should be developed better, so that they might participate more actively in various democratic forms of the people's authority. In order to attain the greater possible freedom of association in the field of work, the basic organizations of the People's Front should support the initiative of women to work through various actives which may have various degrees of organization until reaching the point of formation of individual women societies. Similar system of work should be introduced in all other AFZ committees.

"While discoursing about these organizational changes continued Comrade Vida Tomasic - two kinds of wrong conceptions have appeared: that the activity of women will not be able to unwind itself without the firm vertical link through the AFZ from top to bottom and that this means the liquidation of special work among women. However, it is just the contrary. The existence of an AFZ Committee as a section of the People's Front will enable that the People's Front as a general political organization of working masses, may organize a much wider political activity among women regardless of the fact whether it will be necessary to organize special women's conferences, while the work of the AFZ itself, will become much wider, varied and more active. The contents of the future activity of the AFZ proceeds from the experiences of the work done so far. Taking as a basis the question of protection of the mother and child, these tasks lie on the line of building of socialism, on the line of mobilization of masses and their education for socialism. The development of the AFZ activity, therefore, has no limits for its expansion, wherever it spreads it is on the general line of mobilization for socialist building up, and may become harmful inasmuch as it should mean the separation of women from the general efforts."

"May our Congress be a stimulant - said Comrade Vida Tomasic while ending her report - which will incite the women, who are on the threshold of the final battle for the fulfillment of the Five Year Plan, to double their forces. May it be a stimulant to women workers to intensify their productivity of work in their own factories, may it be a stimulant to the women in villages to increase agricultural production, to increase their contribution to the community. May this Congress strengthen the work on the cultural raising of our people's masses, may it be a stimulant to our intellectual workers to play their role in their enterprises and institutions as well as on the field of education among the peoples. Saving, should become a special care of women-workers and housewives at every step, in each factory, in the house and in the community in general. This Congress should be a special invitation to all women to participate with their full initiative in all agencies of the people's authority, in working councils, in the work of the PF and all other forms of work which our socialist democracy is developing."

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As the report of the AFZ Executive Committee had been published in form of pamphlet previously and divided among the delegates, the proposal that the report should not be read was accepted, and the discussion started.

Lydia Jovanovic, President of the General AFZ Committee for Montenegro was the first to speak, Katica Kusec, Secretary of the Zagreb AFZ and Paraskeva Simic from Nis, spoke next.

Speeches by Foreign Representatives:

Women from other countries, who are participating at the Congress as guests, spoke during the discussion. Alma Resic, President of the Italo-Slovene Union of the FTT spoke about the great significance which the proper attitude of Yugoslav women towards the Cominform Resolution and about the echo of such an attitude upon the anti-Fascist Women of Trieste.

Josefina Tratnik, representative of progressive Slovene women from Cleveland (Amerika) said that the consistent attitude of the Yugoslav women in struggle for peace in the world had gained great respect of our entire country among women and mothers of the progressive world.

Mrs. Benerdzi from India, was especially warmly applauded, she spoke in behalf of the section of the Indian Socialist Party and said: 'For us it is a great honor and privilege that a possibility has been created for us to come to your country and learn from your work and experiences, how one should struggle for preserving the achieved victories in war and attaining new victories in peace'.

The representative of the World's Women Society from Los Angeles (California), Margaret Radovenovic said with emotion in her voice, that she has had the possibility, of visiting her former country only 41 years after, and that she is marvelled by the great deeds which have been created in it, she also said: 'After having seen all that which has been created here, I feel even more proud of being of Yugoslav descent and will place all my efforts in spreading truth about our reborn peace-loving people's homeland.'.

The Congress was also saluted by Lie Nonning from England, who said that the women of Yugoslavia are a powerful moral strength struggling against war and misery, Katica Pavlek, representative of the Association of Friends of New Yugoslavia in New York spoke also, as well as Mileva Dreblakner in behalf of women from Slovene Carinthia and Ana van Norden in behalf of the Academic Women of Holland.

(Borba, October 30, 1950)

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CONFERENCE IN LONDON UNDER THE SLOGAN OF 'THE TRUTH ABOUT YUGOSLAVIA'.

OVER 120 DELEGATES OF LABOUR TRADES UNION AND YOUTH ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATE

(London, 28th October)

In the presence of more than 120 delegates of Labour Party, Trades Union and youth organisations there was held today at Beaver Hall in London a conference under the slogan of "The Truth about Yugoslavia". The Society of British-Yugoslav Friendship organised this conference with the object of acquainting representatives of workers' and other organisations with the truth about Yugoslavia.

The National Labour Delegate Mrs. Mainley opened the conference by greeting those present. Aleksandar Sekerac, the press attache, greeted the conference on behalf of the Yugoslav Embassy in London. Then the British Trades Union worker George Aitken spoke of his impressions on his visit to Yugoslavia.

The British Trades Union workers who visited Yugoslavia, said Aitken, were impressed by the events which are developing there, and above all by the faith of the Yugoslav people in the future of their country. Aitken said that the delegation of the Executive Committee of the Labour Party also brought back similar impressions from Yugoslavia. He quoted an article by the President of the Labour Party Sam Watson in the journal Reynolds News in which he emphasised that in spite of every difficulty the Yugoslav peoples were enthusiastically building up socialism.

After giving a review of the organisational structure of Yugoslav Trades Unions, Aitken stated that Trades Union leaders are chosen by secret vote and that Trades Unions in Yugoslavia enjoy tremendous authority.

Special attention, continued Aitken, is accorded to the professional training of young workers. The establishment of young workers' cadres in Yugoslavia will ensure a specialist labour force for Yugoslav industry. Since industry in Yugoslavia is nationalised and the administration of industry has now been entrusted to the workers, the attitude of Yugoslav workers to the question of production and the administration of industry is entirely different to the attitude of British workers, who regard all these questions as the concern of employers.

The Yugoslav trades unions, went on Aitken, play a leading part in the planning of methods for the improvement of production and the qualification of new workers, of which 90% have come into industry from the country since 1945.

Aitken said that it might seem to British workers a very ambitious step that factories in Yugoslavia, which is on a lower industrial level than Britain, are given over to administration by the workers. Nevertheless, Aitken emphasised, everyone who had been in contact with events in Yugoslavia agreed with the conviction of Yugoslav workers and administrators that success would be achieved, for the workers who had built the factories would know how to run them. At the end of his exposition Aitken emphasised that the Yugoslav law concerning the transfer of industry to administration by the workers was also of great interest to British industrial workers.

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After Aitken Jack Dimple and Peter Cockade spoke. Jack Dimple, who as a member of the British youth brigade took part in the construction of the student city near Zagreb, said he had been impressed by the youth organisation of Yugoslavia, and expressed the hope that Labour youth too would at some time create a similar organisation.

Peter Cockade, a member of the British student organisation which worked in Yugoslavia, in his speech above all emphasised his conviction that the people of Yugoslavia would succeed in fulfilling the tremendous tasks they had set themselves.

There then spoke the distinguished British public worker K. Zilliacus. The honorary president of the Society for British-Yugoslav Friendship, Sir Henry Banbury, called upon the delegates present to put all their strength into the propagation of the truth about Yugoslavia and of friendship between the British and Yugoslav people within the ranks of the workers' trades unions, the Labour Party and the co-operative movement. "It is of tremendous significance for the whole of mankind and the cause of world peace", concluded Sir Henry, "that the Yugoslavs should be successful in their efforts to build up socialism. It is my conviction that they will succeed".

Mrs. Mabel Rydeal, former Labour envoy and president of the British Association of Co-operative women, brought before the conference data concerning the Yugoslav co-operative system. She laid special stress on the great part played by agricultural co-operatives in general and working co-operatives in particular in the improvement of agricultural economy and the building up of socialism in the country. In her detailed report Mrs. Rydeal gave a review of organisational work and the organisation of Yugoslav co-operatives.

Resuming its work the conference unanimously adopted a resolution to send greetings to the working class of Yugoslavia in its struggle for independence and socialism. The resolution was proposed by Harry Simler, delegate of the Union of Machine Workers from Camberwell, and Charles Ford, delegate of the Union of clerks and administrative workers.

"This conference", runs the resolution, "composed of representatives of the Trades Unions, Labour and Conservative Organisations, sends fraternal greetings to the workers in Yugoslavia and expresses its admiration for the fight they are waging to preserve their national independence and build up socialism."

"The conference believes, in accordance with the opinion of the resolution of the Labour Party, that great possibilities exist for the realisation of co-operation between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Britain, and that the British trades unions and co-operative movements should establish close and friendly relations with the workers' trades unions and co-operatives of Yugoslavia."

All those who visited Yugoslavia, declared Mrs. Gainley, the Labour delegate, in winding up the conference, returned full of admiration for the efforts of the Yugoslav peoples to overcome their difficulties and establish socialism. "This is the message I should like to bear to my friends in your organisations from this conference - a constructive and positive message. We are ready to move shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of Yugoslavia in mutual collaboration and understanding towards a better future. I am sure that you will imbue your organisations with your efforts in this direction, for the cause of Yugoslavia is of tremendous importance for the cause of peace and world advancement. (Tanjuz)

(BORBA - 29th October, 1950).

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ONE MORE CRIME COMMITTED BY THE BANDITS OF ENVER XOXHA.

On October 25, the workers from Resen awaited the last remains of Fidan Angelkovski, a Yugoslav Army officer, who was killed in the mountain regions of Pelister performing his duty for our free and independent socialist fatherland. This occurred in a clash with a band of spies and hirelings of the Enver Xoxha Cominform clique, which succeeded in smuggling into our country in order to carry out subversive and terrorist activities.

Fidan Angelkovski's remains were put in the Officers' Club building in Resen. A great number of people from Resen marched all through the night passing by his coffin in order to pay him honour as a faithful son of our peoples. On that occasion they promised that the successful building up of socialism in our country will not be jeopardized by similar criminal acts of the enemies of our country.

On October 26, over 50 wreaths were placed upon his bier.

In the morning a big meeting took place in Resen attended by over 5,000 workers from Resen. Vane Nekovski, the political secretary of the District Committee of the CP of Macedonia, addressed the meeting, apart from Draci Tozijs, Lt. colonel of the YA and captain Milinkovic. All the speakers pointed out the courage of the fallen officer who gave his life without regretting it while performing his duty on the frontier and securing a peaceful building up of socialism in our country.

The last remains of the killed officer were thereupon taken to his native place, the village of Kiselica in the district of Delcev. His funeral was turned into a manifestation of unity of our people and its devoted love towards the guardians of its independence and freedom. It was a protest against the methods of banditry applied by the Cominform enemies of the new Yugoslavia, who disguised by various peace propaganda slogans smuggle bands of spies into our country in order to frustrate the development of our socialist fatherland.

(NOVA MAKEDONIJA, Oct. 27)

MURDERERS WITH OLIVE BRANCHES IN HAND.

The latest crime committed by Enver Xoxha criminals is one in the whole series of premeditated provocations, smuggling of groups of spies and subversionists and murders. Murders have become a new way of "persuasion" at the time when the Cominformists had realized how firmly the peoples of Yugoslavia are supporting their party, as well as their both party and state leaderships, determined to build up socialism by their own resources. Having no other issue, they tried to engage the remnants of the defeated bourgeoisie with us, as well as to smuggle armed groups of spies across our frontier.

The fate of these groups is quite definite, because thanks to the watchfulness of our frontier guards they were prevented from carrying out their designs and will be put before the people's court in order to give evidence of their criminal activities. Our people gives to all those enemies of Yugoslav a worthy answer by carrying out the Five Year Plan successfully and consolidating the unity of their ranks. Therefore, all those hellish aims are bound to fail and the Cominform will not succeed in interfering

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in the internal affairs of our country, as well as in exploiting the free peoples of our country.

The murder of Fidan Angelkovski throws more light on the essence of the Cominform campaign against Yugoslavia, on the real aims as well as results of the hegemonistic policy of the ruling bureaucratic caste in the U.S.S.R. and its satellites. In the Cominform Enver Albania nowadays ceremonial preparations are going on for the forthcoming congress of the "supporters of peace", perfidious statements about the defence of peace, as well as accusations of those who interfere in the internal affairs of other countries are being made and the so-called "Stockholm appeal" quoted on all occasions. While on the other hand, although claiming to be the only defenders of peace, they spread terrific stories about the danger of war aimed at creating a war psychosis, on the other they carry out armed provocations along our border, they smuggle bands of spies and terrorists into our country and kill our people. What they actually do is the revelation of their real aspect of aggressors. The truth cannot be concealed by means of mere phrases on peace; their hegemonistic policy of aggressors cannot also be carried out by such ways and means. The latest crime of theirs reveals the fact that the Cominformists will not hesitate to apply such methods of crimes in order to carry out their hegemonist policy of subjugating other peoples.

(NOVA. JEDONICA, Oct. 29, 1950).

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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October 28, 1950.

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HEADLINES

BCGBA

- P.1. TECHNICAL TRAINING OF CADRES EMPLOYED BY THE PEOPLE'S
AUTHORITIES AGENCIES.
*
CONGRESS OF HYGIENISTS OF YUGOSLAVIA CONTINUED.
*
MARSHAL TITO RECEIVED THE NEWLY APPOINTED FRENCH AMBASSADOR.
*
NEWLY APPOINTED ENVOY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF FPY
TO HOLLAND HAS LEFT FOR THE HAGUE.
*
CERAMICS FACTORY "KIS" HAS COMPLETED ITS ANNUAL PLAN.
*
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THE ARMING OF GERMANY IS AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE

The question of re-arming of Western Germany and its inclusion in the Western European Army is today the center of attention not only in the political circles in the West and East but also of the entire world.

The suggestion to include Germany in the Western European Army, that is in the Atlantic Pact, was brought up by the USA which, at the conferences of the Foreign Ministers of the Three Western Powers and the Atlantic Council, held in New York in September, insisted on the inclusion of West Germany in the Atlantic Pact. On that occasion Dean Acheson suggested the creation of ten German divisions which would be included with units composed of American, French, English and other military units under the American command. France and Great Britain opposed this but soon started to yield in their opposition. Great Britain agreed to have German military formations included in the United Army of the countries of the Atlantic Pact but with certain guarantees which it demanded at the conference in New York.

The greatest surprise was the declaration by the French government, which is now being discussed in the French parliament and which undoubtedly means an almost complete yielding of French resistance to the problem of German armament. In this declaration the French government declared that it basically approved the re-arming of Western Germany and suggested the formation of German units to be included in the European army and under the command of Generals who are not Germans. The French government also suggested that this United European Army would have a common military budget and would be placed under a united command headed by a minister of defense who would be responsible to a so-called European Assembly.

The greatest resistance in this problem was offered by the socialist party. The government declaration also met with considerable dissatisfaction among the French masses who are still hostile toward any activity for the re-militarization of Germany.

The British government is now considering the French suggestion. It is felt that Great Britain will not totally reject the French plan because official British circles have in mind the stand of the American government which wishes to settle the problem of the re-militarization of Germany as soon as possible. This determined stand by the American government was again confirmed by Acheson at a press conference when he stated that the American government hails the initiative of the French government and that its suggestion represents "a step further in the direction of harmonizing the interests of the Western European countries within the Atlantic Pact". The Italian government also declared itself for the participation of German armed forces in a united European Army. Italy will also participate in a conference of Ministers of War of the Atlantic Pact countries which starts today in Washington.

The Soviet Union immediately started to attack the initiators of the problem of re-arming Germany. Under Molotov's leadership a conference was held in Prague of the foreign ministers of the Eastern European countries including Eastern Germany. A so-called Prague declaration was passed at this conference in which the Soviet bloc strongly condemned the action of the Western Powers for the re-armament of Germany and its inclusion in a United European Army. The Prague declaration suggests "a settlement of the German problem" in a way that the Four Powers give a joint statement that they will not carry out the re-militarization of Germany, that they will sign a peace treaty with Germany, and on the basis of the Potsdam agreement to create a united Germany, to withdraw occupation troops within a year after the signing of the treaty, and to form a general German constitutional Assembly.

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The reaction of American political circles to the Prague declaration was expressed three days ago by Acheson at a Press conference when he stated: "It was a malicious abuse of the hopes of the entire world for peace and understanding". Acheson said that the USA would always welcome tangible proof regarding the change in the Soviet attitude but that the Prague declaration does not represent anything new and is only a return to the old and unachievable suggestions. The government of Great Britain join Acheson's statement on the Prague declaration.

In West Germany there are different opinions regarding the re-armament of Germany. The leader of the social democratic opposition, Kurt Schumacher, opposes the inclusion of West Germany in a United European Army and criticizes Adenauer of "too easily accepting the obligations which the allies wish to impose upon Germany within the framework of a general defensive plan while the Germans are not given equality of rights in all fields." Adenauer stated that the government in Bonn had thus far not undertaken any obligations in regard to the re-armament of West Germany and that the question of the participation of Germany armed forces in a Western European Army can be decided only by the Bonn parliament.

The conference of the Ministers of War of the Atlantic Pact, which is starting today in Washington, will show the final stand in the problem of the participation of West Germany in a West European Army and probably will bring a definite solution to the method in which Germany will be included in the military alliance of the Western countries since the re-arming of Germany is no longer a disputable problem. Neither the Prague declaration nor a decision to re-arm Germany is to the benefit of the German people who know from their own experiences that the re-militarization of their country is in no way a contribution to the consolidation of conditions and the peaceful development of a new united German Republic.

Signed: M.H.

(RAD -- October 28)

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCING THROUGH THE UN

Without a doubt economic-social problems at the present time have a great influence on the destiny of peace in the world. In every disputable question in the world today vital economic, material factors can be found. The question of the equality and independence of small countries can not be separated from their economic progress. If a conflict should arise among the big powers in regard to some small country, that is, who will exploit a small country, then an attempt must be made to make the economy of a small country more independent, to enable her to develop to such a degree that it will no longer be backward and undeveloped and in this way will not be an object for foreign exploitation.

The backwardness of economically undeveloped countries is the result of the basic contradictions in the economic and social life in the world. It would certainly be an illusion to suppose that the UN as such could solve these basic contradictions: their necessary solution depends on the basic social forces and historical progress. However the consciousness of mankind and its desire for peace and international cooperation permits and demands that minimum of activity for offering aid to the undeveloped countries.

UN activity for liquidating economic backwardness must not contain itself that which too a great extent brought about this economic inequality; it must not be reduced to a changed form of that which was. This means that the problem of aid cannot be solved only by developing world trade because in its present form it is not a factor

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of economic aid. If in relations between industrialized and undeveloped countries there prevails a principle of world markets and world prices then exploitation of the undeveloped countries is inevitable. It is more than clear that a socialist developed country exploits another socialist undeveloped country if it trades at world, capitalist prices. Reality has proven this. It is manifested in the relations which prevail between the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries. Then too the financing of the economic progress of undeveloped countries through directive investments of a private character cannot guarantee the proper progress of the economy of certain countries along with the protection of their freedom and independence. All this brings a conclusion -- that aid from abroad, aid to undeveloped countries, must have the form of a financing through international loans, through UN agencies.

This problem was discussed last year when a UN resolution was unanimously adopted regarding technical aid to undeveloped countries. The funds which the UN has provided for this aid this year are very small. They amount only to 600,000 dollars. And added to this would be around 36 million dollars in the form of voluntary contributions given by member nations for this purpose. Even though these funds are very small still the importance of this resolution cannot be denied because of the principle which was adopted at the meeting, that is, that technical aid must be given to undeveloped countries without discrimination, that it can be given only on the basis of requests by individual countries and finally that it must correspond to the needs of the country receiving the aid.

The Soviet and other delegations under its command created a great deal of confusion in these discussions. During the discussions they were either silent or suggested things which only hamper the proper solution to the problem.

The importance of the adopted resolution on technical aid lies in the fact that it started the wheels rolling in regard to the problem of aid to undeveloped countries. However, this should be only the first step because it is apparent that technical aid cannot bring everything necessary to an undeveloped country to eliminate its backwardness. The means to apply this aid is necessary. A delegate, speaking about the financing of undeveloped countries said, "It is nice to teach a man how to roast meat but he needs the meat to do this". On September 25, Kardelj emphasized the importance of international financing both from the standpoint of peace and international cooperation and from the standpoint of the possibility of protecting the independence of a small undeveloped country.

This problem is being discussed at this year's session of the UN in a general debate in the committee for Economic and Financial Problems. This year the Soviet delegate again avoided speaking about the activity for UN economic aid. The Yugoslav delegation suggested a resolution which would provide for the creation of a special committee to be composed of representatives from all regional parts of the world and which would consider the problem of establishing an international organization similar to UNRRA. This organization would gather and distribute financial means to the undeveloped countries. Lebanon, Iraq, Syria and Yemen, small and undeveloped countries, joined the Yugoslav resolution. There is no doubt that the offering of economic aid to the undeveloped countries, as suggested by the Yugoslav delegation, would be the best guarantee for peaceful relations between nations.

Signed: D. Ristic

(GLAS -- October 28)

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WAYS OF SUPPLYING CEREALS TO INHABITANTS OF REGIONS AFFECTED BY DROUGHT

The Order of the Government of the FPRY on steps for supplying foodstuffs to inhabitants and protection of cattle stocks provides for extension of aid in form of cereals to the rural population which has been affected by drought. In conformity with that Order the President of the Council of Trade issued his instructions on supplying the population inhabiting regions affected by drought with cereals.

Inhabitants of regions, who because of the drought have not been able to produce sufficient quantities of cereals for their own requirements and who are not included in the ensured supply system, are permitted to buy cereals for feeding purposes at tied prices, by bartering their agricultural products which are not sold at tied prices, on the ground that they are engaged on investment, forest and other priority projects, and finally at low prices under special terms.

Persons socially endangered, inhabiting regions affected by drought are to receive the necessary quantities of cereals free of charge. Upon the proposal of local people's committees, county commissions are to decide upon one of the above-mentioned ways in which a homestead is to provide itself with cereals. Such commissions are to consist of members of county executive committees as follows: the commissioners of trade and supply, state procurements, labour and agriculture. In putting up their proposals on the manner of buying cereals local people's committees and county commissions are to see above all that as great savings as possible should be made in the fund of the tied price trade and in the fund for assistance to the regions affected by drought, and that the most essential requirements of each homestead are met. Homesteads with members fit for work, who could be engaged in investment, forest or other priority projects without unfavourable effect to their own agricultural activities, may get cereals either by barter or at low prices only when all able members are engaged in work. In that case, engaged members of the family will be included within the ensured supply system, and those left behind at home will be entitled to buy cereals either with coupons at tied prices or by bartering other agricultural products for them. In case that they have neither coupons for buying cereals at tied prices nor agricultural products for barter, they will be permitted to buy cereals at low prices. Families without able members who could be engaged in investment or other projects are also to buy cereals with coupons at tied prices or by bartering their agricultural products for them. In case that they too should be without coupons and products for barter they will be permitted to buy cereals at low prices.

Republic Ministers of Trade and Supply are to determine which of the agricultural products, otherwise not bought at tied prices, are to be bartered for cereals, in which regions and under what terms. Homesteads which are able to buy cereals with coupons at tied prices or those, with fit members who have not found employment though they had the chance to do so, and who are not indispensable on their own farms, will not be permitted to barter their products for cereals in the above mentioned manner.

These instructions on supplying cereals to inhabitants of regions affected by drought are not to apply to producers of industrial plants, seeds, wine, fodder plants, etc.

(POLITIKA - 27th October, 1950).

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ORDER ON STEPS FOR SAVING ARTICLES OF BROAD CONSUMPTION

With the object of putting into effect the Order of the Federal Government on steps for saving articles of broad consumption the President of the Council of Trade of the federal government issued his Order fixing the order in which articles of the ensured supply system are to be distributed.

If stocks of the articles of the federal ensured supply system or of the additional supplies are insufficient to meet all the requirements, supplies will be distributed according to the following order: first to the most important industrial and mining centres and other working sites of importance where a considerable number of workers are engaged in the key economic branches and then to big cities (republic seats, cities with developed industries and other towns). Before making any distribution of foodstuffs of the federal ensured or additional supply system one must supply fully all hospitals and other health institutions, institutions for protection of children and other organizations engaged in collective supply of children.

In distributing particular articles of the federal ensured or additional supply system from the disposable stocks, one is to supply consumers in the following order:

Fats 1) Children's categories D-3, D-2 and D-1.2) Additional categories B and T (sick people and pregnant women), 3) Special workers' categories R-1a (miners), RS (forest), R-1a, R-1b, R-z1, R-z2, R-2a, and additional category R-u, and then other consumers.

Meats 1) Children's categories D-3, D-2 and D-1, 2) Supplementary categories B and T, 3) special workers' categories and supplementary R-u category and then other consumers;

Sugar 1) Children's categories D-1, D-2 and D-3, supplementary categories B and T, 3) Special workers categories and supplementary R-u category, and then other consumers.

Soap 1) Children's categories D-1, D-2 and D-3 and supplementary categories B and T, 2) special workers' categories and 3) other consumers.

Cocoa products children's categories D-1, D-2 and D-3.

Rice Children's categories D-1, D-2 and D-3.

Products based on sugar 1) Children's categories D-2, D-3 and D-1, 2) supplementary categories B and T and then other consumers.

Other articles of the additional supplies such as potatoes, beans, etc. 1) Children's categories D-3, D-2 and D-1 and supplementary categories B and T, 2) special workers' categories and 3) other consumers.

Milk 1) hospitals and other health institutions, 2) children's categories D-1, D-2 and D-3, supplementary categories B and T and workers which are using milk as a preventative means against poisoning (printers, workers engaged in the non-ferrous metallurgy, etc), and then other consumers.

Commercial retail enterprises with special stores for supplying workers and employees of a priority economic branch and workers and employees of a priority producing key economic branch with industrial goods are obliged to supply their stores first of all, both with regard to the value and to the assortment, with the corresponding quantities of articles of the ensured supplementary supply system without affecting priority of categories mentioned in this Order. Distribution stipulated by this Order is to be effective as of November 1st.

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MARSHAL TITO RECEIVES NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR

Belgrade, October 27th.

Premier of the Federal Government, Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz-Tito received today at 10 AM, Mr. Philippe Baudet, the newly appointed French Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Yugoslavia.

(Borba, October 28, 1950)

NEWLY APPOINTED YUGOSLAV MINISTER EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF YUGOSLAVIA TO HOLLAND HAS ARRIVED IN THE HAGUE

Belgrade, October 27th.

The newly appointed Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of FPRY to Holland, Mato Jaksic left Belgrade tonight for the Hague.

He was seen off by Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Sloven Smoljak, Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Office, as well as by Mr. Charles Marie Dozy, Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Holland to Belgrade.

(Borba, October 28, 1950)

A GROUP OF REFUGEES FROM REGION MACEDONIA LEAVES FOR AUSTRALIA

A first group of 56 refugees from Region Macedonia, left Belgrade by special plane for Australia, they are all going to join various members of their family in Sydney and other places. A mother with two children and an old woman 76 years old are also among the refugees. Mrs. Alma MacDonald, representative of the Australian International Social Service, has left with them.

The refugees were seen off at the airport by Dr. Milica Dodijer, in behalf of the Yugoslav Red Cross Committee.

(Borba, October 28, 1950)

A CONFERENCE IS BEING HELD TODAY IN LONDON UNDER THE SLOGAN 'TRUTH ON YUGOSLAVIA'

London, October 28th.

The British-Yugoslav Friendship Society is organizing for tomorrow a one-day conference in Beaver Hall in London, under the slogan 'Truth on Yugoslavia'. Over a hundred delegates: leading British Trade Union Workers, members of Labor Party organizations and Labor Party Youths, as well as members of cooperative organizations from London and surroundings have reported for participating at this conference. British publish workers, representatives of the British Trade Unions and youths who participated this year in the youth working activities in Yugoslavia, will speak during the conference. Mrs. Gangey, Deputy of the Labor Party will act chairman at this conference.

(Borba, October 28, 1950)

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STATEMENT GIVEN BY PROFESSOR HJALMAR BROCH

Split, October 27th.

The Norwegian scientific worker, Professor Hjalmar Broch, who has been residing for the last month and a half in Yugoslavia, working on scientific researches of the Adriatic Sea, gave a statement today to the representatives of our press that Yugoslavia will be able, according to his opinion, to occupy soon a prominent place in the world in the field of scientific maritime researches.

Professor, Dr. Broch, who had sojourned already before the war in our country, has now visited all our institutions connected with scientific maritime researches and life in it, and passed most of his time in the Institute for Oceanography and Fishing in Split.

In speaking about his observations, Dr. Broch stressed, that the significance which Yugoslavia is giving to scientific researches of the development and improvement of sea-fishing, as well as the increase of the number of oceanographic stations and activity in all branches of research work, has left a great impression on him. The results of his scientific researches acquired during his sojourn in Dalmatia, will be published by Dr. Broch in a special publication of the Institute for Oceanography and Fishing in Split.

(Borba, October 28, 1950)

DR. BORISAV BLAGOJEVIC ELECTED DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF LAW AT BELGRADE UNIVERSITY

Election of dean and assistant-deans of the faculty of law at the Belgrade University took place the other day. Dr. Borisav T. Blagojevic who was not a permanent lecturer, was elected dean of the Faculty of Law, by unanimous voting, while Dr. Radomir Lukic, also temporary lecturer and Dr. Dragoslav Jankovic, docent, were elected assistant-deans.

(Politika, October 28, 1950)

EASTERN GERMAN GOVERNMENT FORBIDS DISTRIBUTION OF TANJUG'S BULLETIN

Berlin, October 27th.

The Eastern German Government has forbidden the distribution of any news or bulletins of the Yugoslav Telegraph Agency TANJUG on the territory of the Soviet zone of occupation. The Ministry of Posts of Eastern Germany has sent out to all post directorates a secret circular, according to which, the distribution of bulletins and news of the TANJUG agency through postal agencies was forbidden, with the motivation, that the TANJUG news are 'aimed against peace and are therefore illegal'.

This banning of reading and distribution of TANJUG's news and bulletins, beside being a coarse violation of the fundamental principles on freedom of press and information, proves also that the methods and measures, used in the USSR in connection with the listening or reading and spreading of foreign broadcasted news or bulletins, are now being transplanted on the territory of Eastern Germany. (Tanjug)

(Borba, October 28, 1950)

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TWELVE PERSONS HAVE RETIRED FROM THE CP ITALY

Trieste, October 27th.

Twelve members of the CP Italy from the village of Fogliano near Monfalcone have retired from the Party and returned their party booklets, protesting in this way against the behaviour of the Cominform leadership towards two former partisans.

The Cominform leaders of the Gorizia section of the CP Italy, attacked in their press Luigi Fontanino and Orazio Vicentima from Fogliano - the first, because he went to work in the Yugoslav zone of FTT, and the second, because he went to Yugoslavia for medical treatment. Luigi Fontanino is a former Garibaldist, who was sentenced by the Italian authorities to prison, because of his activities against Fascist spies during war time. (Tanjug)

(Borba, October 28, 1950)

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REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROGRESSIVE WOMEN OF TRIESTE, SWITZERLAND, USA, WESTERN GERMANY, NORWAY, ENGLAND, HOLLAND AND INDIA WILL ATTEND THE AFZ CONGRESS

(Zagreb, October 27th)

The congress will be opened at 9 a.m. in the big hall of the Zagreb Fair. After the various committees are elected the chairman of the Central Board of AFZ, Vela Tamsic, will speak on the subject 'The Women of Yugoslavia in the struggle for the Building up of their country - for peace in the world'. A report on the work of the AFZ of Yugoslavia will then be submitted to the congress, which will be followed by a discussion.

On the second day, Comrade Mara Radic - secretary of the Central Board of AFZ of Yugoslavia, will speak on the subject 'The tasks of the AFZ of Yugoslavia in raising and educating the new generation', which will be followed by an open discussion.

Finally, a new Central Board of the AFZ of Yugoslavia will be elected and a resolution issued.

The Third Congress of the AFZ of Yugoslavia will be attended by representatives of progressive women of Trieste, Switzerland, the USA, Western Germany, Norway, England, Holland, India and other countries.

In honour of the Third Congress of the AFZ of Yugoslavia, an exhibition will be opened of paper, pamphlets and literary works published since the liberation of the country by the publishing houses run by the AFZ in the several republics. Tomorrow at 20 hours there will be a performance at the big theatre in Zagreb in honour of the AFZ congress.

(POLITIKA - 28th October, 1950).

LETTER FROM NEW YORK

DEFENCE OF PEACE - THE MOST TALKED ABOUT QUESTION

By a special Borba correspondent.

How do the people of America look at peace? What does peace mean for the Americans today? These are questions to which we find replies every day on the pages of newspapers, in radio broadcasts, in talking to men. In this country too, like in the rest of the world, the broad masses of citizens would much prefer if there were no danger to peace, if struggle for peace would not have to be manifested by a general race in armament, a race provoked by the strained international situation - rendered more "strained", particularly of late, by the Soviet foreign policy.

In its running column 'Tomorrow', the paper New Week carried a few days ago the following commentaries: "What can happen because of Korea? Military outlays of the USA will amount to anything between 20 to 35 billion dollars annually - which is more than twice the pre-Korean conflict figure. Armed forces will be increased to 2½ million men. General military conscription will to a certain extent be realized. In the meantime a law on this will be enacted and compulsory service in the army will probably last 18 months. A mass of consumers, those who buy small quantities, will be weakened. Sellers will not have a good prospect in the future".

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The American press deals a lot with these problems, which are a consequence of the war in Korea. This is understandable, particularly in view of the fact that the readers, that is to say the consumers, are every day coming up against these consequences: according to the papers, the prices have gone up to a considerably serious extent. Radio sets, for example, have gone up by 20%, men's suits from 7% to 10%, butter by 8%, soap by 8%, eggs by 12%, etc. Naturally the standard of living of an American citizen is still high; a most developed industry in the world, long years of progress of technical science, communication means developed to unbelievable proportions, concentrated and very profitable production of a mass of consumer articles - all this has given to the US an advantage over the rest of the world. The US is a country which is much richer than the other countries (not going into reasons and causes of this). That is a fact.

The American citizens who are aware of it, view with displeasure the gradual losing of their privileges because of the fact that the international situation has developed in the direction of greater and greater stringency. And no matter how we look at the question of international relations in general, and at the United States' place in the question of world politics in particular, one thing remains clear: an American desires peace, namely a peace which will really be lasting and guaranteed. In this respect his aspirations are equal to the aspirations of all the other men of the world. And whether this desire has more or less been caused by reasons which may appear to be personal, petty - that is not particularly important.

If, starting from this truth, we look at the debate which is now in progress in the Political Committee of the UN General Assembly, we shall find in it many elements which interest the men who yearn for peace, in the first place we shall find a part of the reply to the question how different people look at this world "problem above all problems".

In its proposal the Soviet Union demands that every state which uses the atomic bomb be proclaimed a war criminal, namely regardless of whether the particular country is or is not the aggressor. The other proposers of declarations on the removal of the danger of a new war and strengthening of international peace and security, and similarly the majority of those who have taken part in the debate up till now, have, in the main, proposed the principle that the United Nations should condemn every aggression, no matter what weapons are used. One may say that herein lie the basic differences in the opinions expressed in the debate up till now.

Experiences with the policy of the USSR gives right to those who this time either do not believe in the sincerity of Soviet declarations on alleged desires for peace. Perhaps today, after a series of failures it has experienced in the attempts of another character, the USSR is really in favour of peace. It is another question how it imagines that peace. Why does not Vishinski get permission to agree to the condemnation of aggression in general? Why does he, instead of that, each year propagandistically renew his proposals which maybe sound fine but to which the actions of the Soviet Government give a strange and quite different undertone and meaning? This indeed looks like what one of the delegates has called an annual event which is so regularly being repeated like the football season. And from year to year the Soviet foreign policy gets more and more out of step with its own proposals.

Indeed, the following passage from the official Soviet "History of Diplomacy" (printed in 1945), which one of the delegates cited in the Political Committee, is not a bad one:

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"From times immemorial, the idea of disarmament has been one of the forms which the diplomats have used the most in order to conceal the real motives and plans of the Government which proclaims its great 'love for peace'. This fact is very understandable. Because every proposal for reduction in armament can count on popularity and support of public opinion".

Does something else hide behind this world's Soviet proposal, something more sincere than a pure propagandistic phrase? All reason tells us that we can only doubt, that we can doubt the sincerity of the declarations about Soviet desires for real international co-operation with equality of rights, in the field of securing peace and removing the danger of a new war.

(S1.) J. KOV LEVI

(BOLEBA - 28th October, 1950).

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

This Bulletin contains translations from Yugoslav newspapers and periodicals. It is intended for the use of the participating missions and not for general distribution. Accuracy of the translations is not guaranteed.

No. 307.

October 27, 1950.

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"ANALYSES" "PHASES" AND -- FACTS

Radio Bucharest recently tries to give a "theoretic" explanation for the Cominform campaign against Yugoslavia. In a broadcast of Oct. 13 they "analyzed" the alleged struggle of the workers class in Yugoslavia against "Tito's fascist regime". The article, full of the usual slanders, is not worth mentioning but the "analysis" is. It concerns a few "phases" of the alleged struggle of the workers class here.

The Cominform theorists have placed the matter in this way. The first "phase" of this struggle is -- "individual resistance" -- and it corresponds to the first period following the Cominform resolution. Then comes the "new" form of the struggle -- "collective resistance". These two forms include the period 1948/49 and they are signified as the "period of the struggle for economic aims". Now, according to the Bucharest wisemen, there is a "higher phase" -- stressing political demands -- which is accompanied by strikes, sabotage and boycotts".

However, since socialist Yugoslavia is stronger than ever before inspite of these "phases", the "analysis" goes even further. The Bucharest theorists threaten, "a supreme form is being prepared and will overthrow Tito's clique".

We will not enter into any discussion in this respect. The intentions and aims are too transparent. However, there is no doubt that each one of these phases corresponds to a serious defeat of the Cominform campaign against our country and the great working victories of our people.

(GLAS -- October 27)

BULGARIAN COMINFORMISTS TRY TO FORCE THEIR PRESS ON THE READERS

A decision was recently reached in Bulgaria to cut the circulation of many papers in half. The reason for this was not due to a lack or a saving of paper because the Soviet masters "save" in food for the Bulgarians and machines for the industrial development of Bulgaria but are very generous when it concerns stuffing them with false propaganda. There is another reason. Insipite of the rich arsenal of the method for forcing the Cominform press on the Bulgarian reader, this effort was a complete failure.

For a long time the distribution of the press in Bulgaria has been carried out in a number of interesting but almost unheard of ways. Almost every paper has found some special way to keep up its specified circulation. It thus becomes clear that the wishes of the Bulgarian readers are not considered but that the people are forced to buy papers whether they want to or not. Whether the reader is satisfied with the papers, this is a problem which least interests the "propaganda agents".

The Rabotnicesko Delo has its own newsboys who distribute the paper and try to increase the circulation. This paper has its own patent: workshops, stores, institutions and individuals "subscribe" through the simple method that the newsboy simply throws the paper under the door. The "subscribers" know who the publisher is and what the results for cancelling the "subscription" are. Therefore, at the end of the month they pay for a "subscription" they did not want.

Otsestveni Front has a more interesting method. Its organizations sell special coupon books containing a number of coupons equal to the number of issues per month. Citizens buy the paper simply by tearing out a coupon. Anyone who refuses to purchase this special coupon book is exposed to a number of difficulties such as loss of guaranteed rations, the right to purchase textiles at 75% of the retail price.

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Weekly papers do the same thing. It isn't rare for a family in which two or three persons are working to have two or three copies of the same paper. In this way a part of their modest earnings goes for -- wrapping paper.

Each in his own way. Unita organizes a beauty contest, has its own specialties and the Bulgarian Cominform papers try to force papers which are not read. That they are not succeeding is proven by the sudden reduction in circulation.

(GLAS -- October 27)

SOVIET ENGINEER FLEES TO SWEDEN

Stockholm, October 26

The Swedish Commission for Foreigners announced that Soviet engineer Ivan Nikitic, whom the Soviet Commercial delegation in Finland said had disappeared yesterday, is in Sweden as a political refugee. According to the announcement, Nikitic fled to Sweden from Finland in August. Reuter reports that Nikitic was a member of the Soviet Commercial delegation in Finland.

(POLITIKA -- October 27)

POLISH CONSUL IN LONDON REFUSES TO RETURN HOME

London, October 26

Reuter reports that the Foreign Office today announced that the Polish Consul General in London, Sigmund Sriber, had resigned and requested asylum in Great Britain as a political refugee.

(POLITIKA -- October 27)

INTRODUCTION OF CERTAIN LIMITATIONS IN REGARD TO SALE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

With the object of suppressing speculation and providing inhabitants with foodstuffs, the President of the Council of Trade of the government of the FPRY altered the existing provisions concerning sale of agricultural products. According to these alterations, certain limitations will be introduced henceforward exceptionally for purchases and sales and transport of cereals, such as wheat, barley, oats, rye, mixed grains, and maize, and their products (flour, farina and grits). Thus, farmers and other producers may freely sell and transport their cereals and products from these only upon confirmation of their respective local people's committees that such cereals derive from their own production, that they have fulfilled their obligation with respect to deliveries of cereals in full, that they are not assessed again and that they are thus permitted to transport their cereals both by their own and public means of transportation.

Consumers are permitted to buy and transport cereals and their products only for their own requirements up to the maximum of 60 kilograms. They are required to obtain confirmation from their local committees that cereals they are buying are intended only for their own personal requirements. In addition, they must also obtain confirmation from the local people's committee where they have bought such cereals that they may freely transport them.

This limitation for transport up to 60 kilograms does not apply to producers who are transporting cereals and their products from their farms to their places of destination nor to laborers who were working with peasant working cooperatives or on jobs of capital construction and who have been paid in kind.

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In order to prevent any speculation, the new provisions on transport of cereals provide that all persons, except those guilty of criminal acts, who should sell, buy or transport cereals contrary to these provisions, to be fined up to 20,000 dinars. Such cereals will be taken from them and they will be paid at the state purchasing price.

(POLITIKA -- October 27)

NEWS FROM THE BELGRADE CIRCUIT COURT

The last on the list of the accused - Dusan Ratiborovic, Dositej Blagojevic and Dragoljub Ivanovic-Deda -- were interrogated yesterday. Like the rest on the list of the accused, they pleaded either not guilty or "only partially guilty".

Examination of material as evidence was then started. The first witness to be heard was Ilija Andric, a farmer from Pipanj (near Belgrade-Ed.). This is what he said:

"It was on one day towards the end of the summer that I was working in my yard -- making preparations to distil brandy. About two in the afternoon, Katic and Stojic appeared before my yard and asked me to come out. I went out and Katic said to me: "You ought to join the organization and work in it". "I cannot", said I, "I am busy making preparations to distil brandy. I thought he was talking about one of our organizations like the People's Front and that it was the question of doing some voluntary work. I saw that some sort of politics was involved when Katic said to me, 'It is not what you are thinking; it is this: in the name of the King to go to the Church and to work and pray to God'. Go away, said I, I know how to work and pray to God even without the King -- and went away to continue my work. That is all."

The witness Petko Borisavljevic, a cab-driver, told the court how Gnjatovic met him one day and asked him to come to a meeting in the barrack of the accused Ivanovic, where the accused Tomasic and others were waiting. Knowing that Borisavljevic has acquaintances in Bor, the accused Gnjatovic wanted him to link them up with the outlaws who were supposed to be in the neighborhood of Bor.

The witnesses Aleksa Garic and Rodomir Maric told the court how the SIHIS "agitators" used to carry on their propaganda.

Examination of material as evidence has been completed. Today at 8:00 a.m., the public prosecutor will give his final word and the defence will speak.

(POLITIKA -- October 27)

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TRADE UNION DELEGATION FROM TUNIS HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

The delegation of the General Labour Federation of Tunis which has been staying in our country for 18 days as guests of the Central Board of the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions held a press conference in the building of the Central Board of the YFTU. The delegation of six, led by the Assistant Secretary-General of the Federation, Nuri Budali, visited Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia and Bosnia, where it saw the most important work done under our five-year Plan. In Belgrade the delegation visited a number of the most important institutions.

The leader of the delegation, Nuri Budali, described the impressions the delegation gained during its stay in our country. He said that the delegation was received warmly everywhere and that it has been possible for it to acquaint itself with the Trade Union movement and the situation in Yugoslavia. "We were particularly impressed by the fact that Yugoslavia resembles a huge construction site, that there is a lively building activity everywhere, that dwelling quarters and rest centres for the workers are being built, in short that there is being built everything that serves for the welfare of the toilers." He then said that one feels that great efforts are being made everywhere not only on improvement of the economic and social welfare of the toilers, but also on their cultural elevation by way of opening of schools, theatres, and various other cultural institutions. The Yugoslav peoples are making great efforts and overcoming great difficulties in order to build a finer future for their toilers.

The members of the delegation then replied to a number of questions put to them by the newsmen. The delegation had the occasion of seeing how enthusiastic the Yugoslav workers are about the idea of managing production through the Workers' Councils and about the fact of being the real masters of the enterprises. Participation of the workers in management is one of the surest ways of doing away with bureaucracy. One of the members of the delegation told the newsmen the reasons why the National Council of the General Labour Federation of Tunis decided to sever connections with the World Federation of Trade Unions, whose primary concern is not the interest of the organised workers in the world and whose Bureau excluded the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions solely for the reason that the latter supported the principle of independence. Speaking about the struggle which the organised workers of Tunis are conducting for the national independence of their country, the members of the delegation said that misery and cultural undevelopment prevail in Tunis (which is a protectorate).

The members of the delegation said that they were greatly impressed by the workers' rest centres in Yugoslavia - something which does not exist in the capitalist countries, as well as by the great efforts which the government is making to improve the cultural standard of its workers. In paying tribute to Yugoslavia for the efforts she is making to build up a better life for her peoples, the representative of the General Labour Federation of Tunis stressed the fact that the struggle which Yugoslavia is fighting today against every form of subjugation, no matter from which side it may come, is attracting the attention of the world public, and that that attitude is the attitude of all those who fight against subjugation.

(POLITIKA - 27th October, 1950).

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"THE LAND OF QUIET DAWNS" FACING THE LAST ACT.

Korea, "the land of quiet dawns" where for four months streams of blood have been flowing and where quiet towns and villages are being converted into ashes and rubble, has once again drawn upon herself the attention of the entire world. Newspaper columns, radio stations, the plans of military experts and estimates of diplomats have once again brought into the centre of attention the 38th Parallel, and millions of common people with greater interest than ever wait to see what is going to follow.

The Guns Spoke Decisively.

The turning of the fortune of war on the Korean battlefields came sooner than expected. Only a month ago, it was quite seriously said that the American and South Korean troops would be able to hold their positions on the so-called Pusan bridgehead, and today their complete victory is only a question of moments.

Meeting no resistance whatever, the South Korean Third Division and the "Capitol" division have penetrated 200 kms deep into North Korean territory and have invaded the entire Eastern shore on the level of Pyongyang. Recently they have entered the important North Korean centre Wonsan on the Eastern shore.

On the 8th October also the American troops crossed the 38th Parallel and on the same day MacArthur called the North Koreans for the second time to surrender. Now the front line is spreading along the Western side of the railway line Wonsan - Seoul up to Chorwon, making a mild arch and almost along a straight line over the 38th Parallel it proceeds towards the Western shore. American and South Korean troops are penetrating in three directions towards the capitol of North Korea, Pyongyang, which is only about 100 kms northwards from the 38th Parallel. South Korea is completely re-occupied, while the conquered area over the 38th Parallel has a diameter of an average of 120 kms in the South and a diameter of 50 kms in the North.

Peace...

Military victory is already secured and now the political questions are the centre of interest. As a matter of fact, political questions imposed themselves above the military ones already at the time when the first hints of the turning of fortune on the battlefields outlined themselves. On the first day of landing at Inchon the question was raised: as whether they would stop at the 38th Parallel or continue over it. The quick advance of American and South Korean troops on all the front lines, the fusion of two bridgeheads, etc., has proven that these questions were quite realistic. The 38th Parallel has become the border not only between South and North Korea, in other words between the two greatest world powers, but also the border between the forces of peace and the forces of war. At this border the answer should have been given to the question: peace or the continuation of the war.

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Earlier, official circles in the USA have several times declared that concerning the war over the 38th Parallel and future regime in Korea the UN should decide. Since the turning of fortune on the battlefield came about at the same time when the Fifth Regular session of the UN started, it was quite naturally expected that the General Assembly would decide this question. However, simultaneously with the turning of the situation on the battlefield the American attitude towards this question also changed. Firstly, diplomatic circles and public opinion were confused by the announcements of certain functionaries of the South Korean Government that the demarcation line^{had} ceased to exist and that the South Korean Government was the only lawful Government in Korea and that war was to continue until the complete defeat of North Korea. Soon after this the representatives of the USA's Government declared officially that the resolution of the Security Council of the 27th June gave the task to MacArthur "to re-establish peace all over Korea" and according to this the crossing of the 38th Parallel was previously settled; that the demarcation line does not exist, that it has never been recognized by UN, etc., and that the General Assembly has to pass a decision only on measures which have to be adopted when the whole of Korea would be "liberated", to set the type and number of occupation troops and the methods of general elections.

Nevertheless, in spite of the clearly expressed attitude on the question of the continuation of the war, the USA acted with great caution. Their troops lingered for ten days on a terrain 10-30 km far from the 38th Parallel, while before they used to invade tens and even hundreds of kilometers daily. As a matter of fact, the resistance of the North Koreans was the strongest on this sector and certain re-shifting of units and establishment of communication lines was essential. However, the reasons of this lingering before the 38th Parallel were primarily due to political causes and only then to military causes. The soldiers waited for the diplomats to finish their part of the job, and in order to finish it as soon as possible MacArthur allowed the South Koreans to cross the Parallel, in this way, showing that the crossing depended on MacArthur. The diplomats then examined politically the terrain (the reaction of the North Koreans, certain governments and public opinion). But only when the General Assembly of the UN gave formal permission, the American troops crossed over the Parallel.

This caution was followed by many comments and official announcements saying that the USA do not wish to occupy Korea after the full victory over the Communists neither do they wish to turn her into one of their bases. They cannot understand what sort of anxiety could provoke the presence of troops on the frontiers of China and the USSR and therefore they would be glad to accept the decision of the UN according to which Korea should be temporarily occupied the armed forces of other member-states of UN without American troops. Doubtless, these were not mere words. These words were followed by practical measures not only that an increasing number of troops of other member-states of UN should cross over the Parallel but that they should cross the Parallel together (with the American troops the British also crossed over the Parallel).

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But all the same the crossing over the 38th Parallel worried the diplomats, not because of the act of crossing but because of the measures to be undertaken following the "liberation" of the whole of Korea. The debates in the General Assembly and the Political Committee have proven that opinions on this question are mainly divided into three groups.

These viewpoints were reflected in the three proposals concerning the solving of the Korean question, which were submitted to the Political Committee. The first proposal was a joint proposal submitted by Great Britain, Australia, Brazil, Cuba, Holland, Norway, Pakistan and the Philippines. This was in fact the American proposal, the essence of which is the following: first, to undertake all measures for ensuring stability all over Korea; secondly, to undertake all measures, including here even the general elections under the sponsorship of the UN for creation of a single state; thirdly the armed forces of the UN should stay in Korea only as long as it would be necessary for the realisation of the first two aims, and fourthly, the creation of a commission of the UN for uniting Korea and the bringing about its rehabilitation and which would carry out the decisions of the General Assembly. The proposal of the USSR went to another extreme by foreseeing: first, the inevitable cease fire and the withdrawal of the forces who fight together with the forces of South Korea; secondly free general elections controlled by both governments and attended by a commission of the UN, in which the presence of the representatives of the USSR and China would be compulsory; and thirdly, the formation of a temporary committee chosen by the present legislative bodies of North and South Korea, who would supervise both governments during the elections. The viewpoint of the third group was expressed in proposal by India stating that a sub-committee should be elected composed of 7 states among them 3 Asiatic states, which would examine all proposals and suggestions for solving the question of the future of Korea and would then submit its own proposal.

The political committee rejected both last proposals and accepted the first one, which in its third point gives the consent for crossing over the 38th Parallel and continuing the war on North Korean territory. On the 7th October, this proposal was accepted also by the General Assembly, and next day American troops crossed over the Parallel "on orders by the UN".

..Either the Expansion of the War...

By accepting the British resolution, the question of the future of Korea was formally solved and it is considered that by it peace was ensured. However, the opinion that such a solution might expand the war is still very widespread, not only among individuals and in public opinion, but also among the delegations at the sessions of the General Assembly. The delegation of India, for example, was determinedly against the crossing of the 38th Parallel and after the passing of the decision concerning this, it refused to take part in the UN commission for Korea.

There are doubtlessly serious reasons for such a viewpoint. From the legal point of view the continuation of the war over the 38th Parallel would mean the infringement of the pledge of the Security Council that the UN is intervening in Korea only with the purpose of preventing North Korean aggression and the violent changing of the regime in South Korea; and strategic-

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ally, would provoke a sharp reaction on the part of the Soviet Union and China because of the presence of American troops on their frontiers. In fact, the essence of the questions was fear that war might spread by provoking the direct intervention of China and the USSR or only one of them.

Besides this, the Americans have lately too much emphasized their dominating role, in the Political Committee they determinedly refused the hearing of the North Korean representative and expressed clearly the tendencies to alter the order which existed in Korea before the war as well as to extend the authority of the South Korean Government over all-Korea. They unnecessarily pointed out that it was North Korea which did not carry out the decisions of the United Nations, etc., and had vague ideas about the question of elections (so far only in North Korea and later on for the entire country).

This latest, unexpected American expansion was followed by a exacerbated attitude by the PR China. There were rumours that PR China was concentrating more than 200,000 troops on the North Korean frontier and nobody denied this in China. In his speech, in connection with the first anniversary of PR China, Chu En-lai, the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs announced: "Whoever tries to exclude the Chinese people numbering almost 500 millions from the UN, whoever ignores and violates the interests of this quarter of mankind and imagines that he might solve the problems of the Far East concerning China arbitrarily, he is bound to break his head... The Chinese people will not tolerate foreign aggression, nor will they watch with crossed hands the barbarity of imperialist aggressors carried out against their neighbours." No doubt, this was quite clear as well as the fact that the Government of PR China persisted in its attitude which was also seen from the recent announcement of the representative of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs mainly repeating the previous statement and that China would not recognise the resolutions of the General Assembly concerning the future order of things in Korea and that it considered it unlawful.

Finally, certain threats by the Soviet Union did not remain unnoticed. For example, Kiselyev, the chief of the White Russian delegation, announced in one of the sessions of the Political Committee: "If Dr. Pyang thinks (the Kuomintang delegate, though this of course, was not meant for him) that the guns of victory can already discharge their salvos, he might be mistaken and see his mistake soon". In a similar way Baranovsky, the chief of the Ukrainian delegation made earlier a "brilliant" statement as well as the Cominform press (for instance in the New York Daily Worker) stating that those who believe that victory is secured are wrong.

However, the ruling circles in the West and especially in the USA expressed their full anxiety because of this and announced officially that all this is "only propaganda" and that they do not believe in the possible intervention of China and the Soviet Union.

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... Or Another Bargain?

The attitude of responsible circles in the West is not unfounded. There is really not much hope for a conflict. It is much more probable that all this is "propaganda", tricks, blackmailing in order to gain as much as possible. This belief is supported not only by the experiences drawn from the events in Greece and the well-known trading passion of the Soviet leaders but even some concrete manifestations. Even at the beginning of the sessions the strivings of the Soviet delegation to reach an agreement by direct negotiations with the USA outside the UN have become apparent. Malik expressed his opinion that Truman and Stalin should meet and Vyshinsky said that he would like to stay with Acheson in order to settle disputable questions and, in the first place, the question of Korea. Suddenly, the Soviet delegation confirmed that the Soviet Union was always in favour of a "peaceful settling" of the Korean case" and that it was not difficult to attain this. The entire western press gave detailed articles about this, we shall quote here the American Daily Mirror: "Speaking to the American delegates about Korea and other important issues, Malik persuaded them laughing: - 'Things will be settled all right in the end - therefore do not worry.' As far as Vishinsky is concerned, he has become so pleasant and cheerful as a lecturer at a meeting of merchants".

After the well-known attempt of the Soviet delegation at the first session of the Political Committee trying to postpone the examination of the question of Korea by raising the Greek question and by the confusion caused by the Czechoslovak delegate the press asked itself: was not that done in order to give time for a gentleman agreement. No serious reasons exist which would support a negative answer to this question. On the contrary, all reasons prove that Malik was really sincere when he said that in the end things will settle all right and that there is no place for worrying. As far as the side of morals is concerned, experience speaks for itself. It is a well-known fact that the Soviet Union interprets any victory of the liberation fight in the world as her own credit and as soon as that struggle fails she lets the world know that she no connection whatever with that affair. Thus: if it succeeds - my triumph, if it fails - I wash my hands, repeated itself in Korea. While the North Koreans earned victories Moscow thundered: "Keep your hands off Korea", but when the situation changed the Soviet tactics also changed: they were deploring the fate of "the unfortunate Korean people". Then Moscow stated that they were always for a peaceful settling of the conflict. In other words, as soon as victory failed the Soviet Union showed unexpected pacifism and deadness to agree, but not in the interest of the Korean people but for her own ends. This is proven by the attitude of the Soviet delegation. They did not do a single attempt of settling the question - and in the present situation the only possible - to the benefit of the Korean people. Instead of truly constructive measures aimed at this, she usually cared about propaganda effects in her claims in order to maintain her own prestige in the Security Council demanding that "barbaric bombardments of North Korean towns by the American airforce" should stop (in time, when nothing was left!) and in the Political Committee and the General Assembly she came forward with resolutions which no one could accept, etc. So, publicly, Samaritan attitude, and secretly - commercial business. In the case of Korea as in the case of Greece.

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The possibility that "things might finish all right" existed not only in direct negotiations but also in the pact of the great powers. Because of this, the Soviet delegation developed a particular activity in this respect.

However, the USA strove to settle the questions through the UN and succeeded in it. But the acceptance of the British resolution does not mean that the question is really settled. This is proved by the indifferent attitude of the Soviets in the UN concerning these questions and taken decisions. This is not without reason. The Soviet Union is able to turn that resolution into a scrap paper and force the USA to a mutual agreement at a very high price. The Soviet leaders are not in a hurry, they may come to a quick bargain, but they also may barter a long time.

Let us see the latter possibility, because this is the more important. It is well-known that the Soviet leaders do not hesitate from the most brutal and filthiest means, they even make use of the liberation strivings of nations in the most criminal manner for their hegemonistic policy and latest reality has proven that the North Korean leaders blindly obey and carry out orders from Moscow. Because of this a long guerilla warfare is possible in Korea. This would in fact make impossible the carrying out of the decisions of the General Assembly. Secondly, because of a permanent partizan activity, the USA would be compelled to keep a larger number of troops and the Soviet Union would make use of this not only for propaganda purposes but also for strategical ones.

The reasons of a quick bargain are also important. The quick withdrawal of the North Koreans from South Korea, on one hand, and the acute almost unhindered advance of the South Korean divisions along the Eastern shore but a strong resistance to American troops and their standstill over the 38th Parallel on the other hand, then the above mentioned Chinese statements - all this shows that the threats of Chinese intervention should be taken into consideration.

Finally the Soviet leaders can make use of the presence of American troops in North Korea also in a different way: on one hand, for even stronger pressure and more complete subordination of PR China, and on the other hand, for sharpening relations between the USA and China. Both these things would not be in the interests of the USA. Too, the Soviet leaders might still trade without losing much (not even from the moral point of view, because in this respect they have lost almost everything a long time ago).

The USA have also realised the seriousness of these facts. The possibility of a guerilla war and its consequences causes ever greater anxiety especially since the news concerning the strengthening of partizan activities in South Korea, where thousands of North Koreans found shelter in the mountains. The press is already emphasizing that the resolution of the General Assembly was not correctly solved.

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A More Realistic Aspect.

The resolution accepted by the General Assembly has positive sides as well, but it has not solved correctly the Korean question, nor could the Soviet resolution solve it. The only correct solution in this situation would be the restitution of the status quo and the tackling of the problem with sincere desire to solve it in the best and most just manner, in the manner which would mostly correspond to the interests of peace and would cause the least evil to the Korean people. Unfortunately, the problem was not examined from that point of view by those on whom the solution of the problem depends.

Only Yugoslavia had such a persistent viewpoint. On the very day when the conflict started she demanded in the Security Council that hostilities should cease, that troops should be withdrawn and that the Government of North Korea should bring its claims before the Council. She later supported the proposal of India concerning the formation of a sub-committee composed of the six permanent members of the Security Council which should examine the entire problem. Through Kardelj, she submitted to the General Assembly the only correct proposals for settling the question. Finally, she did not vote either for the British or the Soviet resolution.

* * *

The Korean conflict has reached its final stage. What is going to be the final solution for the Korean people is not so important - they will have no benefits from it.

Korea, once "the land of quiet dawns" and today the land of tens of thousands of tombs and hundreds of towns and villages razed to the ground, where the horrid wave of death went passed, will stand for ever as the monument of the bestiality of the mighty ones; the permanent dark spot on the face of the socialist world, the most eloquent example of the policy of the Soviet leadership in practice, but at the same time it will be an inspiration and pledge for the struggle against tyrants, for the equal rights of the great and small ones, for the only possible peace - for peace for all and among all.

Signed: V.L.

(POBJEDA - 15th October 1950)

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WORK OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES:

Special Political Committee continues Discussion
on Question of UN Membership.

Yugoslav Opinion was submitted by Max Bace.

Flushing Meadow, Oct. 26th.

Discussion on UN membership continued yesterday in the Special Committee. Two resolutions were submitted so far in connection with this question: the Cuban and the British. The Cuban resolution represents in fact an impediment for the entry of new governments in the UN and helps certain groups to prevent the entry of the representation of P.R. China, through its interpretation.

The British project of the resolution represents, however, a much wider view of things, which can be much better applied to the question of P.R. China representation.

It was noticed during the discussion which has taken place until the present, that there are quite a lot of opinions which differ. The tendency of prolongating this question was formulated in the Dominican proposal, according to which the postponement of the entire question was asked. Such a stand is also supported by the USA and certain other countries.

In submitting the attitude of the Yugoslav delegation in this question, Max Bace, Yugoslav delegate, held the following speech during the afternoon sitting, in which he said among other things:

"We have before us two resolutions, which have tried to give the basic opinions according to which our UN should be led in the future in the question of recognizing various states as members of the UN. The entire question consists, in the fact whether any government which has formed itself in a revolutionary way, should be recognized as a legal representative of that country.

Until the present the basic principle of recognizing the government of some state as UN member, was and still is in the first place a case of the national policy of each state-member apart, and it is under the exclusive competence of those countries whether the government of another country should be recognized. It is the right of a state to decide absolutely independently about its foreign policy. But, it is also the right of every state to decide sovereignly about who is going to represent it and what form this representation should have. While, as we have said, it is a question apart whether this representation will be recognized by other states-members and whether they will consent to establish regular diplomatic relations with it. But, however, when it is question of the participation of states in the work of an international organization, when it is not question of exclusive relations between two countries, the states-members must bear in mind the general international interests and the harmonization of their points of view with those interests.

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We consider that the British resolution, in the present situation, represents a most proper and most realistic answer to the above question and presents an actual criterion on the basis of which concrete cases can be solved. The irrevocable fact exists in the history of various nations, that their governments have changed often in a peaceful or forceful way and that they were not recognized by other countries owing to various reasons, sometimes temporarily and sometimes permanently. But, nevertheless it happened nearly always, that those changes which arose in those countries on the basis of internal development, had to be recognized sooner or later. Changes of governments have taken place all the time in various countries and are still taking place. Eyes should not be closed before such a fact, and artificial barriers should not be placed which can only cause a prolongation, but cannot stop this development.

There is fear among some of us, that this may also serve for concealing changes which have arisen in various countries which are under exterior pressure, or through direct or indirect intervention in internal affairs of such a country. The British resolution makes explicit reserve in such cases.

The Yugoslav delegation supports totally the British resolution, which can contribute to the solution of the Chinese problem, but does not consider that a further consultation with legal organs is necessary, because the legal side is clear enough, while the political decision is only necessary, which the General Assembly can pass as the only competent and which should be passed at once.

The Yugoslav delegation considers that the approval of the British resolution would be of great contribution to the strengthening of peace, international collaboration and asks and proposes its acceptance."

During further discussion, the Pakistan delegate supported the British resolution, underlining that a state-member of the UN should be represented by a government which has actual control over the main part of its territory and which is actually manages with the affairs of that country. The Canadian delegate supported the British resolution with a certain reserve. While the French delegate expressed himself for the postponement of this question, he said that he considers that the best thing would be to transfer this question to the Commission for International Law for study. The Siam representative stated that he would not support either the Cuban or British resolution, because he considers that this question should be transferred to the Commission for International Law. With this the general debate regarding this question was carried to its end. Voting will take place during the next sitting of the Committee and a proposal will be made on forming a sub-committee which would study all existing projects, so that a unanimous draft of a resolution should be adopted.

(Politika, October 27, 1950)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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October 26, 1950.

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* LAST DAY OF A CONFERENCE OF MINING AND METALLURGICAL ENGINEERS OF YUGOSLAVIA.

* CONGRESS OF HYGIENISTS OF YUGOSLAVIA.

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TITO RECEIVES MR. BRAILSFORD
Belgrade Oct. 25.

This morning Marshal Tito received the British public worker Dr. Henry Brailsford and his wife.
(Tanjug BORBA Oct. 26)

FRENCH AMBASSADOR BODET PRESENTS LETTERS OF CREDENCE

Yesterday noon the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly FPRY, Dr. Ivan Ribar, received letters of credence from the French Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Mr. Phillippe Bodet.

Present at the ceremony were: the Secretary of the Presidium Mile Perunicic, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Leo Mates and Chief of Protocol in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Dr. Sloven Smolaka.

Accompanying Ambassador Bodet were Bartholemy Epinat, Counselor of the Embassy; Lt. Col. Jean de Chezelles, military, naval and air attache; Alphonse Sicard, Commercial attache and other members of the French Embassy.

(BORBA -- October 26)

MRS. LEAH MANNING IN OUR COUNTRY

Mrs. Leah Manning, prominent member of the British Labor Party and former MP is visiting our country as a guest of the CC AFZ. Mrs. Manning visited public and cultural institutions in Belgrade, travelled through Vojvodina and is now in Macedonia where she will visit a number of peasant working cooperatives and various cultural institutions in Skoplje.

Mrs. Manning visited our country on two other occasions, in 1945 and in 1947, as a member of a Labor Party delegation.

(BORBA -- October 26)

INCIDENT ON THE BULGARIAN-TURKISH BORDER
Istanbul, October 25

AFP reports that yesterday morning there was an incident on the Turkish-Bulgarian border. Bulgarian border soldiers opened fire on Turkish soldiers and wounded two of them. Turkish authorities have entered a protest.

(BORBA -- October 26)

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NEWS FROM THE BELGRADE CIRCUIT COURT

Radomir Stojanovic, a farmer from Kumodraz, was induced by the accused Miljkovic to act as a confidential person in Kumodraz, and to find someone who act similarly in Kaludjerica (Kumodraz and Kaludjerica are two villages near Belgrade - Ed.).

Dobrosav Kuzmanovic is charged with having taken propaganda leaflets from Stojic and with having held meetings with the latter in his house.

Milutin Petrovic does not admit anything. He even pleads "not guilty" although the accused Buljugic tells him in his face that on two occasions he gave him the propaganda leaflets and asked him to distribute them.

Zivorad Bicentic, an ex-procer, was intending to play the role of some sort of an expert for "commercial affairs" in the organization. The accused Tomasic gave him the order to draw up a report on the position of commerce and on how commerce should be best conducted "when their time comes". The accused Bicentic claims that he did not submit any such report.

The accused Djordje Kostadinovic says that he joined the organization because he felt that the "ex-officers were being pushed aside". Otherwise, this "ex-officer" was a very active member of the Nedic organizations during the war. Because of his work during the war, he was sentenced after the liberation of the country to five years at hard labor. He served three years and was then granted amnesty. It was then that he felt himself being neglected and that he decided, together with Tomasic and Buljugic, to "overthrow the people's authority" which "neglected" him.

Mile Gnjatovic, like all the others on the list of the accused, firmly claims that the SIHIS organization was of a purely political character, and that he had no idea at all of any seizing of power by force. The fact that they wrote and distributed propaganda leaflets and that they sought connection with some foreign Embassy or with the "outlaws on the terrain"....all that is by the way, purely "political work".

All of them "ideologically disagreed" with the accused Tomasic on the point of establishing connections with the foreign Embassies. But all the same, they continued to work, probably for the same reason as the accused Konstadinovic -- for the sake of discipline.

"I am a disciplined member", said he. "It is only because of discipline that I became a traitor".

The trial will be resumed today at 7:30 A.M.

(POLITIKA -- October 26)

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THE UNPRINCIPLED SOVIET ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE QUESTION OF LIBYA

(Lake Success, 25th October)

The correspondent of Tanjug J. Smole writes - Last Thursday the special Political Committee adopted a combined plan of the resolution of 13 countries concerning the future of the former Italian colony of Libya. This resolution anticipates that the National Assembly which will represent the entire population of Libya, will be convened as soon as possible before the 1st January 1951, and that this Assembly will establish a provisional government in Libya as soon as possible, and not later than the 1st April next year. According to the resolution France and Great Britain, which are at present the administrative powers in Libya, must gradually transfer power to the provisional government so that all the authority now in the hands of the administrative powers will be transferred to the Libyan government before the 1st January 1952, when Libya will gain her independence. The Yugoslav delegation voted in favour of this resolution because, as the Yugoslav delegate Barisic declared, it is a constructive one. Its most positive aspect is that it sets time limits for the establishment of the legislative and administrative institutions of the new State of Libya.

All the members of the UN with the exception of France and the Soviet bloc voted for this resolution. The French delegation voted against the resolution, and the Soviet Union, the Ukraine, White Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia refrained from voting.

The fact that the Soviet Union did not support the resolution only goes to show that the Soviet Union is not concerned with real constructive decisions.

The representative of the Soviet Union, Arutiunian, has held several speeches in the special Political Committee in which he designated the Soviet Union as the honourable defender of the rights of colonial nations and emphasised that the USSR had all along maintained an honourable attitude on the question of Libya.

Nevertheless facts belie the affirmations of the Soviet delegate Arutiunian.

In 1945 the Soviet Union was against the unification of Libya. At that time the Soviet Union sought Tripolitania for itself, taking the standpoint that Libya should be divided between the Soviet Union and Great Britain. According to the Soviet proposal Great Britain would receive Cyrenaica and the Soviet Union Tripolitania.

The fact that the Soviet Union at that time wanted a division of Libya into Tripolitania and Cyrenaica can be explained by the fact that 4 great powers, the Soviet Union, the USA, France and Great Britain were then concerned with the fate of the three former Italian colonies Libya Eritrea and Somaliland.

The Soviet Union insisted that the former Italian colonies should be divided between the 4 great powers.

The Soviet Union maintained this attitude until the 10th May 1946 when, because of the negative attitude of the Western Powers towards this plan, it proposed that all the former Italian colonies, including Libya, should be returned to Italy. In the Tass report of 10th May 1946 it is stated "In connection with the favourable attitude

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towards new democratic Italy the Soviet delegation has declared that all former Italian colonies should be returned to the trusteeship of Italy".

Meanwhile on the 14th September 1948 the USSR again changed its attitude. It then wished that not a single former Italian colony should return to Italy. Vishinsky at a meeting of Deputy Foreign Ministers in Paris in September 1948 announced a change in the Soviet attitude in these words: "In view of the fact that the Italian government is not fulfilling its obligations towards the Soviet Union in the peace treaty, the USSR has abandoned the proposal that the former Italian colonies should be placed under the trusteeship of Italy". The Soviet Union proposed a new division of the former Italian colonies between the four great powers.

At last year's session of the General Assembly the Soviet Union pledged itself for the creation of an undivided and independent Libya.

Thus, between 1945 and today the Soviet Union has on several occasions changed its attitude towards the Libyan question. At first it sought a division of Libya into Cyrenaica and Tripolitania, i.e., it wanted Tripolitania for itself and to cede Cyrenaica to Great Britain. Then it proposed the return of Libya to Italy, only to go back upon its own suggestion and again put forward a division of the former Italian colonies among the 4 great powers. And finally the USSR has adopted an attitude on an undivided and independent Libya.

The attitude of the USSR to the Libyan question is indeed an honourable one. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 26th October, 1950).

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WHY THE RUSSIANS ARE OPPOSED TO GREATER AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At this year's session of the General Assembly seven states (the Philippines, France, Canada, USA, Turkey, Great Britain and Uruguay) submitted a proposal concerning an increase of the authority of the General Assembly, to the end that certain exclusive prerogatives of the Security Council should be transferred to the General Assembly. The delegations of the Soviet bloc were opposed to this. In the general debate the speakers of the Soviet bloc exposed this proposal as an attempt to undermine the principles of unanimity of the five permanent members of the Security Council. But these reasons advanced by the delegations of the Soviet bloc are untenable. No-one disputes the importance of these principles, for they compel the great powers to make efforts in the direction of unanimous decisions, facts remain facts. And at a time when the USSR was expected to make aggression against small states impossible by means of the veto and it attacked the rights of small nations; the USSR not only failed to do this but on her own took the course of inflicting unequal relations, she did not refrain from violating those principles which formed the content of the Charter of the United Nations. It is known that the USSR has sold for dollars the destiny of Slovene Koruska, that Vishinsky's crew at last year's session of the General Assembly offered the Americans the freedom of the Greek people if they would agree to the entry of the Czechoslovak Soviet Republic into the Security Council, etc.

This means that in the present situation the principle of unanimity of the great powers is nothing more than a means of political compromise at the expense of others, that is, a policy of so-called interested circles.

Finally, if it does not suit any one of the great powers to suppress aggression and if it does not suit it to decide upon action against the aggressor then it is certain that it will make use of its veto or will boycott this organ of the United Nations Organisation to prevent any action of the Security Council relative to the United Nations Organisation. "While Rome liberates Carthage falls". The principle of unanimity of the 5 permanent members of the council does not only mean that it is equivalent to an a priori rejection of the finding of decisions in the interests of peace, but the right of the veto defends the aggressor. In addition the proposal of the seven states concerning the amount of authority for the General Assembly is not directed at a revision of the principles of the UNO, as Baranovski, the representative of the Ukraine USSR declared in a general debate. On the contrary, this proposal strengthens and fortifies the United Nations Organisation.

Without doubt collective security cannot be realised without the participation of the great powers. After all the great powers are represented both in the Security Council and the UNO. But peace is not only the concern of the great nations, but of the great and small nations within the framework of UNO. Equally interested in the preservation of peace are white and coloured people of every race in both hemispheres, unautonomous nations or those insufficiently developed economically, those under the colonial or mandatory system or in any other spheres of political and economic dependence and subjection. But the moral, historical and political responsibility of the member states of UNO is indeed bound up with this activity and with their actions towards the realisation of this task. The Council of Authority of the General Assembly in essence renders impossible misuse of the veto right.

What then does the opposition of Mr. Vishinsky's crew to this proposal signify? Nothing more than the undermining of international collective action of great and small towards the preservation of lasting peace within the framework of UNO.

(SLOBODNA DALMACIJA - 18th October)

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A CONGRESS OF HYGIENISTS IS HELD IN YUGOSLAVIA

Abbazzia, October 25th.

A First Congress of Hygienists of Yugoslavia was opened today at Abbazzia, which is at the same time, one of the first large meetings of this kind. Although our public health service has attained big successes after the liberation, it is still remaining behind the general economic development of the country. Therefore, this Congress will discuss the question of improving the public health conditions of our peoples by exploiting the insufficiently used means until the present.

The Congress is attended by Assistant Presidents of the Committee for Protection of Public Health of the Government of FPRY; ministers of Public Health of the republican governments; president of the Yugoslav Academy of Art and Culture, Dr. Andrija Stampar; representative of the Serbian Academy of Science, Dr. Gelineo; representative of the Yugoslav Army, Lt. Gen. Dr. Gojko Nikolish; representatives of medical faculties, labor unions of hygienic and sanitary workers and mass organizations.

A report was submitted by the Assistant-President of the Committee for Protection of Public Health of the Government of FPRY, Gruica Zarkovic, on the perspectives of improving the health conditions in FPRY and tasks of our preventive medicine.

After stating, that, beside obvious successes, we cannot be satisfied with the health conditions reigning among our peoples, he emphasized that the struggle for improving these conditions should be carried out from the standpoint of our socialist humanism and from the standpoint of the care of man.

"The ailments of the working inhabitants represent, from the economic point of view - said further Dr. Zarkovic - an enormous loss of working power. Many tens of millions of lost work days are slackening the speed of our building, are lessening our economic capacities and decreasing the working power fund. On the other hand, the treatment of ill people represents by itself a great economic burden. The expenditures of our country only for social insurance cases for 1949 over 5,000,000,000 Dinars. "

FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS OF OUR PUBLIC HEALTH POLICY

The report further said, that the central problem of our health service policy consists in how industrialization should be used in order to liquidate our sanitary backwardness. Beside this, how to attain the point at which every inhabitant of our country should realize the fundamental rules of hygiene, which should be practiced in order to protect their own health, so that in the daily life and work those measures, which are possible and realizable under present conditions, should be applied.

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Dr. Mivkovic, spoke further about the unexploited possibilities of struggle against sickness and mortality. He pointed out, in the first place, upon the need of struggle against sickness by means of special methods and medicine. He also emphasized upon the necessity of extending the hygienic-epidemiological system and passing an entire sanitary legislation and local sanitary regulations.

"Taking into consideration that the main reason for sicknesses and mortality in our country does not lie only in the backward technical and material base of hygienic standard and in the ignorance, illusions and passiveness of the inhabitants towards hygienic measures, our task is to struggle systematically for the raising of sanitary consciousness of the inhabitants and for their mobilization on fulfilling these measures, which may be realized under present conditions.

"We can undertake a health education of millions of people in our country and can move them towards the fulfillment of the most important health activities, through the People's Front and by help of our health actives. The sanitary actives must orient their work on the sanitation of settlements, supply of water, construction of water-closets, building of popular baths, ambulances, collection of garbage, etc."

While speaking about the successes of our health service policy, Dr. Zarkovic also said that the hygiene and sanitary workers met often with difficulties in work, and even with lack of understanding.

"For successful work - said Dr. Zarkovic - we are lacking in a network of a well developed sanitary-epidemiological system of stations, and especially in trained cadres. In the coming year we will struggle with persistence for a planned formation of this network, and obtaining new cadres. The sanitary inspections in various republics should look seriously into the quality of education at medical faculties and struggle for the education of physicians which will not only cure people, but who will also prevent sicknesses."

The Tasks of Sanitary Inspections

"In order to be able to fulfill that which is expected from us - said Dr. Zarkovic - by our people, our Party and people's authority, we must solve the following tasks: First every sanitary inspector should study and follow the demographic and statistical data of the inhabitants of his region. Second, he should submit to competent people's authorities concrete proposals and planned measures for struggle against mortality and sickness of people. Third, new cadres should be properly divided. Fourth, all inspectors should work on the training of various staffs of ambulances, clinics, etc. Fifth, contact should be held with economic unions, educational organs, and institutions significant for the protection of health, the unexploited possibilities and new practical work for raising our hygienic-epidemiological conditions should be improved. Seventh, improvement of our own expert knowledge and quality of work. Eighth, the perfecting of the morale-political image of our profession." (An exhibition is opened)

Reports will be read by Dr. Holupek and Dr. Pirc this afternoon.

(Borba, October 26, 1950)

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NEW PLANNED PROVOCATIONS BY ALBANIAN BORDER TROOPS ON OUR BORDER

In the short period of a few days Albanian border troops committed two serious provocations on the border facing Yugoslavia.

On Oct. 12 at 10:30 AM, when a Yugoslav patrol of three men carrying out their duty, was 60 meters inside our border near the place called "Ciganski Prolaz" (Gypsy Crossing) (700 meters west of Hill 2,295) Albanian soldiers opened fire on the protectors of our socialist homeland. One bullet hit Yugoslav soldier Milorad Djuric in the stomach while another went through the cap of soldier Adem Kusanic. Djuric was immediately rushed to a hospital where it was noted that the bullet had carried away his right kidney and part of his liver.

On Oct. 17 an attack was made on our border troops and it goes beyond the limits of the "petty" customary provocations. At 9:30 PM in the border region four km north of Debar an Albanian military unit opened fire from machineguns and rifles on the Yugoslav posts called Banjste and Blato. This lasted a half hour and more than 600 bullets were fired. Two bombs were also thrown and exploded on Yugoslav territory. In self defence our troops fired 6 bullets at the attackers.

These two serious Albanian provocations occurred at the very time when the followers of the Cominform campaign in Albania and in the other countries are preparing the second congress of the "Partisans for Peace". It is known that congresses for "peace" have been held in the Cominform centers in eastern Europe and that a lot was said about peace and the struggle for peace. The present hegemonist policy of the Soviet government - which has no connection with the sincere struggle for international cooperation and peace -- is praised to the skies and proclaimed to be a policy of peace. Parallel to the glorification of the Stockholm Appeal and the shouts of a threat of war (calculated to spread a war psychosis) a large number of these congresses for peace have been devoted to slandering Yugoslavia. Their mouths are full of phrases for peace but they do not stop their planned campaign against our country. These last two armed attacks on the protectors of our borders are the best illustration of this two-faced policy.

For months the Albanian government has been carrying out a policy of creating border incidents on the Yugoslav border, striving to place the blame for them on Yugoslavia. It is known that on Sept. 5, 1949 the government of FPRY proposed to the Albanian government the formation of a mixed commission which would immediately investigate every incident and establish the facts. On this occasion our government suggested the signing of an agreement on the work of this commission. The Albanian government did not find it convenient to answer the Yugoslav proposal. This silence is the best proof of who is responsible for the abnormal situation on the Yugo-Albanian frontier and who actually does not care to avoid border incidents.

The last two incidents show that this concerns a prepared plan of attack on Yugoslav border troops. In Notes, sent in connection with these border provocations, the FPRY Ministry of Foreign Affairs strongly protests these latest provocations by agencies of the Albanian government. The note, in connection with the attack on the Yugoslav patrol states "The Ministry of Foreign Affairs most energetically protests against this underhanded armed attack by Albanian border troops on Yugoslav border troops on Yugoslav territory and demands that the Albanian government give full indemnity to the wounded Yugoslav soldier for all consequences which occurred or might occur as a result of his wounds; to bring charges and punish those responsible for the

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attack, and to undertake measures to prevent the repetition of such and similar incidents and provocations by its border troops on the Yugo-Albanian frontier". The note in connection with the attack on the posts says: "The Ministry of Foreign Affairs FPRY strongly protests the said planned provocations and armed attack by Albanian military units on the Yugoslav border posts, which was executed with the aim of creating a conflict, and notes that the Albanian government not only has not undertaken any measures to stop these and similar incidents but, on the contrary, continues with new provocations".

The intention of the Albanian government to bring about a conflict, through these and similar incidents, on the Yugo-Albanian border, has not born fruit only because of the presence of mind of our border troops who know that they are backed by a nation united and determined to protect the integrity of their homeland.

(BORBA -- October 25)

SPEECH BY VLADIMIR SIMIC

Lake Success, October 24

Vladimir Simic, president of the Federal Council of the People's Assembly FPRY, made the following speech to listeners in Yugoslavia over the UN radio.

"On the anniversary of the United Nations I have the honor and satisfaction, from the radio service of the UN in Lake Success and in the name of the Yugoslav delegation at the Fifth regular session of the GA, to welcome the citizens and all the people of the FPRY who in these days have devoted their attention to this year's meeting of the General Assembly.

"It can freely be stated that the Fifth Anniversary of the UN proves to all the nations in the world that the UN was and is today a powerful weapon for peace. In spite of the world political crisis which continues uninterruptedly and which has an understandable influence on the work of this year's session of the Assembly, it is significant to stress that there is not one member state, large or small, nor any group of powers which do not express their adherence to the principles of the UN charter and their preparedness to conform their national policy to those principles as well as their responsibility for executing them through the instruments offered by the Charter for regulating international relations.

"Regardless of the fact that the present international situation does not fully confirm the sincerity of such statements it is still significant that there is no power, no matter how strong it be which would dare to publicly dispute the role of the UN and much less the significance of its principles to establish a new international order on the basis of an international guarantee of peace.

"The Government and people of Yugoslavia always were for peace, for cooperation among nations, for the settlement of international problems and relations between states, in a peaceful manner, on the basis of a UN Charter. They are opposed to war as a means for national policy. They are for the strengthening of the UN and for the application of the principles in its Charter in regulating international relations and this means that they are for a way toward peaceful progress and for a guarantee of international security.

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"Determined in the defense of their basic and inalienable rights of freedom, independence and full national sovereignty, they are also so determined in the recognition of these rights to all nations and states in the world. Forged in the struggle for the realization and strengthening of these rights, equipped with the historical experience from the course of their tortured history and from the Peoples' liberation struggle, the people of Yugoslavia, under their united state and political leadership, had devoted all their efforts to the work of building their country, to the work of social, economic and cultural progress.

"Aware of the fact that these efforts of theirs for a better life and happiness for a future generations which come can bear fruit only in peace in mutual cooperation between nations, they are vitally interested in keeping peace and as such represent a sure and unwavering pillar of peace in southeast Europe. If all other nations in carrying out their national policies adhered to the principles of the UN Charter and be prepared to regulate their relations with other nations and states on the basis and means of institutions which are founded on the UN Charter, it can then be believed that internal security and peace in the world can be achieved." From their own historical experiences the Yugoslav people know that moral values are always the most powerful weapons in national and international progress and that authority is a material force and its successes will always be transitory. This is the reason why our people, even in the atmosphere of general international strain and in their present situation in which they are exposed to attacks, threats and provocations of all sorts, are not frightened but are peacefully continuing along the road of building their country, the road of social and cultural progress, united in these efforts for peace and in their faith in the future.

"On the anniversary of the UN our people with even greater confidence can look to the future because their determination to conform their national policy to the principles of the UN and to persevere in the struggle against war, in the struggle for peaceful relations between states and nations and for international cooperation, in spite of all existing hardships, are finding more proof in the actual strengthening of this might organization and the united desires of all the nations in the world for peace, security, and freedom, for a new international order based on justice, mutual respect and social progress.

"The Yugoslav delegation stands determinedly on the general principled attitude of our state and political leadership and is fortunate in the fact that our people, united in supporting such a policy, help it in not making mistakes.

"This political consciousness of our people represents the main support for those representing them and in essence makes it easy to fulfill this responsible and honorable duty."

(Tanyug)

(BORBA -- October 25)

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CELEBRATION OF UNITED NATIONS DAY IN FLUSHING MEADOWTRUMAN'S SPEECH

Lake Success, October 24th.

President Truman delivered today, during a plenary meeting of the General Assembly, a speech in connection with United Nations Day, during which he underlined that October 24, 1945 - the day when the UN was founded - has become a great day in the history of the world and that the founding of this Organization represents the greatest success of peace-loving nations. Truman said that various nations are expecting help from the UN for an improvement of conditions under which they are living, as well as, support for the realization of their deep desire for peace. These two aims, according to his opinion, are in close connection and can be realized through international collaboration in the UN.

After having spoken about the UN activities in connection with the economic improvement of nations, the ensurance of their independence and protection of human rights, Truman underlined that the fear of a new international war, which has proceeded from the tightness in the world and owing to the recent aggression in Korea, is casting a shadow over all the hopes of humanity. He expressed that despite this, the USA believes in the possibility of preventing a new world war, in which the UN is to play a big role.

President Truman further reminded of the stipulation in the UN Charter according to which obligation is given that the international conflicts should be solved in a peace-loving way and expressed that the UN is ready to initiate negotiations, but under condition that those who wish to negotiate must join in with good intentions and a desire for attaining the best solution. Because, according to Truman's words, some countries continued maintaining large military forces after the Second World War, which represents a constant danger for peace, which was confirmed by the aggression in Korea, and which forces upon the United Nations, the task to use collective forces for suppressing such aggressions. Truman expressed satisfaction that during the present session of the General Assembly new measures are being undertaken for speedy and efficacious action in every future aggression, and made a special emphasis upon the resolution on collective activity for peace, which was recently adopted in the Political Committee.

In expressing himself for general disarmament, Truman underlined that this was the way for the realization of UN high ideals. A disarmament, according to which all nations would be under obligation, would be carried out under constant control and would have to be used upon a free exchange of information over the national borders.

Truman said at the end of his speech that the USA had started on the way of increasing its armed forces in order to contribute to the maintenance of peace, because, according to his opinion, in the present international situation 'the task of a peace-loving nation is to arm itself in order to protect itself from aggression'.

(Borba, October 25, 1950)

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NEWS FROM THE BELGRADE CIRCUIT COURT

There are fifteen of them on the list of the accused. They belong to various walks of life -- an employee (ex-army officer), a tinker, then again an employee, two to three milkmen, a glass cutter, a locksmith, a blacksmith....their biographies, too, are different. One of them was once sentenced to five years of prison and loss of civil rights because of his collaboration with the invader. The second one the same. The third one again the same. And one of them was once sentenced to five years at hard labor because of...murder.

These in short, are the organizers and leaders of the SIHIS organization, which would mean Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, an organization which at no time in any way threatened the existence of the Federative Peoples' Republic of Yugoslavia, but which, on the other hand, very seriously threatened the liberty of its organizers themselves.

This is how it was:

Vilibald Tomasic - "Vilko", an ex-officer of the old Yugoslav army decided to overthrow the Republic of Yugoslavia. And whether or not he intended to head the new state after seizing the power -- is his own private business. He does not make himself clear on this point in the Court. And this is not important, either. The important thing is that he, after drafting the Rules of the organization setting out the aims of the organizations, namely forceful overthrow of the state and social order in the FPRY, all contained in five articles (system of trios, rights and duties of the members, grouping of the members by professions, and so on,) and after designing the Seal of the organization -- he drew into the organization Srdan Buljugic, a tinker from Belgrade, and Djordje Konstantinovic, an employee from Belgrade. They made up the first trio. Another trio was organized later on.

The organization had everything ready: rules, seal, propaganda leaflets, plans....in fact everything save perspectives and followers. The brilliant plans of the organizers and leaders of the SIHIS, the dreams of seizing the power -- terminated in the Belgrade Circuit Court.

And in the Court they are trying to conceal everything they can about their criminal and comically feeble activities -- by putting all the blame on their "brothers and friends in the organization".

Vilibald Tomasic tells the court about his attempts to establish connections with one of the foreign Embassies or at least with the "outlaws on the terrain". And Srdan Buljugic says that he was not the organizer but Tomasic was. Mladen Miodjovic tells how he distributed the leaflets among the peasants, warning the peasants not to join the co-operatives -- but that he had no other connection with the organization. Dragutin Kostic claims that he distributed the leaflets but did not read a single one. Aleksandar Stojic, on his part, only read the leaflets and did not distribute them. And so the "mighty" SIHIS organization which "planned to overthrow" the legal and social system in the FPRY -- creates laughter in the Belgrade Circuit Court.

The Trial continues.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF MILKIC AND HIS ACCOMPLICES

The material as evidence was examined on Monday and Tuesday. New witnesses appeared before the Court. Their evidence does not differ very much. They all told in the main, about the improper attitude of the accused towards their duties, about their improper behavior in the

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enterprises, about what they said, what they did....and how they did not work. And all that could have been accepted had not Milkic made a statement which created in the Courtroom both laughter and protests.

Replying to the presiding judge's question, Milkic told about his unsuccessful attempt to run away from the hospital, where he had been removed from the jail.

"In the hospital, I met one Petar Studeni who was excluded from the Party for being a Cominformist and was in jail because of his collaboration with foreign information services. We two planned to run away. I told him that the most suitable time for running away was on Saturday at midnight because at that time there was a dance in the hospital. We planned to kill the militiaman on duty with an iron bar from the bathroom. We arranged to escape to Macva (region of Sabac in Serbia-Ed) and there to acquire a typewriter and start organizing operative task-tries with which we planned to overthrow the authority in Yugoslavia".

The presiding judge: "Did you tell that Cominformist friend of yours what political line you represented?"

"Yes, I did. I told him that I was a Draga Mihailovic man... We agreed that the political leader of the organization, that is to say the political leader of the trio should be Studeni himself, and that I should be the commandant".

They did not manage to escape. Studeni did not succeed in getting the iron bar from the bathroom. And to the plans to create a "powerful" political organization, headed by one Cominformist and one Mihailovic's man, both working on the same line...went to the wind.

The trial will be resumed on Friday the 27th at 7:30 A.M.

(POLITIKA -- Oct. 25)

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HOW THE RUSSIANS MORALLY ARM THEIR YOUTH.

Recently in Bern, Switzerland, a special session was held of "the world assembly for moral armament" which was attended not only by various officers, representatives of contractors and syndicates but also by various youth organisations. The meaning of this conference was partly illustrated by the announcement of one of the generals present who pointed out that the 9 European countries and China were "swallowed up" almost without any armed intervention because of the "moral disintegration of these countries". This kind of announcement is nothing new but it shows the methods by which certain belligerent circles in the West wish to "morally arm" the youth. They wish to deceive them by suspicion and hatred so that they might use them in eventual war adventures against the rival bloc or in interventions against liberation movements.

"The moral weapon" which on the other hand the Soviet leaders offer to youth are in the main of the same type: hatred, blindness, unconditional obedience to the orders coming from the "wise leadership". The ideals of socialism and freedom are only a mask for them by which they must disguise the future they have foreseen for the youth: to be simple stooges of Russian hegemonistic policy and to be - if necessary - the victims of the rivalry between the two blocs. This is clearly seen from everything the Cominformist youth organisations are doing in the Western European countries.

Newspapers published for youth by the "communist" parties of France, Italy, Germany and other countries, are full of articles about peace: the doves of peace, the Stockholm Declaration and other appeals for peace, and magnify the "creator of peace", Stalin. In one word, the Soviet bells of peace toll on each page. But let us see what this peace campaign like from close to: the French Cominform paper "Avant Garde" on the 12th July published an editorial entitled: "Come to the Dance of Peace" (!) Here are some extracts:

"..... Here is the danger, it hangs from a thread over her head, over her and my head, over the heads of all men and women throughout the world! You see the danger: that is war and its profiteers, the suppliers of human flesh, the manufacturers of atomic bombs.

The couples turn around in circle. There is laughter. Everything is vivid!

Everything might stop at once. All the dances in Paris or elsewhere might stop at once and the warm kisses full of promise might freeze! Death might succeed shouts and laughter.

Only one bomb is needed.

Imagine her eyes, her beautiful eyes shedding tears like perspiration on her face. Imagine your hand holding her on your heart, with your fingers pressed on her body.

One bomb is sufficient..."

And ^{so} it goes on. The title "Come to the Dance of War" would suit ~~this~~ ^{this} article much better. The name "A War Campaign" would correspond much better to the entire Soviet action

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"of peace". L'Avant Garde in France and similar papers in other Western European countries constantly publish photographs of skulls and skeletons of charred corpses, photographs of demolished Japanese towns, sketches of people killed by blasts. The Belgian paper The Young Belgian publishes estimates as to how many people could be killed by an atomic bomb dropped on Brussels, the capitol of Belgium. Articles are repeatedly being written about the horrors of atomic destruction in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, where the first atomic bombs were dropped. Huge headlines are constantly being published with the panic stricken words: "Peace Hangs on a thread!" "The Bomb Hangs on a Thread!" This campaign is systematically directed from above. The World Federation of Democratic Youth - the Soviet apparatus for directing the work among youth - publishes in its paper/directive article entitled: "the Major Tasks of a Young Fighter for Peace" and gives new arguments of intimidation:

....."To destroy an area of 200,000 kms, one bomb is sufficient. To take away the lives of one milliard people, 40 bombs are sufficient. And only 2,000 bombs are required for the destruction of the entire world..."

Such a campaign has the purpose of creating a panic stricken fear of war and various horrible weapons: that is what the "creators of peace" from the East need who consider that they would be able to reach their ends much easier in an atmosphere of war hysteria and panic. In order to complete the impression of such propaganda, they unofficially spread rumours in Germany, France and other countries by means of such slogans: If a war came about the Red Army would reach Paris in a few days; The Red Army could sweep over Europe in one week, etc.

In other words, this is the lesson: War is expected in the immediate future and everything is to be settled by force. We are the stronger ones - keep with us!

This campaign is typical of the "educational" system which in various European countries is presented to youth by the Cominformists. Youth organisations which according to Soviet instructions work in this way, more and more lose contact with the masses. The French Communist Party direct "the Union of Republican Youth of France" (UJRF) and their main slogans are: "We Shall Never Betray the Soviet Union"! "We Shall Never Wage a War against the Soviet Army" etc. This entire political activity can be reduced to warning against a new war, (meaning: the creation of war hysteria), explaining the Soviet policy and the unmasking of "Titoites" and "anti-Soviet slanders". No wonder that the number of members of the UJRF has decreased many times since 1946, and its paper Avant Garde which used to appear before in several hundred thousand copies is now struggling to reach 100,000 copies and is drowning in debts. In Germany the Cominform leaders direct the FDJ (Freie Deutsche Jugend). The more this organisation develops the more reminiscent it is of the former Hitler Jugend. The same eulogies for the leaders, compulsory wearing of uniforms, reviews and marches and at the same time the striving to create a uniform mind. This year the main job of this organisation was to gather half of million young girls and youths

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at a youth rally in Berlin, where this uniformed mass spent several days in parading and manifestations. Recently the FDJ organised another manifestation of the same type: "The March of Peace". As announced by the German papers that "march of peace" foresees the accomplishment of a norm for winning the badge: "Ready for Work and Defence" (according to its length it could be compared with our "partizan march"). But how was it carried out! The leaders of the FDJ gathered the young Germans - in compulsory uniforms - by fanfares and drums and then they started military marching. The columns were headed by the flag bearers with the flags and the young people marched in military step. These are only two examples, but very typical of the work of the "Freie Deutsche Jugend" which is thus being converted into a semi-military organisation in which young Germans are being brought up through blind discipline, and various "unviolable truths" concerning the "peacefulness" of the Soviet Union and "infallibility of the great Stalin" are being engrained in their minds. No wonder the older Germans seeing various "peace march-pasts" of the FDJ in the streets of their towns are reminded of the parades of the "Hitlerjugend". And when all is said and done is there not similarity between the two organisations? Just like after the Versailles Peace Treaty, today official German propaganda ... speaks only of the preparedness of the German youth for work, is there nothing concealed underneath once again - preparations for a new war?

Let us make it clear: not only for a defensive war, but for a war which would not be a war of liberation. We have lost long time ago any illusions that the USSR would never wage an aggressive war; our own experiences are too hard, and the example of Korea speaks for itself that Soviet diplomacy is prepared to push alien nations into war adventures which have nothing in common with true liberation and independence, if it is to the benefit of the selfish and dominating pretensions of the Soviet leaders. And finally, ~~was not~~ the deplorable state of subordination of Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, etc. throw a dark spot on the liberating character of the war which was led by the Red Army? In fact, Soviet propaganda does not even try to conceal the role of Germany in the pretentious Moscow plans. In Stalin's notorious letter to Pieck and Grotewohl, in connection with the creation of the "Democratic Republic of Germany" it says:

"The experience of the last war has proven that the German and Soviet peoples have made the greatest sacrifices and that these two peoples in Europe have the greatest potential power for carrying out actions of world significance. If these two peoples showed their determination to struggle for peace with the same vigour as they waged the war, then it could be taken that peace could be ensured in Europe".

Is not this open flattery of the aggressive, belligerent tendencies of Germany? By this they say to the Germans plainly: "Reconcile yourselves to us, together we might dominate the whole of Europe and perhaps the entire world". That letter, which was immediately declared by Soviet propaganda as a "historic" one is part of the ideological basis upon which the FDJ tries to bring up German youth. The Federation of People's Youth has sent to the all-German rally a very hearty telegram, which of course immediately meant history. In connection with this the German press wrote: "Stalin's telegram brought enthusiasm to youth throughout the world".

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It is worth mentioning that since the war Stalin has not considered it necessary to send to any youth congress or rally any kind of message, not even to the first or second meeting of World Youth Congress. In this way are making of German youth a new "elected race", this time not elected by God but by Stalin. (Anyway, for the Cominformists this is all the same.)

In a similar spirit to "the Free German Youth" other youth organisations are also developing in Cominform Europe. Vulgar and blown-up propaganda at meetings and in the press increasingly takes the place of serious political debates, economic and other problems which interest young people. Certain papers went particularly far so as to remind one of placards or loud commercial posters. Discussion is no longer a political weapon to these organisations; they reckon with those who do not agree with the Cominform line by means of slanders and blows. In this respect the Vidali supporters in Trieste went particularly far by organising attempts on the lives of those activists who condemn their treachery. In France, this summer groups of the UJPF tried by blows and fights to prevent (in vain) youth working brigades from leaving for Yugoslavia. Just as in Germany, in other countries "magnificent" youth rallies are being organised, the preparation of which is considered as exceptionally important task. In August this year, in Nice, a great rally of Italian and French youth was organised numbering more than 20,000 young people from both countries. "The Free Austrian Youth" (FOJ), the Cominform youth organisation in Austria, advertises loudly that it is preparing "a rally of 50,000 youths" to be held at Whitsuntide next year in Vienna. As a matter of fact that organisation has not got so many members throughout Austria!

The road on which the "Communist" youth organisations in Western European countries proceed is dividing them ever more from the youth masses. This does not bother the Soviet bosses. On the contrary! The satellite parties and organisations in the capitalist states are not even allowed to be strong and connected with the people's masses so that they might not contemplate conducting their own policy or even imagine that they might come into power by their own force. "Fifthcolumnist" - this term corresponds best to these organisations - but not in the sense of a "fifth column" for a struggle against foreign intervention and native non-national regimes (it is the job of the Red Army to "liberate" other nations) but for establishing and maintaining a new non-national regime of exploiters, similar to the Polish, Bulgarian or Rumanian ones. However, the peoples of Europe are not enthusiastic about the creation of new Russian provinces (gubernias).

(OMLADINA- 19th October 1950)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

This Bulletin contains translations from Yugoslav newspapers and periodicals. It is intended for the use of the participating missions and not for general distribution. Accuracy of the translations is not guaranteed.

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No. 304

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO
DO NOT DETACH

THE COMMISSARY HAS FRESH FRUITS
TODAY

October 24, 1950.

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ON UNITED NATIONS DAY

The entire world is again today suffering from the thought that there can be a new third World War and because of that the eyes of the people in all countries are turned toward the UN. The question is whether and in what way the UN will be able to prevent a new third World War and secure peace. It must be admitted that this question is presented with certain skepticism, which is justified if we cast a hasty glance at the not so distant past -- because people compare events which preceded the second World War with certain events which are occurring today -- and, unfortunately, particularly toward the end of the League of Nations which had a role similar to that of the UN today. However, I feel that we can look with more confidence in the future, in the successful mission of the UN regardless of certain weaknesses and deficiencies in that organization.

In recent times we can easily see that responsible statesmen have learned a lesson from the unfortunate past and now with more daring are looking for ways to prevent new aggressions, a new World War. Let the dearly paid for experiences of the past, with all the consequences of the second World War, this time finally serve us, with the help of the new World organization, that is with the help of the UN, determinedly and consistently find methods for peaceful solutions to all international problems. In order to achieve this it is necessary to make not only the greatest efforts but to contribute according to need heavy sacrifices so that we can strengthen the UN more so that it is capable of eliminating the danger of war which today again threatens civilization.

So that the UN truly be capable of accomplishing this great mission, it is necessary that this organization be determined and unhesitant toward any attempt -- no matter from which side it comes -- to endanger the independence of other nations and to intervene in the internal affairs of other states, small or large.

In concluding I wish to emphasize one more thing and this is the existence of a dangerous tendency that all important international problems are settled only between a pair of big powers, that is, that the representatives of other small and large member states in the UN are ignored in reaching important decisions which concern other countries. Such a practice would endanger the very existence of the UN and certainly peace would not be saved by this. Only full cooperation of all the members of the UN in all problems and equality can strengthen this organization and enable it to accomplish its mission which the people of the world expect from it, and this is: to keep peace in the world and to settle the existing still unsolved problems in as just a manner as possible. In expressing this desire I am convinced that is the desire not only of the people of Yugoslavia but of the people in all countries.

In connection with this I can on this occasion emphasize that the government of FPRY will in the future strive with all its might to protect peace and on every occasion will work for the strengthening of the UN because it feels that only through this organization is it possible to keep peace and strengthen cooperation among the nations of the world.

Signed: Josip Broz Tito

(BORBA -- October 24)

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THE ZDANOVISM OF VLKO CERVENKOV

The pretensions of the Cominform leaders that they are the universal acquaintances of all branches of arts and sciences from Marxism-Leninism to biology, linguistics, literature and music -- has led to a true disorientation of a number of gifted and ungifted creators in their countries, has lowered art to a declaration and fetishism of Soviet art, has introduced confusion: -- how and in what way to change oneself, to purge one's books, notes and canvases from the "Western baggage". Following Zdanov's "unmasking" of certain Soviet musicians and authors, leaders in the Cominform countries have decided to use drastic measures to clear accounts with their own Zoschenko-Shostakovic's. The Bulgarian leaders have taken the lead in this. In a very interesting way Bulgarian newspapers carried the criticism of certain mass organizations on how a number of authors undertook to write a novel about the new Bulgarian builder but all their promises remain without results. The marriage of socialist realism, which even its creators cannot define, demanded the creation of something which was not understandable to authors who, in an hour of forgetfulness, obliged themselves to do. "We still do not have a Bulgarian Korcagin" said the leaders of the Bulgarian party and the leaders of literature. They demand the novels of the Soviet type.

Socialistic realism, growing in the "powerful current from the east" has actually become a scarecrow for Sofia artists, the fear and terror of their uncertainty, how to create a work which would contain in itself two absolute opposites: Cervenkov's taste and art? This confusion at first created passiveness then fear and a lack of confidence in the wise party leadership and finally, the appearance of a semi-illegal movement called, according to Cervenkov, "Zendovism". What caused this Kremlin robot to play like Zdanov and to raise so much dust about socialistic realism?

The cause for this was a letter from the Bulgarian artist, Alexandar Zendov, sent to Cervenkov personally and which, among other things, stated:

"Production in the artistic sector has fallen more than 50 per cent in the last two years here. Thematics, this basic task placed before artists by our progressive public, marks no progress in that time while artistic mastery is below the level of all general exhibitions for the past 20 years".

In his report Cervenkov interpreted the above letter in the following manner:

"This means that in the past two years, that is since the central committee actively took part in the leadership of the ideologic front, ever since the committee for arts, science and culture was formed, there has been, according to Zendov, a complete stop in portrait painting, there has been no advance and the mastery of our artists has retarded a full 20 years."

However, Zendov was carried away by a current of sincerity toward the leadership and he continues his remarks:

"Instead of an ideal clarity, a concrete program for the struggle against the class enemy in art, instead of laying the foundations for socialistic realism we have dregs. Instead of organization -- disorganization. Instead of collective leadership -- administrative terror and commanding".

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"It must be admitted that a dangerous move has been created among artists: disappointment in Party leadership, lack of faith in the possibility of creative expression, and even panic because it is felt that the Party has given itself the task of hindering creative work by artists by placing it under strict discipline and because art will be vulgarized and lowered to the gutter, etc., etc. How, why and for what reason has the Party leadership taken such an attitude toward artists: who and how did he succeed in spreading disappointment among them; what shook the confidence in the Party -- will be seen later. In this case it must first be noted that an artificial wall of disgust has been built between the Party and artists; that there is a crisis between the Party and artists and it is becoming more acute day by day".

And Cervenkov answered: "These miserable lies and slanders, taken from the arsenal of the enemy, come from the mouth of a Party member with "30 years" internship. This is why Zendov attacks the Party".

In his letter Zendov further states that those who informed the CCCPB were nothing but intriguers and slanderers while Cervenkov, in his report, defends them and again expresses his gratitude to them.

What forced Cervenkov to attack artistic reality in Sofia? It is difficult to draw a conclusion from his report but we are forced to do so.

It is clear that Cervenkov first of all desired to assure for himself the position of an artistic factor and, representing Zdanovism, to once more represent himself to his Kremlin master as a defender of everything that is Soviet. Speaking about Zendov he did not forget to prescribe his letter "To a camp of Trotsky-ites and Titoists". Now ^{when} the Central Committee has actively taken part in the leadership of the ideological front" it was necessary to frighten the dissatisfied masses who think like Zendov. In this way was the "artificial wall" to be destroyed and the disobedient forced to bow in confidence to the leadership. Immediately after Cervenkov's report Rabotnicesko Delo carried an article on Zendov's task and then the victim was expelled from the Party.

Vlko Cervenkov, patron of the arts, ended pathetically:

"Give, work, create high artistic realistic works, tied with the struggle of the people for socialism and organize exhibitions with this in mind. We are helping you and we will help you in this".

Truly very encouraging. However, this forces another conclusion which is perhaps the key to the secret of the real situation among them: like leadership, like socialism -- like socialism, like realism. But this is a theme in itself.

(KNJIZEVNE NOVINE -- October 24)

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OFFICIAL GAZETTE -- #59532

On the basis of the article one of the Law authorizing the Federal Government to pass regulations concerning our national economy, and upon the proposal of the President of the Economic Council of the government of the FPRY and President of the Council of Legislature and promotion of the People's Authority of the Government of the FPRY, the Federal Government issues hereby the following

ORDER

on steps for saving articles intended for broad consumption.

1) All foodstuffs and industrial articles destined for the Guaranteed rations system from stocks (fund) of the guaranteed ration system which are to be handled by competent managements of the guaranteed ration system. The guaranteed ration fund is given priority in getting produced or purchased goods. Articles from the guaranteed ration fund cannot be used for any other purposes except for the requirements of the guaranteed ration system.

Only goods of the guaranteed ration system and that sold at tied prices can be sold at low special prices but even then only to consumers entitled to them. Goods cannot be sold to certain categories of consumers or to particular persons at special prices (low uniform, commercial or free prices) differing from those fixed for such goods by competent officers for prices.

2) No one is entitled under any condition to get articles of the ensured supply at low uniform prices in excess of the quantities determined for the R-1 category of consumers, except workers classified into categories R1a (miners), R-1b, R-Forst workers, R2-1 and R2-2 for foodstuffs and IR-1a for industrial articles, as well as persons quoted under paragraph 2, article 2 of this order.

For persons performing particularly responsible and strenuous federal and republic state and social functions and for those engaged in important scientific work, the Council of Trade of the government of the FPRY is to set up norms in accordance with which they will get foodstuffs below the quantities provided for consumers of the R-1a category, and industrial articles up to the quantities provided for IR-1a category, but maximum

700 grams of bread per day
70 grams of flour per day
1,5 kgr. of lard per month
6 kgr. of meat per month
60 grams of sugar per day
210 grams of coffee per month
300 grams of beans, peas or such like, per day
70 grams of marmelade per day.

192 points and coupons valued at 1,000 dinars for industrial articles.

Members of families of persons mentioned above are to be classified into categories of consumers in accordance with the general provisions and they are to enjoy no other privileges.

3) All enterprises and stores which were specially supplying particular categories of consumers are hereby abolished. Exception from this is made for workers' supply services of enterprises, including restaurants and messes of enterprises, institutions and offices, enterprises supplying sailors and stores for persons mentioned under paragraph

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All the existing enterprises and stores for special supplying, abolished by this Order, such as enterprises of people's committees, social and political organizations, particular branches of state administration, and so on, are to cease working and fuse with the general commercial network on the basis of their inventories which are to be made within 30 days from the date this Order is put into effect.

4) All farms engaged in specially supplying certain categories of consumers, irrespective whether they are owned by the state or social organizations, are to be handed over to the republic Ministries of Agriculture which are either to form from them agricultural estates or deliver them to certain enterprises or to the county or local people's committees for the purpose of increasing supplies of consumers of all categories. These farms are to be taken over by officers of the competent Ministries of Agriculture within two days from the date this Order becomes effective, with the provision that all the transfer formalities be completed 8 days thenceforward. Excepted from this are farms of the producing enterprises (including transport), farms for supplying persons mentioned under paragraph 2, article 2 of this Order, farms for supplying hospitals and those belonging to enterprises supplying exclusively restaurants and messes. Articles obtained from these farms, in so far as they are included in the guaranteed ration system, are to be sold at the free market prices. Farms belonging to enterprises are to supply exclusively their own workers and employees engaged in such enterprises, but not those engaged in directorates, ministries and other high rank bodies.

5) Forbidden is the existence and formation of all kinds of special recuperation centers, picnic grounds, villas and such like destined only for use of certain persons, institutions or enterprises, irrespective of whether they are owned by the government or social organizations. Excepted from this are workers' recuperation centers under the administration of the Central Board of the Labor Unions of Yugoslavia. Certain of these buildings may be used for indispensable purposes of representation on approval of the Prime Ministers of the federal or republic governments.

The president of the Committee for Tourism and Hotel Industry of the government of the FPRY may approve, in agreement with the President of the Council of Trade of the government of the FPRY, the existence of recuperation centers for members of certain state as well as of social organizations acting on the entire territory of the FPRY.

Special recuperation centers and other objects quoted under paragraph 1 of this article, together with their total inventories, are to be delivered to the general tourist-hotel industry network within 15 days from the date this order is put into effect.

6) It is forbidden to give out foodstuffs from the ensured supply system Fund, and from other funds free of charge, or on account of the budget or at low uniform prices for receptions, feasts, conferences or other manifestations. Excepted from this are receptions with the object of state representation held by the prime ministers of the federal or republic governments, presidents of the federal or republic national assemblies, Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, president of the council of science and culture of the federal government and by persons designated by them in agreement with the Council of Trade of the government of the FPRY as well as by the highest rank scientific and cultural institutions of the government of the FPRY.

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7) It is forbidden to supply snack bars and such like of government offices, institutions and enterprises with articles from the ensured supply fund and from other funds at low uniform prices. Special provisions of the president of the Council of Trade of the government of the FPRY are to stipulate articles to be sold by such snack bars.

Also forbidden is the extension of any kind of service or sale of foodstuffs by these snack bars free of charge or at low uniform prices, as well as sale free of charge or at low uniform prices of industrial or other articles for the purpose of representation except such as quoted under article 6 of this Order.

8) Priority from the guaranteed ration fund is given to hospitals, health institutions and institutions for protection of children, as well as to consumers of the categories D-1, D-2, D-3, B and T. (B and T stand for sick people and pregnant women).

Employees and workers of such institutions are not to get supplies from funds engaged in supplying such institutions nor can they avail themselves of their priority.

Milk from the ensured supply funds is not to be given to any consumers for any purpose until consumers of the categories D-1 D-2, D-3, B and T, as well as hospitals are fully supplied.

9) No priority with regard to supplies is to be given to any category of consumers or any persons which would deviate from the order established by the president of the Council of Trade of the government of the FPRY in conformity with the priority mentioned under article 8 of this order.

It is forbidden for workshops or enterprises, no matter under whose management they are, to supply certain persons or offices and institutions with their products free of charge or at low uniform prices except through the regular ensured supply channel for particular categories of consumers.

10) State offices, institutions and enterprises, as well as administrative institutions of social organizations are forbidden to buy any kind of furniture, pictures, carpets, curtains or any other articles for decorating their office premises, or any raw materials for such purposes.

All contracts signed with this object in view are to be cancelled.

No repairs, adaptations, and so on, of state buildings is permitted except with the object of their proper maintenance. All repairs already begun are to be carried out only to the level which construction rules permit for proper protection of buildings.

Exceptionally and upon approval of the respective Minister of Finance one will be permitted to buy material for the proper upkeep of furniture and such like, but exclusively at the free market prices for goods of broad consumption which is not included within the ensured supply system.

11) Economic enterprises or institutions are forbidden to barter among themselves one kind of product for another except if such a barter is permitted by special provisions.

12) Sale from funds of the ensured supply system of textiles wood or any other kind of raw materials, building materials or industrial products at low uniform prices for the purpose of public performance, manifestations, rallies, and such like, is forbidden.

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13) Free supply of fuel for motorcars of any persons will not be permitted under any grounds. Ministers and category of persons designated by the Prime Minister of the government of the FPRY are entitled to a fixed allowance for paying fuel for the minimum official use of their cars.

With the object of proper utilization of motorcars for official purposes one may organize certain auto-taxi services.

The due date for implementing these provisions is 30 days from the date this order is put into effect.

Detailed provisions for implementing provisions of this article are to be passed by the president of the Council of Communications of the government of the FPRY in agreement with the president of the Council of legislature and promotion of People's authority of the government of the FPRY.

14) Control commissions of the state and other bodies, Ministries of Finance and all officers of the financial service, Councils of Trade and all trade inspectors are hereby ordained to see that this Order is implemented strictly and to report every infringer to the Public Prosecutor.

15) All provisions and special decisions contrary to this Order are rescinded.

16) Orders issued contrary to this Order are not to be executed. Enterprises are obliged to report such orders to the Public Prosecutor immediately.

17) Individual deviations from this Order in case of exceptional necessity may be permitted only by the president of the Council of Trade of the government of the FPRY in agreement with the federal Minister of Finance.

Implementation of this Order and issuance of detailed provisions for its application is assigned to the president of the Council of Trade of the government of the FPRY and to the federal Minister of Finance.

18) In case that their acts are not of criminal nature, infringers of this Order are liable to a fine up to 30,000 dinars or to imprisonment up to 15 days as follows:

- a) persons infringing provisions quoted under articles 1,2.5, 6,7,8,9,10,12 and 13 of this Order;
- b) persons, availing themselves of their positions, who are trying to get for themselves or for others privileges to which they are not entitled, that is, persons issuing orders or instructions contrary to articles 8 and 9 of this Order;
- c) persons who through their information or otherwise should assist others in getting certain advantages with regard to the food-stuff or industrial articles supply;
- d) persons who should fail to hand over farms within the specified period under article 4 of this Order or who would hinder implementation of measures concerning such transfer;
- e) directors of enterprises who should fail to report orders issued contrary to this Order (article 16) to the Public Prosecutor immediately;
- f) persons who would barter their products contrary to the article 11 of this Order.

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The administrative-punitive proceedings will be conducted and decisions in the first instance passed by executive boards of county people's committees. President of the Council of Trade of the government of the FPRY or republic Ministers of Trade and Supply may on their own take up the proceedings in the first instance, irrespective of the stage it is at that time, conduct them and pass their decisions.

19) This Order is effective from November 1, 1950.

Belgrade, October 10, 1950.

#5140

SIGNED BY: Josip Broz Tito, the Prime Minister

Boris Kidric, Minister of the Federal Government

Eng. Milentije Ponovic,
Minister of Foreign Trade of FPRY

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WHO IS SHOUTING "STOP THIEF"? IS WORLD PEACE A DONKEY FOR SALE?

Voices are loudly raised for peace throughout the world; millions of colorful sentences are poured through the ether in the name of the happiness of civilization; mimeograph machines print peace proclamations; peace congresses are being held; peace-loving declarations are being made -- and behind all this there frequently is a drawn sword. One side hysterically appeals to mankind for a struggle against the "Communist hordes" while the other side, in the name of socialism, is spasmodically warring to perpetuate its hegemony over the small nations. This entire campaign reminds one of the story of the thief who stole and in order to hide and make his get away shouted "Stop Thief". It thus appears that there is no thief because all are as pure as the sun's rays. Still there was a robbery. Peace is threatened but no one is preparing war. The danger is there but no one is creating it.

80 years ago Franc wrote with great irony about such peace makers. "You, the disturbers, should appear peaceful while the peaceful should appear to be restless, angered, quarrelsome, contrary, your opponents and the enemies of a beautiful peace so wanted, desired. Thus, it will be apparent that you want and love peace and, contrary to that, your opponents have the evil intention of disturbing the city and ruining it. If you say you want peace, it will be believed that you do want peace. Say it so that they are satisfied. It will cost you nothing. Of your opponents who pitifully called "Peace, Peace", you can say: they did not want peace; we destroyed them. We want peace, we will make peace when we are the only masters.

To war in a peaceful way is to be admired. Shout: Peace, peace and destroy. That is Christian. Peace, peace, that man is dead. The intent was peaceful and you will be judged by your intention. Go and say: Peace - and strike as hard as you can. The bells in the monasteries will ring for you because you are peaceful. The people who see your victims with their cut up stomachs will praise you and will say: "That is the way it should be. It was done because of peace. Long Live Peace. Without peace we couldn't live comfortably."

It is easy to notice that the blackest imperialist aggressor and Mr. Vishinsky are fighting for the hegemony of the strong over the weak because they consider force their brightest argument. They are defending peace with drawn sabres. They are defending peace with prepared cannon. They are defending peace with fantastic logic: "In order to have peace prevail it is necessary to cut heads." They show their peacefulness by gathering troops on another's threshold. The war budgets of the big powers are growing furiously, periods of service are being extended, war bases created, zones of security are organized on all continents and all this touches someone else's freedom. The Cominform flutists, led by Moscow baton wavers, are frightening the world with the atom bomb and are gathering signatures on a peace of paper which they call the Stockholm appeal. Ilja Erenburg recently had the cheek to say in Pravda: "We do not think to prove the righteousness of our ideas through the strength of weapons". Vishinsky said something similar in the General Assembly, demanding a ban on war-mongering propaganda even though he knew that the Soviet government was the organizer of a 20 month bestial campaign against New Yugoslavia, against a small country which is defending its independence.

There are people in the West who would wage war to become masters. For them war is a good business, an expansion of markets and colonies. They represent the blackest capitalist reaction. Soviet foreign policy, the responsibility of the Soviet government in the Korean conflict, the pressure which is being placed under its leadership on

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Yugoslavia, etc., -- all these are powerful arguments in the hands of aggressive capitalist elements who thus justify their race for armaments, etc. They are sincere. They publicly call the people to arms. To get profits and power over the continents they are prepared to shed human blood.

Mr. Vishinsky is more dangerous than they are. He is underhanded. He is a symbol of hypocrisy. He sits on two chairs. He is for the peace of Russian hegemony: to command other nations, to create Soviet provinces out of free nations, to produce Marshals for export and to shape the destiny of civilization. He considers Moscow to be the center of the sun. His scientists, who recently successfully turned to inventions, will in all probability soon reveal that Jesus Christ was born in Moscow and that Eve tricked Adam in the Moscow parks which God picked for Paradise.

When Moscow mastery is concerned Vishinsky is a flaming defender of the methods of slave like obedience and Christian piety. For Him Moscow is the brain of civilization. Who dares oppose her is a heretic and must be burned at the stake. It is therefore clear why Mr. Vishinsky and his little pupils so stubbornly hate Socialist Yugoslavia which dared to lead a struggle for truth and for the rights of small nations. Where slandering Socialist Yugoslavia is concerned Vishinsky is more passionate than a rooster chasing a chicken. We are the blackest war-mongering fascists and criminals who threaten the existence of the countries of People's Democracy and the "Great Soviet Union" and therefore we must be eliminated from the face of the earth. Eliminate us because of peace. Eliminate us because of the progress of the human race. Eliminate us for the triumph of an inhuman policy which is defended by Mr. Vishinsky.

Mr. Vishinsky forgets that peace is defended by living deeds. Empty phrases are insufficient. They even harm their authors because they unmask them in the eyes of honest people.

According to a French magazine, in World War II 32 million people were killed at the Front, 20 million women, children and old people died in bombardments, 26 million were killed in concentration camps, 29 million people were wounded or incapacitated for work. These figures speak of the terrors of war which democratic world hates. All this was done way before the appearance of the atom bomb. Korea is in flames even though no atom bomb was dropped. The Stockholm appeal, idiotic in its naiveness and one-sidedness pays no attention to these facts for understandable reasons. It is apparent that the sincere defenders of peace would have to look at the warmongers in the East. Does not the division of the world into spheres of interest increase the possibility of dispute and conflicts? Were 47 various treaties broken with Yugoslavia in the name of peace? Are Soviet troops taking their weapons on our border in a sign of their peacefulness? For what reason does the Russian-servant Poptomov, former Bulgarian Foreign Minister write that the "struggle against Yugoslavia must be gradual and with continually growing forces". Did not Malik's 7 month boycott of the Security Council lead to a greater strain in international relations?

Who sincerely desires peace, defends it by deeds. This can be seen at every step. It is seen at this year's meeting of the UN General Assembly. Those who attack our freedom have been called aggressors by our country. The Yugoslav delegation clearly resented its recommendations for strengthening peace and suppressing aggression.

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Yugoslavia has offered all its neighbours a pact of mutual non-aggression. Every day Yugoslavia invites witnesses from abroad to see who is making war preparations and who has devoted himself to creative work. Suggestions made by Yugoslavia, India and others are full of sincere peaceful efforts. These are facts which can be denied only by those who oppose any role of the small nations in the defence of peace because they consider peace to be their dowry. Peace cannot be anyone's dowry. Peace is not a donkey for sale. Peace cannot be the affair of only the big nations. Peace can be strengthened only if it is defended by all nations.

The Korean conflict and the hesitance concerning the acceptance of PR China in the UN were created by the shortsightedness of certain blind politicians who consider themselves to be very wise but cannot see further than the end of their nose.

The Korean conflict is a warning to all aggressors. The UN, with more sincere will and determination, can become an effective instrument in the defence of peace which is as necessary as bread to all nations.

(Sd.) MLADEN OLJACA

(OLJADINA - 22nd October)

PLENARY MEETING OF THE CCCP FTT
Trieste, October 23

The CCCP FTT held a plenary meeting at which it discussed the position of the Party in the Anglo-American and Yugoslav zones. FTT and determined the task of the Party in the coming period. A resolution, which was adopted at this meeting, stresses that the Party will actively fight all anti-democratic actions by the authorities in the Anglo-American zone; that it will work for the strengthening and expansion of progressive democratic organizations and in unmasking the traitorous activity of the Vidalli-ites. The basic task of the Party in the Yugoslav zone are the strengthening of the people's authority and the development of the socialist conscientiousness of the people.

(Tanyug)

(BORBA -- October 24)

NEW RECTOR ELECTED FOR BELGRADE UNIVERSITY

Yesterday an assembly of University teachers elected a new Rector and two Pro-rectors. Dr. Ilija Djuricic was elected Rector. He is a professor in the veterinary faculty. The Pro-rectors are Dr. Radivoj Uvalic, Professor in the economic faculty and Dr. Ljubisa Glisic, professor in the natural mathematics faculty.

These elections take place every other year on the basis of a regulation on agencies and teaching personnel in Universities and High Schools.

(Tanyug)

(BORBA -- October 24)

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INEQUALITY EVEN IN FRIENDSHIP

During the past month, big festivities were held in Bucharest and in some other places in Rumania. To be quite frank, the Rumanian people have not participated in them very much but under such circumstances the people have not really much to celebrate.

The first celebration was that of Rumanian-Hungarian friendship. "It is high time", every good-intentioned friend of these peoples would say. Their past is a difficult one not only because of the internal conditions under which they have lived - feudalism and exploitation of the working masses by the bourgeoisie - but also by the fact that their power-holders have always been drawing them into international conflicts. And right up to the end of the last war the idea had been to create two fronts of the Rumanian and Hungarian peoples. Therefore the present celebration is justified, it has its reason. A whole week has been devoted to it, "Rumanian-Hungarian Friendship Week".

At the opening of the "week" many Hungarian and Rumanian high Party and state functionaries spoke in Bucharest. And when one considers their speeches one cannot but think that this week was organised precisely for the reason that the leaderships of both countries would have an occasion of publicly proclaiming their friendship towards one another, or, rather, their loyalty to the highest leadership. Most of those speeches were devoted to the expressing of gratitude to the Red Army and of love towards the Soviet Union - "the mighty fortress of peace and its brilliant leader and liberator of the Rumanian and Hungarian peoples, J.V.Stalin". A few words were said en passant about the peoples in whose name the week was celebrated and the eulogies sung, but, however, it was not forgotten to mention the fact that the Yugoslavs are traitors and that they, together with the most reactionary elements in those countries, are striving to put a spoke in the wheel of development of those peoples and to destroy their successes which are, in the first place, "the results of the precious aid from the Soviet Union".

That was the tone of the whole Week. But, those in Rumania apparently were afraid that all that was not sufficient. A celebration of Rumanian-Soviet friendship was immediately organised. However, because there must be no equality in anything Hungary has not got the same right to Rumanian friendship as the Soviet Union. Therefore, at the end of the "Rumanian-Hungarian Friendship Week" celebration of a "Month of Rumanian-Soviet Friendship" was started.

(BORBA - 24th October, 1950).

THE OLD METHOD OF SPREADING MISINFORMATION

Since it figures as a semi-official paper of the Soviet Government the paper New Times enjoys in the cominform world the reputation of being a directive paper. On one occasion - it was about the middle of June this year - the New Times carried an article describing Yugoslavia as being a place d'armes (place of arms) for an attack on the countries of people's democracy and on the USSR, on the entire front from Kuks and Piskopeja (in Albania Ed.) to Vladivostok. It happened, according to this Soviet periodical, that Yugoslavia was overflowing with foreign officers and V-2 launching installations (every Yugoslav field was proclaimed to be an airfield and every island a fortress and harbour for warships). The entire cominform press went on for days copying, recounting and reprinting those slanderous productions of the New Times.

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During the period between the day when that article appeared and the present day a lot of water has flowed along the river Danube. And in the meantime numerous delegations and individual persons - representatives of peace movements from foreign countries - have travelled the length and breadth of Yugoslavia with a fixed aim: to convince themselves on the spot as to whether or not Yugoslavia is a hot-spot of aggression. In the inquiry which they have carried out the representatives of peace movements of foreign countries have used, among other things, the "concrete" data furnished by the New Times.

And, to put it shortly, the facts discovered were the facts which were already known, namely: that the "information" furnished by the New Times is an ordinary slander, a fabrication from beginning to end.

A similar feat was accomplished by the New Times in its 40th issue of October 4th of this year. In order to serve the cominform's anti-Yugoslav themes to its readers (and this, one must admit, is a fairly unpopular thing), the New Times editors have resorted to the old, transparent newsmen's trick 'A reader of our paper from Australia, William Matthews, has written to us asking us to reply to a number of questions relating to the situation in Yugoslavia'; and after the failure of Judin's fabrications about Yugoslavia the New Times has also invented a new way of appearing before its readers with a "big" anti-Yugoslav contribution.

The characteristic feature about this article (reply to the Australian reader) is that it in fact represents a sort of a miniature condensation of the slanders and fabrications which the cominform brains trust has fabricated up till now. The article begins with 1920, mentioning Jorkic and Miletic, and finishes with the "state of affairs" in 1950. We read in it about the "negotiations carried on between the Supreme Headquarters of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia with the Hitlerites in 1943", about "liberation of Yugoslavia by the Red Army", and finally about the sensational "discoveries" at the trials in Budapest, Tirana and Sofia, and so on.

The new contribution made by the New Times to the anti-Yugoslav campaign, which, as we see, is not at all original or new, speaks to one effect only: the cominform propagandists, although possessing great power of misinformation, have nothing new to say and so are compelled to repeat the old slanders.

(BORBA - 24th October, 1950).

DEATH SENTENCES PASSED IN ROUMANIA

(Bucharest, 23rd October)

Agence France Presse reports that the court at Bucharest today passed sentences on a group of Rumanians and foreigners charged with espionage. The Rumanian citizens Dimitriju Matej, Druz and Jon Kudalb Kudalbu have been sentenced to death, while the other two Rumanians got life sentences. French citizens Louis Fontain and Lucien Bassi were each sentenced to 20 years in prison.

(BORBA - 24th October, 1950).

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IMPRESSIONS FROM A JOURNEY AROUND WESTERN GERMANY.

In the factories and enterprises of Western Germany there are lively discussions on the subject whether the workers' representatives will take part in the Supervision Committees of the enterprises and how many of them. This demand was formulated by the German Syndicate Federation last year in a draft law. But the struggle and discussion developed only this year to its full vigour. So far the contractors agree upon the question of accepting the proposition that one third of the Supervision Committee members are to be elected workers' from the enterprise where they work but "without taking part in solving purely economic questions". The syndicate demands that half of the Supervision Committee members be elected workers' representatives and that some of them be chosen by the syndicate from the ranks of its functionaries who do not work in the enterprise in question and are independent of it.

The ideological basis which the syndicate gives to its demands is the typical bourgeois slogan "work and capital have equal rights" and according to this also their representatives should take part in the management of enterprises. At the same time the syndicate demands the reorganisation of the Chambers of Commerce and Chamber of Industry so that the workers might take part in the work of these bodies as well. In the pamphlet "The Chambers of Commerce and Industry" published by the German Syndicate Federation, it reads: "It is not our aim at harming the enterprises and the capitalist order but on the contrary to assist them". By accepting these demands a magnificent reform would be installed. A natural reform, since since work and capital complement each other and therefore neither can work be without capital nor capital without work".

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The initiator of these demands is the Socialist Party of Germany, which also directs the syndicates. At its congress held from 21st to 25th May attended by the delegates of the Social Democratic Parties of Western European states special attention was paid to just these questions: "the right of the workers to participate in the management of enterprises", "the reorganisation of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry" - according to the conceptions of the Socialist Party - this would bring about a planned economy and full employment, provided "the nationalisation of heavy industry" has been carried out, which was also demanded by them. In the agitation and propaganda work the Socialist Party refers to the example of England, to the nationalisation carried out by the Labourites and the fact that there is no unemployment at present in England.

As one can see the draft law, submitted by the Syndicate is based on the thesis of reforms concerning "the co-operation of the classes" and "the opportunities of full employment in capitalism" when all the reforms proposed by the Social Democratic Party have been carried out. It is clear that the measures in question do not solve and cannot solve the problems of the working classes and the contradictions of the capitalist order. But it is very interesting that the Socialist Party in a country, like Western Germany, where the Cominform policy compromised the Communist Party (and partly the very ideas of socialism) and divided it from the workers' masses - also because it has reforming tendencies - succeeded in concerning the majority of the workers' masses just with the questions raised by them. Its influence had remarkably grown since 1933. For example, in the Rhine-Westphalia region

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during the parliamentary elections in 1933 the Socialist Party received 12% while the Communist Party received 16% of the votes. Last year in the same region the Socialist Party received 31.4% and the Communist Party only 7.6% of the votes.

* * *

So far several meetings between the representatives of the Syndicates and the Federation of German Contractors (this is the organisation of the German factory owners) were held. The contractor consent that one third of the members of the Supervision Committees should be composed of elected workers, belonging to the enterprise in question but under the conditions that "they should not take part in the solving of purely economic questions, and that they should be working for the same enterprise at least for ten years and be not younger than 30 years of age".

Contrary to this the syndicates demand that half of the Committee should be composed of workers and that part of them be elected by the syndicate from the ranks of their functionaries who do not belong to the enterprise in question. Their reasons are the following: the workers' from the enterprise in question depend on their contractors and cannot properly advocate the interests of the workers". (The syndicates are already making preparations for this kind of job and in the Rhine-Westphalia region about 200 syndicate functionaries are on special training).

The factory owners state that "in this way the syndicates would create a monopolistic position in economy which would reflect itself also in the political field" and that is why they are against this decision.

* * *

The demands of the syndicates aroused great interest among the working masses, in general, so that all political parties were compelled to take up their attitude. It is very typical for the political situation in Western Germany both these demands and the entire discussion and the attitude of individual parties, and the attitude of the Socialist Party in particular.

Chancellor Adenauer announced: If the right to decide upon economy were to be given to certain people chosen by the syndicates it would lead to such a concentration of authority in the hands of a few people which was never before experienced in Germany". Because of this the Bonn Government drew its own draft which gives the workers the right to take part in controlling bodies in enterprises up to one third of members but as far as economic questions are concerned "they would receive only information about them."

The Christian-Democratic Party found itself in a rather awkward situation. It is the party of the contractors, but the majority of the electorates are the Roman Catholic workers. Because of this the Christian-Democratic Party drew its own draft law concerning the participation of the workers in the Supervision Committees. According to this draft law the workers might attain half of the members in the supervision committees but "have no right whatever to interfere with the economic questions of the concerns because these are the unlimited rights of the contractors."

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Such a draft by the Christian Democratic Party met the resistance and criticism of those parties which are in coalition with it and together compose the Bonn Government. (Deutsche Partei and Freie Deutsche Partei). These parties are against any participation of the workers in the supervision committees because this would lead "towards collectivisation".

The Communist Party of Germany has an uncertain attitude. First its representatives declared that they would support the demands of the syndicates although they consider them incomplete. In fact the Communist Party never concerned itself with this question. The sole concern of the Communist Party was to enlist the contractors into the People's Front or to make them sign the Stockholm declaration.

* * *

The last negotiations between the representatives of the syndicates and the Federation of Contractors were held on the 5th and 6th July with the Minister of Labour Storch in the chair. No agreement was reached. The presidency of the syndicates at its session on the 18th August passed the decision concerning strikes and threatened that they would start striking. To this the Federation of Contractors replied that "they are surprised about such a decision on the part of the syndicates since it leads towards the class struggle".

However, strikes did not occur. It seems that they will not come about because the socialist, in other words, the syndicate press writes: "Our aim is to bring about confidence, sincerity and co-operation between the capitalists and the workers."

The disputable question is not any longer the number of the workers representatives in the supervision committees but whether the workers from their ranks are going to choose them or the syndicates. It is clear that the struggle, on this otherwise popular demand, is in fact for the strengthening of the positions of the Socialist Party.

* * *

It would be interesting to dwell upon the methods used against the demands of the workers for taking part in the supervision committees. In the Ford factories in Cologne, I saw leaflets published by the paper "The Industrial Courier", the organ of the Federation of German Contractors. It has quotations from Lenin concerning the participation of the workers in the management of economy. These quotations are taken from Lenin's works after the October Revolution. Underneath in fat letters it says: German workers, the participation of the workers in the management of the concerns means Bolshevism. If you wish that Western Germany becomes like Eastern Germany (and Eastern Germany is under Soviet occupation) then vote for the including of the workers in the management of the concerns.

However, it is untrue that Lenin's ideas are being applied in Eastern Germany. The question is that the bourgeoisie is shrewdly making use of the Soviet hegemonistic policy in Eastern Germany and the Cominform policy of the leadership of the CP in order to compromise socialism and socialist ideals.

Signed: Rade Vujovic.

(BORBA - 23rd October 1950).

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CONFERENCE OF THE CHIEF COMMITTEE OF THE MACEDONIAN PEOPLE'S YOUTH SECRETARIAT.

The conference of the Chief Committee of the Macedonian People's Youth was also attended by the representatives of all mass organizations. They examined their common activities in regard to the people's education. On that occasion they came to the conclusion that the main task of the People's Front, as well as the other mass organizations, is to eliminate the backwardness and lack of education among our working people. The further development of socialism in our country has necessitated this in order to enable our workers to take over the direct management in production. At the present stage, cultural-educational work has become a part of political work. It should include the struggle against illiteracy, for attaining general education, for mastering technology, against all kinds of prejudices, for assuming of civilization, and so on. All our organizations have failed till now to do anything in this respect, apart from several occasional activities. In future a systematic work should be undertaken in the field of education, because it was neglected previously. The People's Front should take the lead in this case too.

In that connection the future tasks of the mass organizations have been outlined as follows:

I - The campaign against illiteracy.

There are 66,142 illiterates in Macedonia now. The Anti-fascist Women Front has been faced with a great problem because 51,599 out of this total are women, while Moslem women include 30,266 of them. Special attention should be paid to the work in the districts of Skoplje, Gostivar, Tetovo, Kumanovo and Bitolj, where the majority of the illiterates can be found. All propaganda means should be used for this purpose, in order to embrace as many people as possible in various educational courses. The works in the mines, factories and peasant producer co-operatives should be given priority. One should also try to avoid that new illiterates are being recruited among children who refuse to go to school. Those who have already finished some of the illiteracy courses should improve their knowledge by attending other courses for general education.

II - Libraries and Reading Rooms.

After the war the situation in this respect has been greatly improved, but still more progress should be made. The People's Front organizations should in the first place take care about libraries and reading rooms by supplying them with books regularly. Collective reading of books, lectures on various subjects, etc. should be organized by these reading rooms.

III - Popular Universities.

The popular universities proved to be an adequate form for the educational work among the broad people's masses, where lectures on various topics can be given, such as dealing with the current political events, economic problems, agrotechnical measures, etc. Through those lectures the people should be stimulated to work on their further education independently from various courses. In accordance with a decision of the Ministry of Education, the popular universities have now come under the competence of the People's Front organizations, while the Ministry will still allot necessary credits. Therefore they should be established even in those places where none have been set up till now. The people's intelligentsia should be engaged in future because just a few of them have been engaged for this sort of activities. Popular courses for essential teaching of various branches of sciences could be organized provided that there are suitable conditions for that.

(NOVA MACEDONIJA, Oct. 20, 1950)

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SOVIET RECIPES FOR THE 'CREATION' OF NEW NATIONS

The attitude of the Soviet Government towards small nations in the Soviet Union, such as the Kalmuts, Chechens, Ingushians, Tatars and others, can be quasi qualified as a genocide, the crime of displacing entire settlements, has not only not prevented the Soviet leaders from continuing to give lessons on Marxism to other Communist parties in the world, but have even given authentic 'Marxist' recipes on the solution of national questions.

One of these recipes - the well-known one about the 'solution' of the national question of the mentioned small nations in the Soviet Union - started also to be applied towards Yugoslav minorities in the Cominform countries. However, this is not the only recipe with which the Soviet leaders are disposing of in their arsenal. Beside this recipe of national destruction of small nations, they also dispose of - among other things - with a recipe on the 'creation' of new nations, such as, is the case with the 'Moldavian nation' in the Soviet Union, for whom the Soviet leaders have even founded a republic apart - the Moldavian SSR.

It is a known fact that in 1940 - at the period of the Soviet-German operations - Hitler presented Stalin with, beside other regions, also with the Rumanian regions of Bessarabia and Bukhovina. Those regions remained as a part of the Soviet Union even after the war according to the peace treaty with Rumania. This taking of Bessarabia from Rumania was 'justified' by the Soviet leaders, with the excuse that since 1812 - according to the Budapest Peace Treaty, Bessarabia belonged until 1918 to Tsarist Russia. Although, the enormous majority of inhabitants in Bessarabia is Rumanian, the Soviet leaders gave an awful importance to this 'argument'. But this 'historical argument' could not be used also in the case of Bukhovina, which belonged to Austria from 1774 - the Kuchuk-Kanardjian Peace Treaty - till 1918. The 'ethnical argument' could neither be used, because the Rumanian inhabitants in Bukhovina, as well as in Bessarabia were in majority by 80%. Therefore, the Soviet leaders withheld themselves from 'motivating' the annexation of Bukhovina. And as a by 'argument' let us state, that the Soviet leaders rejected their famous 'Historical argument' also in regard to the parts of Rumania in inner-Transylvania, Maramuresh and Krishane, which were given to Hungarians in 1940, according to the Vienna dictate, from Hitler and which were returned to Rumania after the liberation. These regions had never belonged to Rumania or to its principalities till 1918, but they were nevertheless returned to Rumania on the basis of 'ethnical arguments'. It came out, that no argument was used at all as regard to Rumanian regions which the Soviet Union had taken for itself, or only 'historical argument' was used, regardless of the nationality of the inhabitants, while in connection with other Rumanian regions 'the historical arguments' were rejected and the 'ethnical argument' was on the contrary, accepted.

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This undecisive way of using once the 'ethnical' and once the 'historical arguments' - according to the dictates and appetites of the Soviet leaders - provoked an obvious distrust in the territorial 'right' of the Soviet Union over Bessarabia and Bukhovina. This is why the Soviet leaders decided to solve 'definitely' the national question of Rumanians in these regions. Therefore they pronounced a new theory, according to which, those Rumanians are not Rumanians and that they do not belong to the Rumanian people, but that they are 'Moldavians' who are as such a nation apart - the Moldavian nation'.

Owing to the fact that this theory seemed unbelievable to everyone, and in order that these Rumanians should differ from the Rumanians, the Soviet leaders abolished their literary tongue, which they had been using till 1944 and made up a new literary language 'the Moldavian language'. This new language differs from the old, by the fact, that the scientific expressions, new Rumanian words, etc. - i.e. expressions and words in the Rumanian literary language which are used in the dialect of Rumanians in Bessarabia and Bukhovina were rejected, while instead of them, Russian corresponding expressions and words were taken. The entire Soviet linguist machinery worked on this 'socialist transformation' of the Moldavian literary language, - which contains over 25% Russian expressions and words - and the Rumanian people in Moldavian SSR have been spoken too in this dialect during the last four years over the Kishinjev radio station and through the press, in schools, etc.. (It seems that the Soviet linguist Mar, who was attacked by Stalin, was right when he stated that 'together with the social transformation the language of peoples is also being changed' in the Soviet Union).

The writers of Bessarabia and Bukhovina have contributed greatly to the creation and development of the Rumanian literary language. The history of Rumanian literature mentions sixteen literary persons from Bessarabia, among whom are the well-known writers Aleksandar Donic, Bogdan Petricejku Hasdeu, Aleku Ruso, Dimitrije Petrino and others, and fourteen from Bukhovina, such as: Emanuel Grigorovica, Kostantin Boraru, Jon Kokrla, Leandra and others, who lived and worked mainly in Bessarabia and Bukhovina, under conditions of foreign occupation. A large number of those Rumanian authors escaped, during the last century, from Bessarabia and Bukhovina into the free Rumanian principalities, because they were persecuted by the Russian and Austrian authorities for their work on the development of the Rumanian language, just as now a large number of writers is escaping from the Moldavian SSR into Rumania, because they are incapable of writing in the newly created Moldavian literary language. The works of those writers have been banned, without any consideration toward the cultural inheritance and disapproval of the peoples.

It seems that all those measures did not seem convincing enough to the Soviet hegemonists, and that it was not enough to make those alterations in the language in order to convince the people that they have nothing in common with

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the Rumanian people, because ^{they} also took up to falsifying the history of the Rumanian nation. N.N. Mihailov (in his book 'The Soviet Land', page 97) states that 'Moldavia was Russian since the time in memorial', while V. Poksisevski (in his book 'A Journey over the Map of USSR, page 170), confirms that the 'Moldavians' had settled themselves in the XIV and XVth centuries, only 'between Prut and Dnjepar - the region which was later known as Bessarabia.

N.N. Mihailov calls 'the time in memorial' a period of 106 years (from 1812-1918) not because he is ignorant, but with the intention of 'justifying' the appetites of his government, while V. Poksisevski, in confirming that the 'Moldavians' had settled only between Prut and Dnjepar', i.e. only in this part which now belongs to the Soviet Union, desires to 'prove' that Rumanians in the Soviet Union have nothing in common with the Rumanians in the Rumanian principality of Moldavia, that they are not the same people who had settled themselves since 1812, between the Dnjepar and the Carpathians, and who formed a strong and independent state of Rumania - the Moldavian principality - which the Tzarist Russia had split in half in that year, and taken a part for itself - the part between the Prut and Dnjepar - 'after a number of liberation wars undertaken by the Russian army on the Balkan', as narrated by Poksisevski. He is trying to 'justify' in such a manner not only the appetites of his government, but also the policy of Tzarist Russia, which held in slavery half of one of the Rumanian states.

When the Russian army was destroyed by the Turks near Plevna in 1877, Tzar Aleksander asked from the, then already united Rumania, help and promised to return Bessarabia as compensation. But the Tzar changed his mind later and for returning Bessarabia asked for conditions which would deprive Rumania of its independence. (At that time the Rumanians did not want to consent to sell their independence for the price of Bessarabia, whereas now they have lost Bessarabia and their independence, but this is of no importance whatsoever to the present Rumanian Cominformists). Therefore, once-upon-a-time Bessarabia had served as a means for blackmailing Rumania - whose policy was oriented towards Prussia by Carol I Hohenzollern de Sigmariengen, King of Rumania, which naturally was not to the liking of the Russian expansionist policy - and therefore it was held under occupation by the Russian Government ^{which} was always ready to make an exchange for it. But now, however, it is not anymore for sale. Now it is necessary to the Soviet leadership for its forests, the enormous oil fields and coal, its wheat, especially for its limitless orchards and vineyards. 'Moldavia' - states Poksisevski - in which already now, nearly the half of USSR vineyards are concentrated, can become the world vineyard center, the center of the Soviet champagne'. ('A Journey over the Map of USSR, page 171). Under the circumstance of such convincing reasons, it is natural that the Rumanian people can only be of a hindrance to the Soviet leaders.

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There is nothing else left for them, but to turn into a totally different nation, which has nothing in common with the Rumanian peoples, to give up their own history, to learn another language and to state that their country had 'belonged from time in memorial to Russia' - or if the leadership should not consent to this, then the Soviet 'Marxists' can give them some other recipe for the 'solution' of the national question, according to which the small nations can scatter themselves into minute groups throughout the Soviet country, especially in Siberia, so that no trace or sound should be ever heard of them anymore.

Andrija Popin,
Vice-President of the Club
of Rumanian Authors and
Journalists in Vojvodina.

(Glas, October 23, 1950)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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October 22, 1950.

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TWO MORE EXAMPLES OF THE ECONOMIC SUBJUGATION OF HUNGARY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY THE USSR

The re-introduction of ration cards on September 25 did not surprise in the least the Hungarian workers nor the rest of the world nor were the Czechoslovaks surprised by the re-orientation of their five year plan to the production of raw materials and increased production of the heavy industry.

The Hungarian three year plan was composed by Hungarian economic experts with the blessings of Moscow. It was the same with the Czechoslovak five year plan. However, when these plans were made the situation was somewhat different. Hungary was allowed to produce more items for wide consumption so that the "prosperous influence" of the Soviet "liberation" mission might be felt. Czechoslovakia was permitted to orientate its foreign trade more to the west. Such planning had its foundation even though the Soviet Union was the "victim" since it could not exploit Czechoslovakia as much as it wanted to. And the political moment demanded that Czech economy be given some sort of independence. However, when this political moment disappeared there had to be changes and at the cost of altering the 5 year plan. Too much independence was given these two states in their economy and this does not coincide with the Soviet plans to subjugate the economy of the Eastern European countries to its own interests.

Hungary was the first to be sentenced to reduction of the living standard. Hungary is a rich agrarian country which can offer agricultural and other surpluses for export but, in the opinion of Soviet experts, it did not export enough to the USSR. The term sufficient quantities, in the Russian economic dictionary, is not identical with the actual surpluses Hungary has and which it needs for exchange with capitalist countries for the further development of her economy. The term sufficient quantities is identical with the Soviet demands which in any case are fatal to the economy of these countries.

According to these demands Hungary must be a greater agrarian country than thus far. This is necessary to the USSR so that, for purely internal political needs it has more consumer goods for its people while on the other hand it can increase the possibility of exports to the capitalist countries. The fact that this leads to a reduction in the standard of living of the workers in the Eastern European countries is of no importance. It is important only in so far as the leaders explain to the workers masses in these countries "the necessity for lowering the standard of living". That is why Gere Rakosy and Varga in Hungary and a Doctor Pul in Czechoslovakia were given the task of "explaining" to their people certain necessary changes in their economic life. And of course, everything was planned in such a way that it would appear perfectly natural. However, it became transparent even to the common man.

In Hungary a campaign was to start against waste, against a high standard of living, and eventually for an increase in production means -- actually for a reduction of the standard of living which would increase the quantity of food and other articles to be exported to the USSR. This role was given to Gere and Varga. Varga played his role well. In four days there were three attacks on Hungarian workers "who are not saving".

Gere started the dance: "A large number of Hungarian workers are lacking in discipline and conscientiousness". His conclusion was that great irregularities have been noticed in rationing, and that the people were undisciplined. It immediately became clear to the Hungarian workers that the government decision to eliminate ration cards was just a temporary political and not an economic measure and

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further blows were expected on the basis of that decision. They came.

Rakosy struck another blow three days later. His task was to support Gere and he warned the Hungarian people that their standard of living was growing too rapidly and that they were eating "their future" instead of thinking of broadening education, strengthening social protection and industry.

Varga wrote an article "Consumer Fever" in Szabad Nep. He tried to instill fear in the Hungarians telling them that the "enemy was at the borders", etc., and he said that "consumer fever" could lead to a number of economic hardships. "No one is saving -- says Varga. The raising of their standard of living has surpassed the production level and therefore the productivity of labor must be increased". "The light industry of the country cannot keep up with the rapid increase in the living standard". Of course it can't because it must produce for the USSR. It is clear that Hungary must produce and process more farm products and other articles, not to increase the living standard of its own people, but to increase export to the USSR. That is why rationing was again introduced on September 25.

Blows were struck in a similar manner at the Czechoslovak standard of living. The broad exchange with capitalist countries had to be stopped. According to the five year plan 40 per cent of the foreign exchange in 1953 was to go to the USSR and the Eastern European countries while 60 per cent was for capitalist countries. However, when it concerns Eastern European countries, the plan is one thing while the needs of the USSR is another. Therefore, the plan must be changed. Striving to discipline the economy of the Eastern European countries to its own interests, the USSR has warned Czechoslovakia to make certain changes in its five year plan. Naturally there was no decree from Moscow because this would be "direct intervention in the internal affairs of a country". This was done through an intermediary -- the Czech government. Under the new revised plan for this year Czech production must depend exclusively on domestic raw materials and domestic markets and raw materials and markets in the Soviet Union and the other Eastern European countries. Czechoslovakia does not have many raw materials and its economic progress depends on foreign exchange. However, it is in the interests of the Soviet Union to alter this situation so that it alone would benefit to a great extent from Czech exports and by developing the heavy industry of this country would guarantee for itself cheaper and faster production for capital construction. In this way Czechoslovakia has been forced to adapt its economic structure to the interests of Soviet economy even though this weakens her economically.

It can be seen that there is very little difference between these two examples, between Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Both characterize the inconsiderate policy of the USSR toward the Eastern European countries, the policy of the total subjugation of their economy to Soviet interests and by this the loss of all independence in these countries in management of both the internal and foreign policies.

(POLITIKA -- October 23)

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PRE-ELECTION STRUGGLE IN USA

In about two weeks important elections for congress will take place in the USA. After its defeat in 1932, when Roosevelt was elected president, the Republican party has not succeeded in returning to power for 18 years. In the present pre-election campaign it has undertaken a sharp political offensive to regain its lost positions. The elections are a test of power for the election of a president in 1952.

The main pre-election battle is taking place in the field of foreign policy. More than ever before in the history of the USA the foreign policy is the main subject for discussion. It is all the more characteristic because in all post war elections there was harmony in regard to aims and methods of American foreign policy and a bi-partisan foreign policy existed until recently. AFP writes that it appears that the social program of President Truman will not be attacked so severely as will be his foreign policy. In all previous pre-election campaigns it was normal for the Republicans to direct their main attacks against the internal political program of the Democratic party. Today the Republicans are offering the American people similar but more moderate solutions to social problems, naturally criticizing the "dictated social-economic policy" of the democratic party.

The foreign policy pre-election struggle is involved primarily around events in the far east. The Republicans accuse Truman of waging an undecided anti-communist policy in the Far East. A noticeable split in the by-products of foreign policy occurred on August 13 when Republican Senators in the Foreign Affairs Committee issued a statement accusing Truman's cabinet of weakening the world position of the USA through its policy and thus bringing about the aggression in Korea. Senator Vandenburg was in the hospital at that time and did not formally join the statement, but it is believed that he gave his approval. The Republicans accused the Democrats of not showing enough political initiative in forecasting events in Korea, that they were militarily unprepared for these events, that they are to blame for the military defeats in Korea in July and August, that because of their shortsightedness "the blood of American youths is being spilt in Korea", etc.

Even before this official statement the Republicans waged a bitter campaign against Acheson and Johnson. A great deal of dust was raised by Senator Macarthur's accusations that Acheson allegedly surrounded himself with "communist sympathisers".

The case with Macarthur's statement on Formosa must be considered in the light of the pre-election struggle in foreign policy problems. Before Macarthur's statement became public Truman asked him to withdraw it. However, Republican leader in the House, John Martin, read Macarthur's statement for the congressional record and therefore actually gave it to the entire press. General Macarthur here showed himself directly disobedient to his Supreme Commander in respect to very important problems of American political strategy in the Far East. The matter remained without any consequences and this can be prescribed to the fact that General Macarthur is a prominent Republican and the incident took place during the election struggle.

Members of the Democratic Party state that the Republican attacks are splitting the unity of the nation and that they are unjustified because the Republican Party bears a share of the responsibility for American failures in diplomacy as it continually participated in the bi-partisan foreign policy. Expressing the opinion that the Republican campaign against Truman's policy in the Far East is a disloyal pre-election act, the Liberal magazine The Nation writes that when voting took place in the House of Representatives regarding aid to Korea

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the opponents of this aid were to the greatest extent the Republicans themselves and that Republican congressman Tipperfield called this aid "throwing money to rats" and that in an official report the Republican minority in the Foreign Affairs Committee in July 1949 stated that "the American positions in Korea can neither be held or defended".

In answer to the attacks by the Republican Party President Truman had the State Department prepare a 100 page pamphlet explaining American Foreign Policy. This was presented to all local organizations of the Democratic Party and to other prominent organizations in the USA. Republican criticism in connection with China is answered by a statement that it was difficult for the USA to prevent the path of Mao Tse Tung and adds that perhaps the CP of China will rid itself of Moscow influence under the influence of events in Korea which might contribute to a moderation in its stand. The pamphlet states that Truman's cabinet followed a determined foreign policy in Korea and in other problems.

Republican Senator Bridges recently accused Acheson of "planning" with Great Britain to bring PR China into the UN through "the small door". In his statement Bridges said "that the blood of the Americans has been shed in vain in Korea". The State Department officially denied Bridges charges.

When it is borne in mind that the elections are almost here, then it is understandable that great interest was created by Truman's meeting with MacArthur in the Pacific. Commenting on this event the London Daily Telegraph stated that one of the main purposes of Truman was to strike a severe blow at his Republican opponent by connecting MacArthur's name with the policy of his cabinet toward Asia and this, on the eve of the election.

The elections on November 7 will show whether the Republicans, by their tactics, will be able to achieve some success or whether they will mark a new defeat in the long line of failures in the past 18 years.

(GLAS -- October 22)

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THE QUESTION OF THE RE-ELECTION OF TRYGVE LIE

Joze Smolej, Tanjug correspondent, writes:

Five years ago the General Assembly elected Trygve Lie Secretary of the UN. Since his term of office expires February 2, 1951, the GA must now settle the question of a new General Secretary.

Considering it to be in the interests of the UN to have Trygve Lie named Secretary, the Yugoslav delegate Bebler on October 12th suggested the reappointment of Trygve Lie. Voting showed that a majority of members of the Security Council supported the opinion of the Yugoslav delegation. Nine of eleven members supported him. Soviet delegate Malik vetoed it while the Kuomintang representative abstained from voting.

The question arises: why is the Soviet Union and the Kuomintang so opposed to the re-election of Trygve Lie. An answer can be found if an analysis is made of Lie's work. No-one can deny the fact that Trygve Lie as General Secretary strived to assure peace. It is enough to look at his work this year and to see that all his efforts were for strengthening international co-operation. He took a clear independent stand in regard to Chinese representation in the UN. He developed wide activity for the inclusion of PR China in the UN. Fighting for the protection of the principle of universality in the UN he pointed out the fact that 450 million Chinese people cannot have a character of universality without their representative in the UN. He demanded that the problem of Chinese representation be solved on a basis of the rights of the Chinese people. No-one can deny this.

In regard to Chinese representation he developed great diplomatic activity. He condemned the Soviet boycott of the Security Council and the other UN agencies, stressing that the Soviet boycott complicated and postponed the solution to Chinese representation. He was completely in the right.

In the critical phase of international relations, which was created primarily by the Soviet policy, Lie took the initiative to improve the situation. In May he suggested calling a special meeting of the Security Council. The problem of Chinese representation would be the first point discussed. He also suggested that all other burning problems be discussed at that meeting. With this in mind he visited Washington, London, Paris and Moscow. Trygve Lie made concrete suggestions for improving the international situation. There is no doubt that he did this with the purpose of strengthening peace.

He can be criticised because he visited only the capital cities of the 4 big powers and did not consider it necessary to visit the capitals of the small countries. He can be criticised because he did not give enough attention to the fact that the small states too were interested in peace. He can be criticised because he did not give enough consideration to the role which the small nations are playing in world peace.

All this proves that there can be no doubt of the sincerity of his efforts. On June 6 of this year Trygve Lie announced a peace program known as the 10 point program. This program, which certainly has some deficiencies, can still serve as a significant basis on which world peace can be strengthened. The GA will discuss this program at its present meeting.

When all this is taken into consideration it becomes clear that it is no accident that only the Soviet Union and the Kuomintang oppose the re-election of Trygve Lie. It is also clear that the efforts of Trygve Lie did not correspond to the interests of the hegemonous policy

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of the USSR. The USSR, abusing its right of veto, is now trying to blackmail, to prevent the appointment of a General Secretary and thus place the UN in an abnormal situation and paralysing its work. Vetoing the election of Trygve Lie while suggesting the appointment of the Polish Foreign Minister Modzelewski as General Secretary, member of a government which is following the Soviet policy, the Soviet Union has again proven its preparedness to place the UN in an unnatural situation and depriving it of a General Secretary. It is apparent that this Soviet act is not in the line of peace, all the more so since it vetoed the election of a candidate whom the USSR in 1945 stubbornly supported and who actively strived both for Chinese representation and for the development of peaceful co-operation between nations. The Soviet veto becomes more amazing when it is known that Trygve Lie by nature is not an imperialist and that he was constantly attacked for his efforts by the more reactionary press in the West, accusing him of being a Soviet agent. Today he is a subject for attack and slander by extreme reactionaries in the West and by the Soviet press.

However, the Soviet Union is mistaken if it thinks it can succeed in its efforts. The UN cannot allow the obstructionist Soviet policy to lead them into a critical situation and for a large power, because of its hegemonous interests, to paralyse the UN's activities.

In 1945 the Security Council unanimously suggested Trygve Lie to the General Assembly as General Secretary. At that time the Security Council made no recommendation for the length of the term of office. On its part the General Assembly appointed Trygve Lie for 5 years, but it could have also appointed him for 10 or 15 years.

The Yugoslav delegation, and with it the great majority of delegations in Lake Success, feels that Trygve Lie is a sincere defender of peace and for international co-operation and therefore it is necessary that the General Assembly prolong his term of office.

(RIJECKI LIST - 17th October, 1950).

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MARSHAL TITO RECEIVES REPRESENTATIVES OF AFZ

Premier of Federal Government, Marshal of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz-Tito received this morning several representatives of the CC of the Anti-Fascist Women's Front of Yugoslavia, Comrade Vida Tomsic, Mara Radic, Blazenska Mimica and Ljubomir Tomic and remained for a whole hour in conversation with them.

(Borba, October 22, 1950)

CONFERENCE HELD BY FOREIGN MINISTERS OF EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Prague, October 21st.

Yesterday in Prague a conference of foreign ministers of the eight following countries started: USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary and the Democratic Republic of Germany. The Soviet Union is represented at this conference by the Vice-Premier of the USSR Ministerial Council, V.M. Molotov, and Albania is represented by its Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Moscow.

As reported by TASS, the participants of the conference will discuss the decisions of the New York session of Foreign Ministers of the three Great Powers - USA, Great-Britain and France held on September 19th of this year, about the remilitarization of Western Germany.

(Borba, October 22, 1950)

FOREIGN OFFICE REPRESENTATIVE ON MILITARY FORMATIONS IN EASTERN GERMANY

London, October 21st.

According to reports sent by the French Press Agency, a representative of the British Foreign Office has expressed today that over 1,500 members of the police forces of Eastern Germany, who have escaped to the Western Germany during the course of the last few months, have confirmed that a military formation of 53,000 officers and soldiers exists in Eastern Germany.

The same representative also expressed that the forces of the so-called 'people's militia' (Folkspolizie) of Eastern Germany has under its formation at present over 200,000 men.

In reminding that the entire number of police forces in all three western occupation zones of Germany (which comprise two-thirds of the entire German population) numbers hardly 125,000 men, the representative said that the accusations which were made in the Soviet note on the existence of German military units in Western Germany, are deprived of any foundation. He added, that on the contrary the initiative for the armament of Germany had started from the USSR, which had permitted the existence of these armed forces in Eastern Germany.

(Politika, October 22, 1950)

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MARSHAL TITO RECEIVES MEMBERS OF AMERICAN CONGRESS

Yesterday at 5:00 PM, Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz-Tito, received the following members of the American Congress: Clark Fisher, Laurie Battle and Thurmond Chatham, as well as Mr. Morland and Mr. Wilson, who, while touring Europe came also to visit our country. Marshal Tito remained for a long time in conversation with them.

The reception was also attended by: Mr. George Allen, US Ambassador to Yugoslavia and Leo Mates, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs of FPRY.

(Borba, October 22, 1950)

RECEPTION GIVEN IN YUGOSLAV EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON

Washington, October 21st.

In connection with the visit of the Yugoslav Foreign Minister Edvard Kardelj to Washington, Vladimir Popovic, Yugoslav Ambassador to USA, gave a reception in the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington. The reception was attended by: American Secretary Sawyer with Mrs. Sawyer; the wife of the Secretary of Agriculture, Mrs. Brannen; Under Secretary of Trade, Bloysel with Mrs. Bloysel; Under Secretary Hugh Melsen with Mrs. Melsen; Assistant Foreign Secretary for Economic Questions Thorp with Mrs. Thorp; Assistant Secretary of State Messal with Mrs. Messal; the wife of the special counsellor of the Department of State, Mr. Jessup; Chief of Section of the Department of State for Eastern-European Questions, Cumpell and other high officials of the American Government. The reception was also attended by a large number of Ambassadors of various countries in Washington, high officials of the International Bank, Bank for Export and Import, International Monetary Fund, representatives of Americans of Yugoslav descent, American public workers and press representatives.

(Borba, October 22, 1950)

ACHESON'S STATEMENT ON HELP TO YUGOSLAVIA

Washington, October 21st.

The bulletin of the US Department of State informs, that Vladimir Popovic, Yugoslav Ambassador to Washington has submitted to the US Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, a letter in which he asked for help in behalf of his Government, amounting to \$105,000,000 with the aim of alleviating the disaster which was committed by drought in Yugoslavia.

The US Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, expressed in connection with the above during a regular press conference, that various competent resors of the American Government are studying this request and that he hopes, that by end of the week, he will be able to give an answer to Vladimir Popovic, Ambassador of FPRY in Washington.

(Borba, October 22, 1950)

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EVENTS IN INDO-CHINA

France calls to arms. After a stormy discussion in the French Parliament, the Government was asked to undertake 'all possible measures' for extending to the French troops in Indo-China - which are suffering great losses - necessary help. Jules Moque, Minister of Public Defense and Petch, Minister of Finance were sent urgently to Washington to ask for help from the American Government, and the Government in Washington expressed at once its readiness to comply with the petition of the French Government. General Juin, best French expert for colonial warfare and Etournot, Minister for Colonial Affairs of Indo-China, have arrived in Indo-China with the task of studying the situation and bringing necessary conclusions 'on the spot'. It is believed that Indo-China was also a subject of discussion during the recent meeting between President Truman and General MacArthur.

While one of the hot-beds - Korea in the Far East - is being gradually put out, another - in Indo-China - is being lighted up. The French opinion is, that this is not incidental and that the spreading of war activities in Viet Nam is a new stroke of a premeditated plan, which is aimed against the interests of the Western powers in Asia. This is especially meant for the strategical significance which Indo-China has in Asia. The Japanese started their invasion in 1941 in Asia by occupying first Indo-China. After taking Indo-China the fate of Thailand and Singapore and Indonesia and more or less all the rest of the possessions of the Western powers in Asia, was solved. This is why, the present events in Indo-China are being looked upon with alarm not only in France, but also in other countries which have interest for keeping up the existing order in the Far East.

The fact that the French troops have suffered serious defeat from the Viet Nam rioters is not being concealed. Nearly all the fortifications on the border towards China, such as, Kaobang, Tat Ke, Dang Ke and Lookai are lost. The position of Hanoi itself has been endangered by such a situation (Hanoi is the principle city of the province of Tonkin). An entire chain of fortifications, which France had built in order to protect Indo-China from China, is broken.

But the great successes of the rioters have also provoked alarm owing to another circumstance. A partisan war has been carried out for the last four years in Indo-China, and the French troops have had for the first time against them, not simply improvised partisan units, but a regular army, well trained, well led and supplied with modern arms - the new army of Ho-Shi-Min.

The French press considers that such a circumstance is changing things fundamentally and that France is not capable of bearing the burden of war anymore by itself in Indo-China. The newspapers write that France is spending 250,000,000,000 Francs (which represents an eighth of the entire French budget) on Indo-China. Over 25,000 French soldiers have already lost their lives there. But all efforts made to liquidate the partisan movement in Viet Nam, led by Ho-Shi-Min

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have remained without success. The constant armed activities against partisans have not tired out the partisans but France. The partisan movement became stronger and stronger. Finally France had to see that this movement did not mean anymore only a mere 'suppression of professional revolutionaries', but that in fact it is a movement which supports the desire of wide people's masses for freedom and independence. Being forced to bear in mind these facts and with the aim of winning away the people's masses from the partisan movement, France was obliged to proclaim three main provinces of Indo-China - Tonkin, Anam and Koshin Shin - 'independent states of Viet Nam within the framework of the French Union'. The power in Viet Nam was handed to Bao Dai, former Tsar of Anam, who enjoys France's full confidence. The only difficulty is that Bao Dai does not enjoy the trust of the people whom he has to govern. Since the arrival of Bao Dai the situation in Viet Nam has not improved itself in the slightest way for France; on the contrary it has become even more difficult. His authority was maintained only by means of French bayonettes, was limited only to the main cities and important parts. But, here too it was in question, because the partisan activities had become more frequent even in large cities. It is generally said that Bao Dai reigns in Viet Nam in daytime while the Partisans reign at nighttime, because as soon as twilight starts falling, the streets in the cities and highways become abandoned from the fear of partisan ambushes. The maintenance of Bao Dai's unpopular government costs France very dearly in money and lives as well as in prestige. The experience which the French Government is having in Viet Nam with Bao Dai, is in fact the confirmation of that experience which the Americans have acquired in China with Chang-Kai-Chek; i.e. that the help extended to anti-people's reactionary regime does not represent a solution of the 'Asiatic problem', but on the contrary this problem is becoming even more acute.

The American bombers and other kinds of modern weapons will start acting soon against the Viet Nam army, which is in offensive at present. The situation in Indo-China seems to some people, like the first phase of the war in Korea, with the only difference that Viet Nam disposes with numerous partisan units scattered throughout the country. The French experts are reckoning that partisan units, numbering 100,000 soldiers, are acting in the country. While experience has shown that priority in arms, no matter how big it may be, does not ensure success against partisan units, when their activity is supported by the peoples. (M)

(Politika, October 22, 1950)

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YUGOSLAVIA ELECTED ON THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF RED CROSS LEAGUE

(Monte Carlo, October 21st)

A meeting of the Council of Governors of the Red Cross Societies League was opened at Monte Carlo on the 16th of this month. The Minister of the Federal Government Dr. Pavle Gracoric and the Secretary-General of the Central Board of the Yugoslav Red Cross Society, Dr. Olga Milosavic, are attending the meeting as Yugoslav representatives.

At the plenary meeting of the governors of the Red Cross Societies League which was held on 20th October the Yugoslav Red Cross Society was elected to be a member of the Executive Board of the League. The other countries which were elected as members of the Executive Board are: Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, France, Great Britain, Greece, the Philippines, Iran and Turkey.

In addition to this the Yugoslav Red Cross Society was elected to be a member of the Consultative Committee of the junior order of the Red Cross Societies League.

(BORBA - 22nd October, 1950).

COMISCO SESSION IN PARIS

(Paris, 22nd October)

The Agence France Presse reports that the International Organisation of European Socialist Parties (COMISCO), which is holding a session in Paris, has today adopted two resolutions on questions of foreign politics. In the resolution on the Schuman plan of pooling the West European steel and coal industries an appeal is made to the West European Socialist Parties to appraise this plan not exclusively under the angle of national sovereignty of their countries but in the first place from the viewpoint of 'common interests of the West European peoples'. In the resolution of 'European Union' it is said that the COMISCO has set up a committee with the task of defining the political line of the West European countries which would make possible their joint activity in the social, economic and political fields. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - October 23rd, 1950).

END OF THE MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

(Prague, 22nd October)

The meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the eight East European countries - the USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary and Eastern Germany - was brought to a close yesterday. The conference dealt with the decisions of the New York meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the USA, Great Britain and France of September 19th of this year regarding remilitarization of West Germany. In the resolution which was adopted at the Prague conference it is said that the decisions taken at New York are illegal and at odds with the provisions of the Potsdam agreement. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the East European countries put the responsibility on the three Western Powers for the non-conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and for the introduction of the measures on re-arming of Western Germany. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 23rd October, 1950).

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NEW REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN ITALY

(Rome, 21st October)

A new republican movement has been founded in Italy. The movement embraces the majority of the dissidents from the hitherto Republican Party of the Minister of War Fachard. The town of Ancona will be the provisional seat of the new movement which has voiced its firm determination against co-operation with the Government and for the preservation of the republican traditions of anti-fascist struggle.

According to incomplete data, the Republican Party has lost during the last two years over 50,000 of its members. Out of the total number of 180,000 members who cast their votes for the Party in the 1948 elections there are only 125,000 in the Party.

(GLAS - 22nd October, 1950).

CORRECTION

Bulletin No. 301 of 20th October from the 11th line of para. 2 should read - Dr. Sinisa Stankovic, Chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav Army General-Colonel Koca Popovic, President of the CC of the Yugoslav Labour Federation Djuro Salaj, Ministers of the Federal Government and of the Government of the PR Serbia and the President of the Executive Committee of the Belgrade City Council Dr. Ninko Petrovic.

A SERIOUS OBSTACLE FOR THE AGGRESSOR by Politika's correspondent
Joze Smole.

(Flushing Meadows, October 22nd)

The collective security mechanism which the Political Committee voted through on October 19th represents a strong obstacle to the aggressor. The basic thing about this mechanism is the fact that the United Nations has once more confirmed the principle of the charter regarding prevention and opposing of every sign of aggression and that it has introduced concrete measures which give to the peoples a certain guarantee that the United Nations will in every case of aggression oppose the aggression.

The mechanism which has been voted through appears like this in practice: if one country attacks another country the United Nations are obliged immediately to go into collective action against the aggressor country and in support of the attacked country. According to the UN Charter the action against the aggressor has to be started by the Security Council. However, unanimity of the Big Five is required for the decision of the Security Council and it is known that the Big Powers may cast their veto against a Council's decision.

Looking realistically at the present-day international situation we presume that the Security Council may, in the case of an open aggression, breaking out, find itself in such a position that it is unable to start a collective action against the aggressor. For example, a permanent member of the Security Council supports the aggression and, by availing itself of the veto, tries to aid the aggressor. Does the responsibility of the United Nations with respect to the preservation of world peace end hereby? Does it mean that because of the fact that one of the permanent members of the Security Council supports the aggressor the United Nations should leave the victim of the aggression to the mercy of the aggressor? No. If the Security Council is unable to carry

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out a collective action against the aggressor then the General Assembly is obliged to do that.

This new mechanism of collective security essentially means that none of the big powers can stop the collective action of the United Nations against the aggressor.

Now the question is: why has the Soviet Union stood up against this mechanism? Why does Mr. Vishinski deny the General Assembly the right of starting a collective action against the aggressor in case the Security Council is blocked by the veto? Why has Vishinski engaged all his abilities to prove that the United Nations may oppose only those signs of aggression against which all the big powers are? Why has the Soviet delegation taken a stand against the proposal that in the case of breaking out of an aggression, if the Security Council is unable to start action against the aggressor, the General Assembly should immediately within 24 hours be called into an extraordinary session? In connection with this, have not we the right of asking what intentions has the Soviet leadership?

The strengthening of the role of the General Assembly is a contribution to the preservation of peace. There is no doubt that in the General Assembly, in which all the countries have equal rights, the desire for peace by the peoples will be better expressed than in any other agency of the United Nations. Besides, the strengthening of the role of the General Assembly will contribute to a better functioning of the Security Council itself, that is to say individual permanent members of the Council will no longer be able to behave irresponsibly as up till now. The member countries of the United Nations have clearly made it known that the right of veto does not mean that a permanent member of the Council has the right to do what he likes. By establishing collective security measures the members of the United Nations have confirmed the meaning of the United Nations; they have manifested the fact that the nations have created the United Nations not with the object of safeguarding the interests of the big powers but rather with the object of securing a firm, indivisible world peace.

Comrade Kardelj emphasised this in the debate in the Political Committee: "Fate in peace among the nations is possible to re-establish only in case we succeed in re-establishing the belief that no nation, independently of its political position and independently of the fact whether or not it belongs to some bloc or to some regional system of collective security, cannot find itself in a position of suddenly becoming the victim of an aggression. To strengthen the United Nations so that it should be able to oppose every aggression - that is no doubt our principal task".

The strengthening of the role of the General Assembly corresponds to this aim, naturally under the condition that the adopted mechanism of collective security be applied fully in conformity with the principles laid down in the United Nations Charter. The Yugoslav delegation has striven to have this clearly defined. With the aim of making it impossible to eventually misuse this mechanism in any way our delegation has asked that it be clearly stressed that the collective security measures, including also armed forces, may be applied only in the case of aggression. Our delegation has demanded that it be clearly stated that the urgent extraordinary session of the General Assembly would deal with only those questions which relate to the endangerment of peace, violation of peace or act of aggression. Our attitude was fully supported in the Political Committee. Both Yugoslav amendments were included in toto in the resolution on collective security measures. The Yugoslav delegation also asked that in the preamble itself it be defined that no one can use the proposed mechanism as a means for mixing in the internal affairs, as a means against the national-liberation movement. Our delegation submitted a proposal in that respect too.

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The general disposition in the Political Committee towards our amendment has proven that an enormous majority of the UN member nations is against any misuse of the newly-created mechanism and that it considers that it can be applied only in the case of aggression, only as a means for prevention and stopping of any kind of aggression. On the insistence of our delegation and on the basis of the clearly-expressed will in the Political Committee the preamble of the resolution which was voted through contains the provision from the UN Charter which says that one of the principal aims of the United Nations is the development of friendly relations among the nations, on the basis of respecting the principle of equality of the nations and the right of every nation (people) to self-determination.

The collective security mechanism which was voted through represents no doubt a contribution to collective security, an obstacle to future aggressions, and consequently a contribution to an indivisible world peace. But, in order that the collective security mechanism be further perfected, that the United Nations extend a bigger guarantee to the peoples with respect to world peace, in our opinion it is necessary that the General Assembly should during its present session: first, enact provisions which will contribute to proper ascertaining of the aggressor before the eyes of the entire mankind; and secondly, establish means for mediation and solution by agreement of any disputes before the dispute may become an immediate danger to peace. To this end our delegation has submitted two proposals: the first speaks about the duties of the countries in the case of hostilities breaking out and the second foresees the setting up of a UN permanent committee for mediation. Both proposals are on the agenda of this session.

(POLITIKA - 23rd October 1950).

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THE LABOURITES AND NATIONALISATION.

During our stay in England we have witnessed the sharp conflict between the Labourites and the Conservatives through the press and House of Commons concerning the election of the National Direction for the steel and iron industry. The question was the putting into practice the Law concerning the nationalisation of steel and iron production which was passed last autumn in the House of Commons but its putting into practice was several times postponed.

The conflict threatened to provoke the fall of the Government which had only 7 majority votes in the House of Commons. Almost all the papers advocated the interests of the steel monopoly and many papers, estimating the chances of the Government, were counting how many Labour MP's were abroad or ill and would therefore be unable to attend the voting. A Conservative paper, figured

that the Government will still have a few majority votes and observed that the fate of the steel monopoly might be saved only by a traffic accident in which some Labour MP's would be injured. And really, just on the road to the House Commons, four Labour MP's had a car accident, but in spite of that paper and all those who opposed nationalisation, the incident was insignificant and no one was injured. The Government attained the necessary majority on this question. On the 1st February, next year, the newly elected direction for iron and steel will take in its hands the management of concerns of this industry. After the result of voting in the House of Commons, the Conservatives pledged themselves that they will annihilate the Law concerning the nationalisation of this industry and return the concerns to the owners as soon as they will come back into power.

The bitter resistance which the Conservatives showed for the putting into practice of this law, a resistance which was headed by the leader of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons, Churchill, is quite understandable. The production of iron and steel in a highly developed country like England represents one of the key points in the country's economy. So far it was the monopoly of six companies, and brought to the owners high profits and is the most flourishing industry which the Labour Government was nationalising. The fact that the Government is going to compensate the companies as it did so far compensate all the owners of nationalised industries, is no consolation for them.

A Visit to a Nationalised Colliery.

In the North of England about 500 kms far from London in the North Cumberland county, where the typical English flat countryside of meadows, moorland and green fields became interwoven with many coal mine towers, they took us around the Lynemouth colliery. Since the nationalisation of the coal production in England in 1947, this colliery had been modernized and in certain pits all the works concerning digging and bringing it out were mechanized.

The director of the colliery, as soon as he put on the miner's overall, was no more the same. You could not recognize any more the quiet young man, who received us in his office, because his steps and entire attitude was completely changed. His became a proper miner. This is quite natural since only a few years ago that is what he was, because of this we got a clear view

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what were and what are now like the coal mines in England after nationalisation. Before nationalisation the Lynnmouth colliery did not spend so much on capital equipment nor did the other coal mines and in Western England where this director used to work as a miner there is still a lot of backwardness. Official data show that the coal industry before nationalisation was insufficiently modernized and was dangerously deteriorating because the capitalists did not want to spend money for bringing it up-to-date. Since the First World War the state granted large sums of money to the owners of this industry for its rehabilitation at the expense of the tax payers.

Nationalisation contributed to the improvement of the coal production. While in the period 1929 - 1945 the production of pit coal fell from 237 million tons to 175 million tons, three years after the nationalisation the production went up to 203 million tons.

Nationalised Railways.

While we were travelling by rail to the North of England the correspondent of a local newspaper asked me as whether I think that the English railways are in bad condition. However, the train in spite of its old-fashioned look was smoothly sliding over the tracks with a speed of more than 70 kms PH, it was clean, although the engine was fuelled by coal. I told him that the English railways do not make a bad impression, especially if compared with those on the Continent where the consequences of war devastation were still felt very strongly. The paper for which this journalist is working, is apparently leading a campaign against nationalisation. In England all those who oppose nationalisation have particularly picked on the state railways accusing them of having a deficit, that they are expensive and not comfortable. In fact, as far as this is correct, it is the consequence of the policy of the previous owners before the nationalisation. The English railways are old because the former owners did not bring them up-to-date. Before nationalisation they were in a state of bankruptcy and were able to carry on only thanks to state subsidies. Only a year before nationalisation, 1947, the state had granted to private railway companies subsidies up to the value of 60 million pounds in cash.

Almost all the branches of industry which were nationalised by the Labour Government - the production of electricity, gas, highway traffic, civil aviation, radio and telegraph - before nationalisation had losses (civil aviation) or were under-developed (the distribution of electric energy), or were divided and had a small output (gas).

Nationalisation for the Sake of Complete Nationalisation or....

From all this one might conclude that the Labour Government carried out the nationalisation of certain branches of industry mainly in order to expand them and that neither the old owners remained barren handed since they received their compensation for the loss of their enterprises. In Labour publications, nationalisation is often called "the road towards economic recovery". It is said in the announcement, concerning the policy of the Labour Party, forwarded by the Executive Committee at the recently held annual Party conference at Margat that "By failing to maintain"

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industry on a contemporary level and by making impossible the economic expansion before the Second World War, the dictators of industry had weakened Great Britain's position in the world. Because of this public will must become imperative. It might be carried out by two methods either through public ownership or by securing that private industry must meet public needs".

The Labour conception can be also seen from the official attitude of the Labour Party towards the monopolies. The monopolies in England in certain branches of industry have in their hands 70%- 80% and even 90% of production. The Labourites oppose the allmightiness of the monopolies. However, they proclaim the necessity of nationalising the monopolies only in the cases in which measures of control and restrictions have failed. Besides this, the Labour Government does not expand the nationalised sector over the building of state owned factories. In the new towns which are now being built, for example in Crowley, the Government is building a series of factory buildings but is hiring them to private owners.

However, it would be unfair to state that the Labour Government in its policy of nationalisation is solely led by the needs of recovering certain branches of industry and the strengthening of British economy and its position in the world. Against this belief a good example is the nationalisation of the iron and steel industry which is today flourishing and paying to the owners high dividends. Besides this, the fact stands that 23% of English industry has been nationalised and that the nationalised sector represents a new factor in the social-economic structure of England. Doubtlessly the Conservatives would not have chosen the same road in order to improve the post-war economic recovery and strengthening of Great Britain.

Which are then the other reasons which compelled the Labour Government to nationalise certain branches of industry among which there are also two key industries - the coal industry and the iron and steel industry? The Labourites express the belief that in case of economic crises which might shake the foundations of capitalism, through investment in the nationalised sector they might revive the economic activities and in this way mitigate the consequences of the crisis. Besides this, it is obvious that the Labour Government is led by the traditional policy of the Labourites, by the policy of partial removing and mitigating the causes of disasters in capitalism by means of social reforms. Finally, the expressed desire of many electorates who expressed themselves for the Labour electoral programme, which promised the nationalisation of the basic branches of industry played also an important role.

Is Nationalisation to be Continued.

So far 77% of industry is in the hands of private owners and in a number of branches capitalist monopolies are predominating. At the Margate conference no decisions whatever about further nationalisation have been passed. Herbert Morrison, one of the main speakers at the conference in the name of the Executive Committee and who is described by the press as the representative of the moderate part of the Party, declared that it is too early for the Party to pledge itself for nationalisation terms of further branches of industry and that the time for this will come when

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the new elections start. At the same time he tried to persuade the conference that the project of nationalising the cement and sugar industries and industrial insurance have not been abandoned.

However, at the conference many voices were heard demanding the energetic continuation of the nationalisation policy as the surest guarantee against the rising of prices and profits and the decrease of real wages. Certain delegates demanded not only the nationalisation of those branches of industry which Morrison mentioned but also the nationalisation of the productive means of tele-communications, aqueduct institutions and prevent people from enjoying unmerited incomes. One of the delegates declared that the Party should not consider the middle class (during the last elections at the beginning of this year, the Labourites lost one part of the votes of the middle class) but that they should have a true socialist programme. Another delegate declared that the Government should adopt the policy of "thoroughbred socialism" and stop following the policy of "anaemic excuses".

A Trades Union functionary announced that he considered that no further measures of nationalisation are to be introduced but instead of that great care would be paid to the raising of people from the working classes to various leading positions in nationalised industry. So far the majority of leading positions in nationalised industries are occupied by people who had those positions before the nationalisation, in other words, various managers of private companies. The director-worker we met at the Lynnmouth colliery was an exception. In the five central directions of nationalised industries on each seven members there is only one Labourite. This proportion predominates also in the rest of the state apparatus in England. Although there were criticisms concerning this state of affairs at the Margate conference, the conference passed no decision on this question.

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The future development will show whether the changes so far introduced in England are to be estimated as the results of a policy aimed at controlling economy and by the nationalisation of certain branches of industry bring about the rehabilitation of British economy. One fact stands: in the British nation and in the Labour Party there are many people who consider that the road towards the future leads the nationalisation of all means of production. In fact they still nourish the belief that this might be achieved by peaceful and gradual reforms. These illusions have deep historical and social roots. The case, as the above mentioned, that a car accident might have decided the further fate of nationalisation, is still unable to destroy these illusions.

Signed: Jasa Almuli

(POLITIKA - 22nd October 1950)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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October, 21, 1950.

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WITH THE HELP OF SOVIET INSTRUCTORS

Of recent times almost every Soviet vessel arriving in Albania brings with it a group of Soviet instructors and professional advisors. In September alone 480 Russians came by way of Drac and immediately took their positions as instructors, starting with the CC and down to the battalions in the army. With this last group, the number of Soviet instructors passed the 3000 mark. How much of a financial-material burden this is to the Albanian people can be seen from the fact that the wages, for example in the textile factory in the village of Uzberis near Tirana, of a Soviet expert are 28,000 Leks a monthly while an Albanian expert in the same position has only 4800 Leks; or an Albanian higher officer gets about 6000 leks while a Soviet instructor gets 36,000 Leks.

All these experts and instructors, together with their families, are supplied through special "Russian" stores. They are the best stocked and cheapest stores and supply only Russians and a small circle of Albanian leaders. To fill these shops the Ministry of Commerce must spend the remains of its currency and send special procurers to Italy where they buy various small items that have been spread through Europe under the Marshall Plan. The obedient Minister of Police, Mehmed Shehu, has a very cheap source for finding "scarce" materials. These are packages from the USA which Albanian emigrants send to their relatives and friends. These packages are taken by the secret police at the post office or are "confiscated" on the basis of a circular issued by Shehu that all those who have not paid their taxes can have their income accessed, including gifts.

Soviet instructors get bossier every day. The main ones, those around Minister Cuvahin and around the NKVD center of General Sokolov in Tirana, are training and helping Enver Moxha and his politburo. The political policy and even the smallest regulations and decrees are thought up in Cuvahin's house. Russian advisors prepared the plan for purchasing farm products. In its first variation this plan provided for an experiment which amounted to: the villages must give all their products to the states and the state would then supply all the people from this fund. However, the resistance by even the highest officials prevented this experiment.

The Soviet Union, under a trade agreement with Italy, must deliver to her large quantities of meats, fowl and eggs. A large part of these deliveries - which Russia undertook to send - are sent by Albania. That is why a purchasing plan was made - that every peasant for every hectare of land must give 33 kg of meat, 70 eggs and a certain number of fowl. According to this "just" plan no attention is given to the fact that in many counties the basic cattle funds have been destroyed and many peasants do not have any cattle or fowl. When they are unable to fulfil this plan they are arrested, banished or interned. Nazim Bajrami, from the village of Vrcun near Podgradec, was arrested because he did not turn over his 48 kg. of meat. He was released after 14 days but had to promise he would deliver the meat. He then he brought his donkey before the committee -- he had no other livestock. He was again arrested and beaten. The same day signs appeared throughout the village: "The time has come for Enver to eat jackass meat". Many peasants in the village of Vastan were arrested because they could not deliver their quota of poultry. Some of them were interned because instead of delivering hens they turned in pigeons. These and many other measures are interpreted by jokes at the expense of Enver and the Russians.

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Even though they do not know and do not care to know of the Albanian problems and the discontent of the Albanian people, the Russian advisors had noticed that Enver and the group in his leadership have less and less authority and power. In order to guarantee support for themselves they had ordered Shehu and Enver to support leaders primarily in Northern Albania. In following this directive many leaders of the CC are visiting these leaders and contracting them to support Enver's government.

Consistent in this unprincipled speculation the Russians recently ordered the government to improve its relations with various churches. Negotiations were made simultaneously with the leaders of the Catholic, Moslem and Orthodox clergy. It is said in Tirana that at a "conference" in connection with these negotiations instructor Mihajlovski stated: "How is it possible that Albania, such a small country, has three religions? Why does she need them? This problem must be solved radically and one religion introduced -- the eastern Orthodox." Russian instructors do not hesitate when necessary to show their true authority and in its most brutal forms.

They personally, especially in border units, openly punish Albanian officers and soldiers for any expression of dissatisfaction or if a new group of Albanians succeeds in escaping to Yugoslavia.

All of Albania is aware of last year's barbarian incident in the Mirditi region, executed under orders from Russian instructors. On August 8, 1949 some one killed the deputy Mirditi and personal friend of Enver, Barok Bibo. General Sokolov immediately sent Shehu and two of his NKVD colonels there together with a division from Tirana and a special brigade from northern Albania. On August 10 a week of bloody revenge started. More than 550 men, women and even children were arrested. Ten people were shot, five were hanged and Mehmed Shehu and Colonel Taljaskov held speeches in front of their bodies. Shehu swore and the Russian confirmed that the army would not be removed from Mirditi until 101 men are killed. However, the same night the division had to withdraw to the Greek border, and with it the Russians, because Tsaldaris' attack of last year had started. How the Albanian people accept the present situation is best proven by the following facts: in 1947 the Tirana prison had 570 prisoners, in 1949 -- 960 and in the first days of 1950 -- 1,180 and by the end of August 1502 and not a day goes by without someone being taken from the prison to be "liquidated". The camp in Kucovi has been expanded and a new concentration camp has been built in Valas near Tirana. It contains about 800 families from southern Albania. There are new camps near Berat, Tepelen and Himare. Since the Cominform resolution 1573 persons have been arrested in Ljes County and 33 persons were "liquidated" without any trial.

Signed: A.K.

(POLITIKA -- October 21)

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EDWARD KARDELJ VISITS ACHESON

(Flushing Meadows, 20th October).

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY, Edward Kardelj, on October 19th visited the US Secretary of State Dean Acheson in Washington. Kardelj talked with Acheson about different questions which concern both countries, particularly about the food situation and other economic problems. After his talk with Acheson Kardelj told the newsmen that he had noted that the American Government is prepared to help Yugoslavia overcome her food difficulties.

(BORBA - 21st October, 1950).

THE NEW FPRY ENVOY TO FINLAND LEAVES FOR HIS POST

Our new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Finland, Petar Zdravkovski, left for Helsinki yesterday by plane. He was seen off at the airport by the Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Sloven Smoljaka, Director of the Protocol and by Dr. Ivko Pustisek, Director of Division in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Finnish Charge d'Affaires in the FPRY, Mr. Tauno Nevalainen was also at hand.

(BORBA - 21st October, 1950).

THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR HAS ARRIVED IN BELGRADE

The new French Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Mr. Philip Bode arrived in Belgrade by car the day before yesterday.

(BORBA - 21st October, 1950).

NEWS FROM TRIESTEHIGH RATES OF INCOME TAX IN THE BENESKA SLOVENIJA (VENEZIA GIULIA)

(Trieste, October 20th)

Land properties in the Slovene villages of Venezia Giulia are this year assessed with higher taxes than last year and by far higher than land properties in the Italian regions where the yield is bigger. Annual taxes on Slovene land properties are 15% higher than last year and 150% higher than in the pre-war years. On account of the land being poor, the Slovene farmers are not able to earn enough to pay their taxes. In cases where the farmers are unable to pay taxes the authorities simply seize the land. In this way over 40 farmers have been driven from their land since 1948. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 21st October, 1950).

NEWS FROM AUSTRIATHE PAPER "NAS TEDNIK-HRONIKA" WRITES ABOUT THE PROMISES MADE BY AUSTRIAN STATESMEN TO THE CARINTHIAN SLOVENES

(Klagenfurt, October 20th)

The paper Nas Tednik-Hronika, organ of the Christian Popular Party, writes about the speeches made by the Austrian statesmen on the occasion of celebration of the day the plebiscite was held in Carinthia, in which they made various promises to the Carinthian Slovenes, and ask that the promises now be followed by deeds.

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The paper mentions the fact that the Carinthian Slovenes have continuously been given promises but that promises have never been followed by deeds. The paper then enumerates 8 demands of the Carinthian Slovenes which the Austrian authorities ought to fulfil.

(BORBA - 21st October 1950).

NEWS FROM ITALY

IT IS DIFFICULT FOR THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MALVERSATIONS OF THE DEMO-CHRISTIAN MP'S TO COME TO LIGHT

(Rome, 20th October)

The Demo-Christian member of Parliament, Viola, last night told the Speaker, Gronki, that "he will not recognise as being valid the report of the commission of inquiry" which, by order of Parliament, was given the task of examining the credence of his accusations of malversion by some of the Demo-Christian MP's, among whom were three members of the present de Gasperi Cabinet. Viola communicated this decision of his to the Speaker after two members of the commission had resigned from the commission in protest "against the negative attitude of the majority of the Demo-Christian members of the commission who have tried to hide all the trades of truth in the report, making it impossible for the Opposition members of the commission to express their opinion in the joint report".

A few months ago Viola revealed certain documents accusing prominent members of his own party and some of the members of the Cabinet of "taking bribes" and of doing other unpermissible transactions. The Parliament appointed a commission of inquiry to examine accusations and submit its report within 15 days. However, the commission has only now, after four months, completed its work. It is expected that the report will be submitted to the Parliament for consideration in the course of this week. (Tanjug)

(POLITIKA - 21st October 1950).

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STATEMENT MADE BY SPANISH ANTI-FASCISTS AT A PRESS CONFERENCE
IN PARIS, AFTER A VISIT TO OUR COUNTRY.

Paris, October 20th.

"We have come to the conclusion that Yugoslavia represents today the firmest support of the international labor and democratic movement". This statement was made at a press conference in Paris by twenty-two Spanish anti-Fascists who visited recently Yugoslavia as delegates of the Spanish progressive movement.

The following persons spoke during the conference: President of the delegation, Jose Ricelme, former general of Republican Spain; Jose del Barrio and Felix Monteil, former members of the CC CP Spain; and Dr. Juan Aguasca, one of the leaders of progressive Catalonians.

In their unanimous statement to the press, the Spanish anti-Fascists underlined the following:

"We, the adherents of various ideologies and political convictions, have passed a month in Yugoslavia as guests of our comrades in arms during the Spanish war. We accepted this invitation first, because we have not forgotten the indictment against Rajk at the Budapest trial, in which former Yugoslav fighters in the Spanish war are called agents of the Gestapo and second, because we wanted to stigmatize, by our presence in Yugoslavia, all the hateful Cominform slanders. We also accepted the invitation, because we wanted to see with our own eyes, the deed which the Yugoslav peoples have accomplished during the struggle against Nazi-Fascists and after the victory. We have visited, during this month, all the Yugoslav people's republics, we spoke with workers, technicians, directors of enterprises, peasants, intellectuals, soldiers, leaders of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, members of the People's Front and Labor Unions, enjoying the most complete freedom of unrestricted movement about the country. We have returned with the deepest impressions from this country, which has become an enormous worksite, where all the inhabitants are participating in the peace-loving work, despite various difficulties, intensified by the economic blockade on the part of the USSR and its satellites, and who are building up a socialist community while following their specific path.

"Fully convinced, we confirm that there is no one in Yugoslavia who desires war. We have not seen a sign of war preparations in Yugoslavia, but have nevertheless met at every step people full of belief in their proper forces, and firmly decided to defend - even at the cost of their own lives - the smallest parts of their homeland and their great socialist achievements against any aggressor, regardless of his strength - we have met people who are firmly decided to oppose themselves against hostile campaigns of the states of Eastern Europe and to the speculators from the West, demanding respect for the sovereignty of Yugoslavia.

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"Our delegation was received by Marshal Tito, with whom we remained in conversation over two hours. He spoke with us as one speaks with old friends. Openly and extremely cordially, Marshal Tito gave us convincing answers to all our questions. From this important talk as well as from all other important talks we have had with the leaders of all the people's republics of Yugoslavia, we have come to the conclusion that Yugoslavia represents today the firmest support of the international labor and democratic movement and that the Spanish anti-Fascists have in the Yugoslav peoples and their leaders, their most faithful and most devoted friends. In attacking all the former Yugoslav fighters from the Spanish war, the Cominform tried in vain to divide them from the cause of the Republic of Spain. They are our brothers today, just as they were during the Spanish war, and are following with great attention our struggle."

During a long conversation which followed with various correspondents, the members of the delegation gave answers to many questions on Yugoslavia.

To the question asked, what similarity and difference there is between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, Hose del Barrio, who had been to the USSR four times, answered: "There is a number of differences in the daily life of those two countries. He could speak to the simplest citizens on political questions in Yugoslavia, which is naturally, impossible in the Soviet Union, where every foreigner is doubtful and every inhabitant distrustful. The contrast between the spontaneousness and enthusiasm of Yugoslav masses and the passive discipline to which the Soviet inhabitants are subjected, is conspicuous everywhere. On the other hand, although new Yugoslavia is not similar to the present Soviet Union, it has many similarities with the Soviet Union of many years ago, at the time when Soviet life was infiltrated with the Marxist-Leninist ideology."

Felix Montiel, who had also seen the Soviet Union, expressed the same opinion.

General Rikelman, who visited one of the Yugoslav military schools, underlined in one of his answers, that the Yugoslav officers are not educated in the aggressive spirit, but in the spirit of defence of their socialist homeland and achievements of the People's revolution.

Dr. Huan Aguirre spoke about the solution of the national question in socialist Yugoslavia.

In answering many other questions, the leaders of the Spanish Anti-Fascists, gave their impressions on the political, social and cultural life of new Yugoslavia, expressing sympathies towards Yugoslavia and its peoples.

(Borba, October 21, 1950)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

This Bulletin contains translations from Yugoslav newspapers and periodicals, it is intended for the use of the participating missions and not for general distribution. Accuracy of the translations is not guaranteed.

No. 301.

October 20, 1950.

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DO NOT DETACH

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BULGARIAN AUTHORITIES OPENLY SPEAK OF A MOVE TO BE MADE SHORTLY
TO TRANSFER MACEDONIANS TO OTHER PARTS OF BULGARIA

Skoplje, October 19

On the night of October 15/16, the families of Ivan and Manuil Dimitrov from the villages of Klepala and Sandavski crossed into our country from Bulgaria. They are Macedonians. There are 11 persons in this group of refugees. They were warmly welcomed by our authorities and given comfortable quarters.

In their statements the refugees speak of the unbearable terror and the serious situation of the people in Pirin Macedonia in Cominform Bulgaria.

Ivan Dimitrov said it was no longer possible to live there. He said that if things had been good he never would have crossed the border and left his home. Men, women and children are terrorized. Trusted men of the present Bulgarian Cominform leaders hold all the authority in Pirin Macedonia and there is not one Macedonian in any responsible position. They only do manual labor. After the Cominform resolution all books in the Macedonian language were banned; Macedonian bookshops were closed; the Macedonian theater in Gornja Djumaja was closed; Macedonian language was banned in schools, and even before the resolution only the Bulgarian language was used in the elementary school in their village.

The present Bulgarian authorities do not consider Macedonians to be Macedonians. They say that we are "Bulgarian Macedonians". The Bulgarian authorities in Pirin Macedonia ridicule anyone desiring to register as a Macedonian and anyone who opposes this is held for questioning. Many people have fled from Pirin Macedonia across the border. Many families have been interned and nothing is known of them. Three weeks ago the family of Rista Tenkacev Micev from the village of Dobrilok, the family of Ivan Acev Ralukov from the village of Breznica, the Eftim family from the village of Ikrevo and others were interned. Internees are sent to Northern Bulgaria or to Eastern Bulgaria from which the Turkish minorities were banished by force. The people are openly told that all the Macedonians from the "Pirin Bulgarian region" will be moved to other parts of Bulgaria and that Bulgarians will come to take their places.

The Bulgarian authorities are furiously exploiting the wealth of Pirin Macedonia. They are taking away raw materials; wood, ores, wool and tobacco. Ivan's son, Matodija, speaks about the exploitation of the coal mine in Breznica. He worked in this mine. The director of the mine is a Bulgarian, Sotirov, while the Chief Engineer is a Russian, Mosikov. There is not one Macedonian in the management of this mine. All Macedonians do the hardest and dirtiest work. They are given this work so that they can't achieve their daily norms and thus there is "justification" for giving them lower wages. The director and chief engineer each receive 60,000 leva a month while workers receive 12,000. Workers frequently ask the management to find out what benefits they had from the exploitation of ores which are exported from Bulgaria to the USSR while they work under the most unsatisfactory conditions. Then "brotherly help" came from the USSR. The mines receive new machinery. But the same thing happened to them as happened to many of the machines which are country received from the Cominform countries.

No new objects are being built in Pirin Macedonia. Plans were made to build a cigarette factory in Sveti Vrac but this is still on paper. New roads in Pirin Macedonia are built only in those mountain regions which are rich with forests and only to more easily exploit the region.

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"Lies, agents, injustice -- these are the measures of those in authority", says Manuil Dimitrov. Dimitrov served in an industrial militia in Sofia because Macedonians cannot serve in Pirin Macedonia. "Even the Bulgarian people are dissatisfied with Cervenkov's government because it has transformed the country into a Soviet province. Russia did not liberate us, it enslaved us. It did not come to help us but took everything we had. The leaders of the Bulgarian Party and state are to blame for this"-- said Dimitrov.

In order to trick the people the Bulgarian authorities are serving lies against Yugoslavia, blaming her for the difficult situation in Bulgaria today. However, according to statements made by the refugees, the people do not believe them.

(Tanyug)

(POLITIKA -- October 20)

A TRAGEDY--BUT WHOSE?

Unita frequently carries inaccurate and inventing remarks by which the leadership of the Italian Communist party delude their readers. All the other Cominform papers in Italy follow Unita's example. In no way do they differ from the most reactionary Rome, Milan, Torin, Trieste and other editions in falsely picturing Yugoslav reality.

Recently there appeared in Bari a book by Rodolfo Romeo, "La Tragedia della Dalmazia, del Carnaro e della Venezia Giulia". This book which allegedly is of an economic nature and in which the author brings out statistics on commercial traffic on the Adriatic, the growth of the Italian merchant marine and the economic strengthening of Italian harbors after the Second World War, clearly expresses the chauvinist tendencies of the Italian imperialists and their appetite for the Yugoslav ports of Riejka, Split and Dubrovnik.

On page 145 of the book the author states that Yugoslavia is to blame for the ruination of the ports of Split, Dubrovnik and Riejka and will also be to blame for the ruination of Trieste had Trieste been given to Yugoslavia -- and then goes on to say: "Only the Italian people can easily achieve a better future for the people of the Trieste territory who yearn to have a large Adriatic sea port". As proof of this he points out the turnover in Trieste in 1949 which amounted to 3,482,490 tons. The American agencies in Trieste could explain to the author how many tons of these materials were for the American occupation troops in Austria.

This "continual decline" and ruination of harbors in Yugoslavia is explained by Romeo by saying that our people are immature and incompetent seamen and that they do not have the right to manage such important harbors. Only the Italian people -- says Romeo -- can do this and ensure the prosperity of the said harbors.

There is no need to speak here of the capabilities and daring of Yugoslav seamen because many nations are aware of this, including the Italian people. Facts speak of the prosperity of Riejka and the increase in traffic. Last years traffic in Riejka greatly surpassed the best year in the history of Riejka, 1913. Many seamen and stevedores in England, France, Holland, North and South America and Australia, know about the new Yugoslav ships and their seamen. Riejka never had the capacity it has today and it is the same case with our other harbors which are being expanded and remodeled.

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The people of Trieste are well aware of conditions in Yugoslav harbors. From July 15 to August 3, there were 38 domestic and foreign transoceanic vessels in Riejska while there were nine in Dubrovnik. All were transacting commercial operations. The author of the "tragedy" was unintentionally answered by the Rome Giornale del Mare and the Giornale di Trieste (July 29 and August 1) in regard to the "inactivity" of Yugoslav seamen. Giornale del Mare warned the Italian maritime circles and the Italian government that "Those on the other side of the Adriatic are working well and that Yugoslav fast ships are carrying Egyptian cotton to Venice, Trieste and Riejska, cotton which is intended for Austrian and German industrial enterprises". Giornale di Trieste announced that the vessels of new Yugoslavia should be boycotted because of this.

Romeo is well aware of the progress of the merchant marine of New Yugoslavia, but it is to his benefit to delude the Italian people. His book is not only the fruit of the revival of Italian imperialism, it is not only imperialism of the old Italian nationalists, but the fruit of fascism, the fascist conquering policy. That this is so, is proven by the author's conclusion in his book: "Italian mastery on the Adriatic and Mediterranean can be achieved only through a victory over the "barbarians" (Yugoslavs) and the "pirates of the Mediterranean" (English).

These then are the things used by the Italian reactionaries and there related Cominform circles. Fortunately, the Italian people have had enough tragedies into which they have been drawn a number of times by such profits of imperialism and they will carefully watch to see that this does not happen again. However, this book proves that there still are those who are preparing new tragedies for the Italian people.

(Rijeckilist -- October 15)

EVENTS IN VIETNAM

"Who is to blame for the recent failures of French troops in Indochina" -- this is a question which is being discussed today in French political and military circles. It is also one of the main problems on the agenda of the French Parliament.

However, the question of the destiny of Vietnam, as well as of the large provinces of Laos and Cambodia for a long time has not been only France's problem. The USA supported Bao Dai and through its efforts Bao Dai's nation became a member of the economic commission for Asia and the Far East while the democratic republic of Vietnam was denied the right to represent the people of Indochina in that commission. Later, when the position of the French Colonial troops became serious because of the continual attacks by Ho Shi Min's forces from the north, the USA started to send weapons to the French and Bao Dai's troops. Ever since the start of the offensive by Vietnam liberation forces, the USA took measures to accelerate the delivery of American war materials to Indochina. Agence France Presse announced that the largest part of the credits of 500 million dollars which Congress approved as military aid to the Far East, would be used for the delivery of war materials to the French troops in Indochina.

While negotiations are going on in Washington concerning the deliveries of war materials, the French High Commissioner in Indochina issued a decree on a state of preparedness throughout the entire territory of North Vietnam because "of the development of a situation in this region". The recent five day battle which took place between the French troops and Ho Shi Min's forces was the biggest battle in the last four years in Vietnam. And official French communiqué from

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Saigon admits that French forces suffered a complete defeat at the hands of numerically superior Vietnam forces. In the first attacks Ho Shi Min's forces have pushed the French troops out of the regions in the vicinity of the Chinese border and they have to withdraw into disorderly fashion to new defensive positions which border on the Northern Estuary of the Red River Delta. Because of the evacuation of French troops, the capital city of Tonkin, Hanoi, is protected only by troops distributed in a semi-circle at a distance of 50 to 70 kilometers.

A large number of French soldiers were killed or missing in the five week battle. Considering the fact that French troops had been waging daily battles for years in the swamp regions of Vietnam, in which tens of thousands of Frenchmen and also the same number of Bao Dai's police force were killed, the recent defeat is a serious blow to French forces.

It is not difficult to suppose that French political and military circles will soon find the one to blame for the failure in Vietnam. It is also clear that the true "guilty one" is no one but the Vietnam people who finally wish to become free and independent.

(RAD -- October 20)

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MARSHALL TITO ATTENDED A SPECIAL PERFORMANCE GIVEN AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE IN CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERATION OF BELGRADE

On the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade the first performance of the Ballet "Ballad of a Medieval Romance" produced by the Slovene artists Pie and Pina Mlakar, and set to music by Frana Lotke, a composer was held last night at the National Theatre, in the Square of the Republic, in Belgrade.

The performance was attended by the President of the Government of the FPRY, Josip Broz Tito, Vice-Presidents of the Government Aleksander Rankovic and Dr. Blagoje Neskovic, Ministers in the Government of the FPRY Milovan Dilas, Rodoljub Colakovic, Milentije Popovic, Rato Dugonjic, Vladimir Simic and Sava Kosanovic, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY Dr. Ivan Ribar, with Vice-Presidents of the Presidium Mosa Pijade and Josip Rus, Deputy Minister of National Defence General Colonel Ivan Gosnjak, President of the Government of the PR Serbia Petar Stambolic, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PR Serbia Dr. Sinisa Stankovic, Chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav Labour Federation Djuro Salaj, Ministers of the Federal Government and of the Government of the PR Serbia and the President of the Executive Committee of the Belgrade City Council Dr. Ninko Petrovic.

The Ballet was also attended by many cultural and public workers and working men of the Belgrade enterprises.

(POLITIKA - October 20th).

LECTURES

Miroslav Vitorovic, editor of Borba will speak to the members of the Newspaper Guild on "Impressions from England" on Sunday, 22nd October 1950, at 10 a.m., in Politika Hall, (Cetinjska St. No.1).

(POLITIKA - 19th October, 1950).

NEWS FROM THE BELGRADE CIRCUIT COURT

(Continuation of the trial of a group of Draza Mihailovic's followers)

WHEN A MAN IS HATED

Milorad Djordjevic - "Stuka", the third on the list of the accused denied everything like the first two. He used to go out with the accused Milkic and Laposava Jovic. Together with them he used to curse the present-day system, predict the present-day system's downfall soon and the return of ex-King Peter He was together with them at Mala Krsna, where they all met and in a drunken state "agitated" with the peasants not to deliver to the state their obligatory surpluses of farm products and not to join the co-operatives, "because things will soon change". And like the first two, he remembers things "only partially" and pleads guilty "only partially".

The fourth on the list of the accused, Kosta Zutkovic, a skilled textile industry worker employed at the "Oktobarska Sloboda" enterprise "is hated by all": by the witnesses, by his comrades, and even by the investigating magistrate, and for that reason he does not admit a single word written either in the Bill of Indictment or in the protocol of investigation which, otherwise, he signed. Just simply - people hate him and invent "untrue things about him".

The workers used to complain about him very often because he behaved rather badly towards them (he used to be in charge of a department). However, he would not admit this at first. In order to get him to admit things the judge had to put to him an endless number of questions which he tried to avoid answering but without success.

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The presiding judge: "I am asking you did any of the workers make objections about your work?"

"Well, there were such those who have filed the complaint against me" replied the accused Zutkovic losing his temper.

"And what did you do with those workers who complained about you at the conferences?"

"I shifted them to other departments".

"And why?"

"Well, because they were men".

"Did they not come as men to your department?"

"Oh yes, but they did not complain then".

And so Zutkovic denied things. His political conviction led him so far that he neglected the work of his department rather badly. Those good Front members and good workers whom he knew to be members of the party he used to assign to bad or dud machines and set too high norms for them, while his friends and his wife and daughter were always assigned by him to those places at which good money could be earned - or he simply paid them their daily wages, even when they did not work. Of course, "a lot of people hate him" and so, he says, the things with which he is charged are not true.

"Do you know Miljica Djuric? Does she too hate you?"

"Well she does not hate me".

"But, you see, she too asserts that you paid her her daily wage even when she did not work. Maybe she hates you now all of a sudden?"

"Maybe".

"And did the accused Djordjevic ever draw your attention to your work?"

"No, he did not".

"Does he too hate you?"

"No, he does not hate me" replied the accused Zutkovic confidently.

"And why then does he too accuse you? It appears that he too hates you of late".

The fifth and the last on the list of the accused is Momcilo Popovic, a textile industry mechanic, otherwise former head of the department in which mixtures of material for the weaving machines are made.

The proceedings were interrupted. The trial will be resumed today at 7:30 hours.

(POLITIKA - 20th October, 1950).

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HENRY BRAILSFORD ON HIS IMPRESSIONS FROM MACEDONIA.

The English public worker Henry Noel Brailsford and Mrs. Brailsford who are the guests of PR Macedonia are on a longer sojourn in our country. H. Brailsford gave an announcement to the representatives of the press about his impressions on Macedonia. Brailsford was in Macedonia in 1903, during the Ilinden Rising.

"The country which I saw once again - said Mr. Brailsford - is beautiful, just like my memories about it. I was pleasantly surprised when I saw the enormous achievements of the last few years since the liberation. First of all, I would like to emphasize the non-existence of racial and religious hatred, which used to poison the life of the Yugoslav peoples not only during the Turkish slavery but also during the monarchy. The creation of your Federation based on equal rights, represents a remarkable political victory. I, who remember the bloody disputes, which used to make of each village a battlefield appreciate this achievement and rejoice over the freedom the Turkish and Albanian national minorities enjoy among you."

I shall finish with a short remark about certain things, which made me happy. First, your system of voluntary work, which proves the true socialist type of your society, inspired with the belief in general goodness. Second, the equal rights your women enjoy in the economic and political life. For us the most important decision made by Yugoslavia was the passing of the law, in June, according to which the management of concerns was handed over to the workers. Our system in England gives the workers advisory rights in the nationalised industries - but without executive authority. We shall observe with the greatest interest the future of your bold management. If it succeeds in Yugoslavia, it will encourage us to be bolder in England".

"During my stay in Macedonia - Mr. Brailsford finally said - I had the impression of living in a happy society and that the majority of the people approve the policy of your leadership. Certain measures of compulsion were inevitable during the revolution. However, in Russia dictatorship has become permanent and has a destructive influence on the intellectual and moral life of the ruling party. Democracy must be based on the freedom of discussion. You might achieve it by finding new methods of debate and solutions which differ from the methods of the political life in the West. Your struggle for freedom represents a magnificent page in European history. And the best thing in all this is that you continue constructing. Your rich work, full of ideas, might become a stimulus and a new hope for our older western movement". (Tanjug)

(POLITIKA - 20th October 1950)

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THE GERMAN WORKERS FREE THEMSELVES OF MOSCOW COMMANDS.

In Germany the number of independent Socialists, who do not belong to any of the existing workers' parties increase daily. This is the consequence of the harmful policy of the leadership of the United Socialist Party in the Eastern Zone and the loss of reputation of the leadership of the CP of Western Germany who subordinated their activities to the imperialist interests of the Soviet Union as well as the dual role of the Social-democratic Party who supported the policy of the Western imperialists.

On the 23rd June, this year at the meeting of the 58 well-known representatives of the workers' movement at Rattlingen a conclusion was passed according to which a new workers' movement should be founded and of such a type that it would be based on the conceptions of scientific socialism. At the time when throughout the world the number of Communists who oppose the papal command of the CPSU(B) increases, it is quite understandable that besides the existing Yugoslav movement a new independent workers movement is being organized in Germany. There are several reasons for this.

In modern history, it happened several times, that Moscow, calculating coldly with the German war potential, openly flirted with German militarism in the sense that "if we Russians and you Germans unite, we might easily conquer the world".

was
When Hitler/at the summit of his power after having completely destroyed the Communist Party of Germany and having put into concentration camps the most prominent leaders and the majority of the members and caused their death (in so far they did not flee the country) Moscow shamelessly and openly concluded a treaty with that same Hitler. (Fortunately) this treaty was destroyed by the Hitlerites themselves by provoking the Second World War.

When after the Second World War the Soviets united in Eastern Germany the CP Germany with the Social-Democratic Party into a single party called the United Socialist Party there were rumours that they intend to repair the mistake from 1928-1933 when the Soviet leaders firmly opposed such a union of the working men of Germany. However, that was a deception. In spite of the first attempts of introducing into the new party a non-Marxist nationalist and militarist spirit, it was soon shown that the new party was not a broad enough political organization into which besides Communists and Social-Democrats the entire former German "Wehrmacht" and all the "little" Nazis could be included. Besides the United Socialist Party of Germany, the Christian Democratic Party and the Peasant Democratic Party the Soviets in their Zone have founded also the "Nationalist Democratic Party" headed by four of Hitler's former generals. As a counter-balance to the re-militarisation of Western Germany, they also installed an armed force in their Zone - "the People's Militia" led by Markgraf and Baecher, Hitler's former officers, who recently returned from a one-year training course from Moscow. In the policy of the Soviet military government of Eastern Germany the United Socialist Party of Germany must also take part.

The Soviet nourishing of German militarism came to its full expression lately. This came about last year on the occasion

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of establishing the Democratic German Republic when Stalin wrote a letter to Pieck and Grotewohl, the presidents of the United Socialist Party of Germany and which said that experiences from the last war have proven that the German and Soviet peoples had made the greatest sacrifices and that they have the strength to create in Europe great things of world wide importance. (The content of that letter except in Germany because of her internal needs, was nowhere published by the Soviets certainly not in the satellite countries, because the peace-loving peoples of these countries could never understand Stalin's credit and accepting German militarism.)

reject

With a particular bitterness the German Communists who think with their own heads the attempts of being dragged into a new war, either from the West or the East. Because of all these mistakes of the Soviet policy in Germany, the Communist Party of Germany is losing daily adherents, true adherents of the struggle for peace. the struggle against enslavement both from the West and the East. They gather around the new workers' movement which develops on sound foundations.

(SLOBODNA DALMACIJA - 13th October 1950)

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COLONEL GETMAN'S VENGEANCE BECAUSE HE WAS NOT INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE LIBERATION OF YUGOSLAVIA

There are times when a man is obliged to accept a job to which he is not used to. Aleksandar Getman, for instance, had never written newspaper articles before. He is a Bulgarian officer and his occupation was of military type. He took soldiers for exercise, visited the guard-houses, was eagerly careful to see whether all the boots were shining and if all the buttons were there, sometimes he even wrote - but call-roll reports -, after which he went through the Second World War unharmed and climbed up to become a colonel of the Bulgarian army.

But all of a sudden Colonel Getman was called and told to write an article for the Rabotnicesko Delo, in which he would say something new, something still unpublished against Yugoslavia. The Colonel found himself in a perplexity. This was not just like coming out before a score of recruits and babbling out the days lesson, it was question of an article for the press, and the worst of it, it had to be with an original content! Getman then came to an idea: he went through various Bulgarian newspapers and marked down all that which had been published during the last two years against Yugoslavia. After having looked over the list, he was very surprised to see that it was difficult to find something which had not been written about in the Bulgarian newspapers previously. Rabotnicesko Delo had for instance published, everything that could be published, since the day when the Bulgarian troops had 'liberated' Yugoslavia and onward.

Colonel Getman then decided to start anew, while sticking to the original point. He had already found out that the Rabotnicesko Delo had written regularly for the last two years, that the Bulgarian troops had liberated nearly the whole of Yugoslavia. Getman thought that he would take the same subject for his article but only the things upside down: according to him, it was not the Bulgarian troops which had liberated Yugoslavia, but that they had intended to do so, but were prevented. This is how all this was explained by the Bulgarian Colonel Getman in Rabotnicesko Delo of the 16th of this month:

According to Getman's statement the Bulgarian troops wanted to come and liberate Yugoslavia. 'At that time - six years ago - the last phase of the war was unwinding itself - according to what he said - in which the defeat of Hitler's army was eminent under the blows of the Red army.' But, according to Getman's confirmation, the Yugoslav leadership had 'helped' Hitler to pull out the bulk of his army from Greece, which was subsequently used against the Red army, which had enabled Churchill to prevent the Soviet troops from liberating the whole of Europe. The Yugoslav 'treason' consisted in the fact - writes Getman - that the activities of the Bulgarian troops were prevented. According to Getman, therefore, the Yugoslavs had forbidden the Bulgarian troops to 'come and liberate Yugoslavia'. Colonel Getman

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had felt very offended because the Yugoslavs had not sent him an invitation to participate in the liberation of Yugoslavia, and now is making use of this occasion for vengeance. He said further in his article that a 'knife had been stuck in the back of the Bulgarian and Soviet liberation armies' - mind you the 'Bulgarian army' comes in the first place, which had left even the liberation of its own country into the hands of someone else.

Colonel Getman has naturally provided himself with very convincing 'proofs', he even published next to the article a facsimile of a document from October, 1944, in which it is said that Comrade Tempo had turned the attention of the Bulgar commander of the army at the sector of Kriva Palanka, that it would be necessary that the Bulgarian units should have permission from Marshal Tito to pass into Yugoslavia. In this Yugoslav message to the Bulgarian commander it is further said: 'I am also pointing out to your attention, that we will be obliged to defend by means of our own forces our villages in case that your soldiers should continue plundering our villages'. This sentence which was quoted in the article published by Rabotnicesko Delo, was later broadcasted by Radio Sofia. Colonel Getman had foreseen that this argument of his would speak much more for itself than he could expect. But this entire article ^{which} was written with great ambition and even more imagination, attained the effect, which even Getman, nor the administration of the Rabotnicesko Delo, and even less the Cominform philosophers in Bulgaria, could expect.

The article was published, ^{and} its echo had provoked mocking laugh. Let us give only one example: the Paris newspaper Combat published on October 17th an ironical comment to Getman's nonsense, the article was entitled: 'A Bulgarian Colonel accuses Tito of having been Hitler's collaborator', Combat writes further in connection with Getman's story the following:

"We must remind people today that Yugoslavia had paid the most dreadful tribute to Hitler's occupation, that this occupation had cost Yugoslavia an eighth of its population and countless devastations. One must also remind, that the Communists had spoken until very recently about the feats of Tito's partisans overpassing the limits of all possible eulogies just as they are now overpassing the limits of their slanders, one must remind that to speak about the liberation of Yugoslavia by 'Bulgaria's liberation troops' means the overpassing of all limits of the most fundamental honesty, because, it is known, that Bulgaria had participated 99% in the occupation and only 1% in the anti-Hitler's liberation movement. One must remind, but what for? For Bulgaria Aleksandar Getman is right. It is enough - writes further Combat - to be able to concoct certain falsifications and to repeat them with sufficient consistency. The machine for altering history has started operating. But this would mean paying much too much honor to this Bulgarian Colonel...

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He is anyhow only a weapon in the hands of others, who has been ordered to sully Tito. Tomorrow he will sully with just as much devotion Ana Pauker, or Zapotocki or even Stalin, he will not even stop from sulling himself if that is necessary."

But one must still add: that there remains nothing more for Colonel Getman to sully. This is just why the Bulgarian leaders had chosen him to write in their behalf.

B. Dikic.

(Politika, October 20, 1950)

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WHY HAS OCTOBER 12TH BEEN CHOSEN FOR POLISH ARMY DAY

A few days ago the Polish Government has passed an order according to which October 12th is to be proclaimed Polish Army Day. In the first instance this event does not represent anything unusual. The peoples who have formed the armed forces through struggle have always taken one of the first battles or the day when the first larger unit was formed as their national holiday - as here the Army day - consecrated in memory of the struggle for freedom and independence.

The celebration of such days which are connected with the liberation struggle of a nation may have only one meaning: to develop among the people's masses belief in ones own forces, and to acquaint them with such examples with their own history. The order of the Polish Ministerial Council refers to this moment, stating that Army Day is celebrated 'in honor of the recognition of heroism to the Polish national army'.

But, the decision to celebrate October 12th as the Polish Army Day, illustrates something contrary to this order. The day when in 1943 the Polish infantry division 'Tadeus Kosciusko', which was formed in the Soviet Union, was baptised near the place called Lenjino near Smolensk. was chosen as Army Day. Therefore, a day which evokes memories of struggle which took place outside Poland (in the USSR) and in which participated units formed outside Poland (in the USSR) was chosen as Army Day of Poland.

However, the history of the struggle of the Polish peoples in the Second World War, tells us that there have been several events before October 12, 1943 as well as after it, which took place in Poland and which are much more important for the creation of the Polish Army, than the war baptism of units formed in the Soviet Union. Therefore, why has not the date of one of those days been taken as Army Day?

For instance, at the beginning of 1942 a military organization was formed in Poland, which was called the 'Organization of the National Guard' (Gwardia ludowa), which had started war operations against the enemy, attacking mostly transports, and the activity of which - although mostly of diversive character - had influence over the people's masses and their determination. Therefore, 17 months before the war operations of the Polish division formed in the Soviet Union, organized Polish units - national guardists units - had already started operations.

Later, the spreading of the Partisan movement, gave the idea of uniting all units into one single military organization for better coordination in struggle under a united leadership. With this aim, the Polish National Council (the Krajowa Rada Narodowa) formed during its session held in Warsaw on December 31, 1943, a National Army (Armia ludowa), which became a powerful factor in the country.

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But in spite of such, and other significant dates from the struggle of the Polish peoples against the occupier waged upon their own soil - they are celebrating October 12th as their Army Day! The reasons for such decision should be looked for in the under-estimation of the liberation movement in the world by the Soviet leadership, in the denial of their significance for the liberation of individual nations, that is, in the policy of the unconditional subjugation of the Cominform leadership of Poland (and others) to the Moscow command.

It seems that this is not a very convenient thing to the Soviet leadership - especially in Poland - to remind the people of the time when it had formed its own struggling units, because by such a fact, the capacity of a nation to struggle independently for the independence of its country would be acknowledged, and also by this very fact, that it is capable of preserving its national sovereignty in the period of peaceful rehabilitation. No, a day which is connected with the Soviet Union must be chosen for their Army Day. And naturally by selecting such a day as Army Day, it will be said in connection with it in Poland that the Polish Army is the deed of Soviet leaders, and not of the struggle and victims of the Polish people. In a single word, all that which could serve as a recognition to the Soviet Union and its leadership as the only bearer of freedom should, - according to the usual Soviet practice - be made use of, regardless of whether truth is being twisted by this. Such brutal policy has already several times been carried out in Poland. It has happened this time too. Because if the Soviet Marshal Rokossovsky - is the Marshal of Poland, why should not the Polish Army Day be - Soviet! M.B.

(Borba, October 17, 1950)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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No. 297.

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO
DO NOT DETACH

October 15 & 16, 1950.

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CONCERNING EMIGRATION FROM YUGOSLAVIA

The New York Herald Tribune, the Reporter and certain other papers of the same newspaper trust have been informing their readers for a long time of conditions in our country through the sharp and very skillful journalistic pen of Mr. Gaston Coblentz, its permanent correspondent in Belgrade.

In the interests of truth, which means in the interests of the informed or actually the accurately informed part of our and the American public a careful study of those reports is necessary. We will concern ourselves with one of the latest, that which appeared on the first page of the New York Herald Tribune on September 10, entitled: "Yugoslavs Heard That They Could Go To America and Now Entire Villages Are Requesting Travel Permits."

At this time we would like to acquaint Mr. Coblentz with an anecdote which took place when the Samac-Sarajevo railroad was being built. We beg our readers to have patience while we do this but we feel it will be to Mr. Coblentz's benefit. This is it:

A young Belgian, son of a prominent social democratic leader, by all the laws of dialectic progress achieved a higher degree of political maturity than did his father. Thus one nice day, as an aspiring Communist, he came to Yugoslavia to help our youth in its noble work. Perhaps our foreign comrade was fed up with the cabinet-ideologic doctrinary atmosphere surrounding his father and, full of revolutionary romanticism, desired to see socialism at work and to contribute to its development as much as he was physically and spiritually capable. Because of his personal honesty and because of the internal self-discipline of a socialist workite the youth honorably worked out his two month period. There was sweat and calluses but the necessary recognition was not lacking.

When the time came for him to return home he was asked to say something about his impressions and this Belgian friend put his two months of experience into one sincere and classic-laconic sentence:

"Comrades, I am leaving with a new and priceless bit of knowledge: it is easier to struggle for socialism than to live in and work for it."

If we glance through Coblentz's reports on our country it immediately becomes clear that neither he nor many of his colleagues understand one of the basic truths which explains our social reality. That truth is simple, especially for our well-meaning friends such as the young Belgian: It would be an illusion and even dangerous to expect that the day after the victory of the people there would be milk and honey in a socialist country. What is more experience teaches us that the building of socialism is a far more bitter struggle than the struggle through which the people take over the authority.

The reason why we have told Mr. Coblentz this anecdote and why we feel it will be of benefit to him, is that socialism, and especially socialism under our Yugoslav conditions, should be viewed as an attainable perspective which necessarily demands enthusiasm, high political conscientiousness and unselfish sacrifices by its builders. Any other viewpoint inevitably leads to a detour. Naturally, we are only speaking about an objective proof regardless of whether Mr. Coblentz will understand or much less approve it. However, understanding or not understanding this truth frequently depends on the character of the information regarding various events in our country even when one forgets the frequent influence of personal motives and hidden reasons of the reporter.

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This is best seen from Mr. Coblentz's report of September 10.

By not making any effort to discover the true roots and reasons for a happening in our country, Mr. Coblentz has fallen to the position of a common slanderer. Maliciously or unintentionally he used a maliciously introduced confusion and its results to prove to the American public his statements about our country "that it was a totalitarian police state in which there are no freedoms."

Aware that he was making an unpermissible act Mr. Coblentz turned to a classic journalistic formula: "It is said", "It is learned", "According to unconfirmed rumors", etc. However, it is not necessary to be a journalist for a long time to know that this formula is usually welcomed only by those who wish to excuse themselves in advance for any "eventual" untruths mentioned.

Mr. Coblentz's journalistic capabilities gives us the right to see behind his articles far severer things than a simple desire to achieve, by inobjectively showing a happening, a negative impression at the expense of those about whom he writes. The method he used to approach this occurrence, inspite of all "apologetic" formulas and because we know Mr. Coblentz can see things as they are we can state that deliberate maliciousness is in no way in accord with the hospitality which Mr. Coblentz found in our country.

As we bring out the facts we will prove that Mr. Coblentz did not make use of this hospitality as he should have done because if he had the American public would have been accurately informed, the confusion of our uninformed citizens would have been cleared and the haphazard allegations regarding our country and its regime would have been groundless.

In bringing out these facts we will not use Coblentz's formula -- "It is said", etc., but we'll acquaint the public with the facts and let them judge whether Mr. Coblentz is right when he said that "Yugoslav peasants are flooding the American Embassy in Belgrade with requests for American visas" and what actually is involved here.

Coblentz says: "More than 1500 peasant families from a remote region of Yugoslavia heard an inaccurate rumor that they could emigrate to the USA and flooded the American Embassy in Belgrade for American visas. It is said that a few smaller villages of from 30 to 70 families requested visas en masse. It is said that these rumors started in Bosanska, Gratska and spread to the North to the town of Pakrac in northern Croatia.", etc., etc.

Before we reveal the hidden sense of Mr. Coblentz's article let us see why an effort is made to turn something small into an entire emigration "movement". The emigration notion started in the Banja Luka region in villages which are primarily populated by the minorities: Germans, Poles, Ukrainians, Ruthenians, Slovaks and some American citizens. Long before this, emigration started in 1946 when a Polish commission for the re-emigration of Poles and Ukrainians living in these regions from the time their mother countries were under the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, was located in Prnjavor county. The Soviet Embassy in Belgrade started a second emigration action in this territory in 1947. It had no success because the candidates for emigration were deluded.

In both cases it is interesting to stress that the persons to be emigrated were the same persons who collaborated with the Hitlerites during the German occupation. After the announcement of the Cominform resolution

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confirmation of the fact that anyone who once becomes a servant, remains one forever but only changes masters. From Gestapo agents, officers in the Quisling Legions, and Ustashi-Chetnik allies during the fascist occupation, to the announcement of the Cominform Resolution we all of a sudden received numbers of Polish, Ukraine and other patriots who, after the Resolution, became the agents of the Soviet or other Intelligence Services. If space would permit us to paint the picture of some of the leaders of this action one would immediately see what their background was and how suspicious it is. Let us mention a few. Nikola Kahan - a man involved in the Gestapo, Soviet and other Intelligence Services; Mihajlo Flah - former priest; acted as Gestapo agent and was flown by special plane from Banja Luka to Germany just before the liberation. He still lives there; Dumka Taras-Ukrainian priest from Vrbas. Tries to steal records of vital statistics in Prnjavor so that he could easily obtain information for his recruited emigrants in his vicinity. He held illegal meetings at which he propagated emigration to America, in the same way that he made recruits for the Quisling legions during the occupation, etc.

We know that there are such candidates for emigration but not hundreds, as stated by Mr. Coblentz. Also, this does not concern some remote region of Yugoslavia but only a few villages populated by minorities where some peasants, biting at the rumor spread by others, requested visas.

We cannot reconcile our selves to the fact that important facts were overlooked, that is, that those recruited, even though from the minorities, are FREY citizens and that those who did the recruiting were exclusively foreign citizens and that among them there were very few American citizens. It is even less accidental that Mr. Coblentz should call the measures of our authorities to prevent the work of such an organization the "strictest control by the secret police" and Yugoslavia "a totalitarian state in which there are no freedoms and in which dictatorship rules". If nowhere else, he could have informed himself in the Embassy of his own country that our authorities, on no occasion, prevented American citizens from emigrating if they asked permission in the regular manner.

That this happening occurred was not accidental nor was it accidental that a different view was given of its true character. It is clear to us why the said elements, serving any devil, cannot look at socialism in our country as an attainable perspective which demands enthusiasm, political conscientiousness and unselfish sacrifices, and why they can never be such builders. If Mr. Coblentz had the least bit of good intentions, he could have easily confirmed that this was not the case with those recruited and those who were fooled by a hostility created confusion. This is expressed in every line of a letter sent by a peasant to the American Embassy in Belgrade asking for his request to be withdrawn, and which according to Mr. Coblentz, states: "I have no intention of being a traitor to my country and I request that you destroy my application for a visa. I wish to remain here and it is better to live in my own country, my own house since it is my homeland and the best country."

should

Mr. Coblentz/have used more care in obtaining his information. This was his duty to his profession and to his readers and in respect to the country which gave him hospitality. It was expected of him, if not to help them, at least not to hamper them by his reports of the noble efforts to transform their realities.

Therein lies the essence of the anecdotes of the Belgian youth which we ~~Approved For Release 2002/01/11 : CIA-RDP83-00415R006700120001-3~~ shows it the stereotyped formula "It is said", etc. will be replaced by objective facts.

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Certainly he would not like it if we were to use his method of writing and said: "It is said that Mr. Coblenz, in the columns of the NY Tribune, objectively aided a very suspicious action by introducing confusion among peasants whom it is learned ----- ordinary hirelings of various Intelligence Services led to the doors of the American (or Argentine) Embassy in order to seek entry visas to the countries which they represent, and particularly for America where the standard of living, if not the social standard of the ordinary citizen, is higher than in Yugoslavia. It is also learned that honest Yugoslav public opinion is asking -- what is Mr. Coblenz doing there? However, because his own personal formula would take us too far, we are not raising such a question.

Signed: Branko Draskovic

(POLITIKA -- Oct. 15)

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ORDER OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ON STEPS FOR SAVING ARTICLES
INTENDED FOR BROAD CONSUMPTION

The Federal Government promulgated an Order on steps for saving articles of broad consumption with the aim of providing working people with better supplies. This Order provides for bought articles to be used primarily for the requirements of the ensured supply system. One can now sell goods at low uniform prices within the scope of the ensured supply system and of the trade at tied prices, only to consumers entitled to this according to the existing provisions. In other words, sale of goods to a particular category of consumers or to particular persons at special prices, differing from the ones determined for such goods by the Bureau for Prices, is prohibited.

According to the provisions of this Order, no one is entitled to buy articles of the ensured supply system at low uniform prices in excess of the quantities stipulated for R-1 category, except workers classified in higher categories. Excepted from this are persons engaged in important scientific work or those who are performing responsible or strenuous state and social functions, who are to get foodstuffs below quantities provided for category R-1a (miners) and industrial articles up to the quantities provided for IR-1a workers, but not in excess of 700 grams of bread, 70 grams of flour, 60 grams of sugar, 300 grams of beans, and 70 grams of marmelade per day, 1.50 kilograms of lard, 6 kilograms of meat, and 210 grams of coffee per month. In addition, they are entitled to 192 points for buying industrial goods and to coupons valued at 1,000 dinars. Members of their families however, are to be classified into categories of consumers in accordance with general provisions. All enterprises and stores assigned hitherto the task of supplying particular categories of consumers, are abolished by provisions of this order. Workers' supply services of various enterprises and enterprises supplying seamen are the only exceptions to this. All such stores must be fused with the general trading network within a period of thirty days. This Order also provides for abolishing of farms established for extra supply of certain categories of consumers. This applies to all farms irrespective whether they belong to state or social organizations. Ministry of Agriculture is to turn these farms into government estates or hand them over to the county or city people's committees for the purpose of increasing supplies of consumers of all categories. These farms are to be taken over within the period of two days from the date this Order is put into effect. Farms belonging to the producing enterprises, or supplying hospitals and restaurants are excepted from this. Such farms are to supply exclusively employees engaged in such enterprises, but not those engaged in head offices, ministries or like institutions.

This Order also abolishes all recuperation centers, picnic grounds, villas and such destined only for use of certain persons, institutions or enterprises. Exception to this are only recuperation centers under the management of the Central Committee of the Labor Unions of Yugoslavia. The president of the Committee for Tourism and hotel industry of the Government of the FPRY may approve in agreement with the president of the Council of Trade of the Federal Government the existence of certain recuperation centers for members of certain social organizations with seats throughout the country. All other assets with total inventories must be handed over to the tourist and hotel industry network within the period of 15 days.

With the object of arriving at a most effective saving and correct handling with regard to articles from the stocks of the ensured supply system, this Order prohibits use of any foodstuff articles from these stocks for receptions, feasts, conferences or any other kind of manifestation. Approved For Release 2002/01/11 : CIA-RDP83-00415R006700120001-3

these purposes free of charge from any kind of stocks.

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Similarly, snack bars belonging to offices, institutions or enterprises cannot get foodstuffs at low uniform prices from stocks belonging to the ensured supply or any other system.

This order provides for hospitals, health institutions, institutions for protection of children, as well as for children, sick people and pregnant women to have a priority from stocks of the ensured supply system. Similarly, priority is given also to children, sick people and pregnant women in getting their supplies of milk. With exception of these, no other priorities are to be tolerated.

Workshops and enterprises, no matter under whose management they are, are not to sell their products at low uniform prices or give them free of charge to anyone who is not included in the ensured supply system.

This order also prohibits purchases of office furniture to all government offices, institutions and enterprises. Contracts signed for this purpose are to be considered as cancelled.

Cooperatives are no longer permitted to barter their products with economic enterprises or institutions, except in case that such transactions are permitted by special provisions.

According to the provisions of this Order, fuel is no longer to be given free of charge to anyone. Ministers and other persons assigned by the Prime Minister of the Federal Government will only be entitled to an allowance in cash for buying fuel buy only for the essential official trips with their cars.

Persons infringing provisions of this Order will be liable to a fine of Din. 30,000. - or to imprisonment up to 15 days. In addition, persons who, in virtue of their position, would demand for themselves or others privileges to which they are not entitled, as well as persons issuing permits, orders or instructions contrary to this Order, are also liable to punishments in accordance with provisions of this Order. Fines have also been stipulated for persons who by their information would aid others to get certain privileges with respect to supply, and for persons who should fail to turn over their farms, recuperation centers, etc. within the stipulated periods of time, as well as for persons bartering their products contrary to the provisions of this Order.

Commissions of the State Control, Councils of Trade, Ministry of Finance and other institutions, which are to implement this order have been instructed to report all infringers of this Order to the Public Prosecutor.

The Order of the Federal Government on steps for saving articles of broad consumption should permit the most effective use of these articles. For this reason, implementation of this Order does not concern only institutions mentioned therein, but all mass organizations and every workman.

(POLITIKA -- October 15)

EDVARD KARDELJ GIVES RECEPTION IN HONOR OF DELEGATIONS TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Lake Success, Oct. 14

The head of the Yugoslav delegation to the UN General Assembly meeting and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY, Edvard Kardelj, on October 13, gave in the premises of the permanent Yugoslav delegation to the United Nations, a reception in honor of the delegations to the General Assembly and high functionaries of the UN Secretariat. Un

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Secretary-General Trygve Lie attended the reception.

(POLITIKA--October 15, 1950)

ACCORDING TO AFP, TURKEY IS NOT GIVING ANY IMPORTANCE TO NEW BULGARIAN NOTES
Ankara, October 14)

According to Arence France-Presse reports from Ankara, the Turkish official circles are not assigning any importance to the new Bulgarian Notes on the moving out from Bulgaria of the Turkish national minority, sent to the Turkish Government on October 12, 1950. These circles emphasize Turkey's determination not to admit a single person without a proper passport visa and to keep the frontier closed until the Bulgarian authorities show a disposition which is in conformity with international law.

In its Notes, the Bulgarian Government protested against the closing by Turkey of the Bulgarian-Turkish frontier and demanded the carrying out of the Bulgarian-Turkish convention on emigration of 1925.

(BORBA - OCTOBER 15)

PROTEST FILED WITH THE SECURITY COUNCIL BY THE ASSOCIATION OF THE FORMER POLITICAL PERSECUTEES OF ZONE "A".
Trieste, October 14

The Association of the Former political persecutees of the Anglo-American Zone of FTT has sent a letter to the UN Security Council protesting against the refusal by the Trieste authorities to employ 50 former prominent political persecutees and to solve the question of aid to a group of over a thousand political internees who, on account of ill health and consequences of persecution, are no longer able to work. In its letter, the Association points out the fact that the authorities have refused to employ the said persecutees only for the reason that they were convicted as anti-fascist fighters by special Italian fascist courts. It is also said in the letter that a policy of discrimination is being conducted towards the Slovene population which is forbidden to use the mother tongue.

At the end of the letter, a demand is made that the Trieste authorities respect the rights of the former political persecutees, that they abolish the decisions of the former fascist courts and put an end to the policy of discrimination towards the political internees of Slovene origin.

(BORBA-October 15)

MEETING OF THE CONTROL COUNCIL FOR AUSTRIA. NO DECISION HAS BEEN TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT'S PROTEST
Vienna, October 14

At yesterday's meeting of the Allied Control Council for Austria, which was presided over by the British High Commissioner, no agreement was reached on the Council's reply to the protest filed by the Austrian Government in connection with the intervention of the Soviet occupation authorities in the recent strikes.

The acting Soviet High Commissioner, Zinjev, stated during the discussions that the Austrian Note of protest does not fall within the competence of the Allied Control Council, and that the Soviet representative would reply to the accusations made in the Note not sooner than he deems it necessary. Rejecting this Soviet argument, the American representative proposed a text of the reply to the Austrian Note in

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which it is stressed that the Control Council again expresses its readiness to support the authority of the Austrian Government. The Soviet representative again objected to giving a reply, considering that the action of the Soviet authorities in the Soviet zone is exclusively a matter of the Soviet occupation authorities.

(TANYUG)

(BORBA -- October 15)

DR. RALPH BUNCHE -- NOBEL PRIZE WINNER FOR 1950

The Nobel Prize for peace was awarded this year, for the first time, to a Negro. The winner is, as it has already been reported, Dr. Ralph Bunche, the well-known American educational worker and director of the UN Trusteeship Council. He has been awarded the Nobel Prize in recognition of his contribution to international peace in the role of UN mediator in the Palestinian conflict. Bunche was selected from among 28 candidates, among whom were Truman, George Marshall, Winston Churchill and Pandit Nehru.

At the prize giving celebration, which will be held in Oslo on December 19, Dr. Bunche will be given an award valued at about \$31,700.

(A photo of Dr. Bunche and his wife with their son Ralph, is also given).

(POLITIKA -- October 15, 1950)

A GROUP OF CARINTHIAN YOUTHS COMING TO OUR COUNTRY

Klagenfurt, October 14

On Monday next, a group of 23 youths from Carinthia is arriving in Yugoslavia, where it will take part in voluntary work activities. This is the second group that the Youth Union of Slovene Carinthia is sending to Yugoslavia this year.

(BORBA -- October 15, 1950)

THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH IN THE USA IS BREAKING OFF RELATIONS WITH MOSCOW

Springfield, Oct. 14

Reuter Agency reports that the Russian Orthodox Church in America has today made it known that she is breaking off all relations with Moscow. From now on, the church will work independently of the USSR. At a meeting held in Springfield, Mass., the leaders of the Russian Orthodox church have appointed the Bishop Jozef Krimovic as the church patriarch in the USA. The Bishop of New York, Konstantin Jarosevic, has been elected as patriarch of the Russian Orthodox church in all the foreign countries.

(BORBA -- October 15)

ZINKA KUNTZ GIVES A CONCERT PRIOR TO DEPARTURE FOR USA

Before her departure for the United States of America, where she has a six-month contract with the New York Metropolitan Opera, our well known opera singer Zinka Kuntz will give a concert in Belgrade. The Zagreb pianist Bozidar Kuntz will accompany her at the piano.

The concert will be given in the Kolaraz Hall on Saturday, October 21.

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SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERATION OF BELGRADE TO BE CELEBRATED IN A GALA FASHION

Belgrade will celebrate in a gala fashion the sixth anniversary of its liberation. On the eve of the liberation day, the people's committee of the city will hold a gala meeting and will adopt the general plan of development of the city of Belgrade. Special performances will be given in the Opera House and in the Theater.

On the liberation day, October 20, memorial plaques will be unveiled, one at the Garage in Roosevelt Street where in 1941 the youths set fire to German lorries and fuel, a second one at Jajinci where our patriots were shot, and a third one at Fanjica where there was a concentration camp during the enemy occupation of the country.

The War Veterans League will organize "Partisan Marches" along the roads followed by the National Liberation Army units in liberating Belgrade. Trade Union and mass organizations will organize excursions to places in the vicinity of Belgrade, where performances will be given.

(Tanjug)

(BORBA -- October 15)

DR. GRUBER'S STATEMENT ON THE SITUATION IN AUSTRIA
New York, October 14

During his stay in the USA, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gruber, has held a speech on the situation in Austria. He mentioned the five power agreement on the establishment of an independent Austria and noted that today, five years after the war, occupation troops are still in Austria. He condemned the failure of the deputy foreign ministers of the big powers in their work on a peace treaty for Austria, accusing the Soviet Union for this failure. He also accused the Soviet occupation authorities of mixing in the internal affairs of Austria, at the same time noting a decline in the influence of the Communist Party of Austria in general, and in the Soviet zone of occupation in particular.

(Tanyug)

(BORBA -- October 15)

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WHY IS THE SOVIET DELEGATION AGAINST THE RE-ELECTION OF
TRYGVE LIE AS UN SECRETARY GENERAL

Flushing Meddow, October 14th.

TANJUG's correspondent J. Smole writes:

Five years ago the General Assembly elected Trygve Lie at the proposal of the Security Council as UN Secretary General. He was at that time Norwegian Foreign Minister. But as his mandate expires on February 2, 1951, the General Assembly is to decide the question of the new secretary general during this session.

Considering it to be to the interest of the United Nations that Trygve Lie should remain the UN Secretary General, the Yugoslav representative in the Security Council, Dr. Ales Bebler proposed on October 12th to the Security Council a re-appointment of Trygve Lie for the same position. During the voting it was noticed that the majority of the members of the Security Council were of the Yugoslav delegation's opinion. Nine out of the eleven members of the Security Council supported the Yugoslav proposal. The Soviet delegate Malik vetoed the decision of the Security Council's majority, while the Kuomintang delegate abstained from voting.

The question is, why are the Soviet Union and the Kuomintang so decisively against the re-election of Trygve Lie. An answer could be found to this question if Trygve Lie's work in the UN General Assembly as its secretary should be analysed. No one can deny the fact that Trygve Lie, as the Secretary General of this institution, has worked for the security of peace. It is enough to glance upon his work during this year, to see that his efforts were aimed towards the strengthening of international collaboration. Trygve Lie has taken a clear and decisive stand regarding the question of Chinese representation in the UN. He developed a wide activity for the inclusion of PR China in the United Nations. While struggling for the principle of the UN's universality, Trygve Lie pointed to the fact that the UN could not be a universal organization without the representation of a nation which has 450 million inhabitants. He endeavored that the question of Chinese representation should be solved on the basis of legal rights of the Chinese people, and not on the basis of Soviet-American relations.

Trygve Lie prepared a memorandum in February of this year, which played a very significant role. He proved in it that the question of diplomatic recognition of a country and the question of its representation in the United Nations are two questions totally apart. The fact that a country does not recognise the PR China is not and must not be a reason that this country should be prevented from having its representation in the United Nations. Such a way of looking at things is of primary importance and this brilliant way of argumentation in Trygve Lie's memorandum could not be denied by anyone.

Trygve Lie started a wide diplomatic activity in Lake Success and in various capitals, regarding the question of

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of a Chinese representation. He, naturally, condemned the Soviet boycott of the Security Council and other United Nations agencies, underlining that this Soviet boycott is complicating and postponing the solution of the Chinese representation, for which he was perfectly right.

In the critical phase of international relations, which was above all provoked by the Soviet policy at the moment when the UN was finding itself before a crisis, Trygve Lie took up the initiative of improving the conditions. He proposed a special meeting of the Security Council in May, at which the foreign ministers would participate. The first question for discussion is to be the question of the Chinese representation. He also proposed that all other crucial international questions be discussed during this meeting. With this aim he visited Washington, London, Paris and Moscow and spoke with the chiefs of the USA, Great Britain, France and Soviet Union Governments. Trygve Lie exposed a concrete proposal for the improvement of the international situation. There is no doubt that this action of his was undertaken with the aim of consolidating peace.

One could reprove Trygve Lie for having visited only the capitals of the four Great Powers, and for not having considered necessary to visit the capitals of small nations, to consult himself about the question of peace with the representatives of small nations too. One could reprove him the fact, that he did not consider that the small nations, just like the big were interested in the activity for peace. One could reprove him, that he did not take enough into consideration the role which the small countries are playing in world peace.

But in spite of this, the sincerity of his efforts for peace is not in question. Trygve Lie published the program of peace on June 6th of this year, known as the program with ten items. This program, which is bound to have some deficiencies, could nevertheless serve as a base upon which world peace could be built. The General Assembly will discuss this program during its present session.

When one takes into consideration all those facts, then it becomes clear, that it is not at all incidental that only the Soviet Union and the Kuomintang are against the re-election of Trygve Lie. It is clear that the efforts which Trygve Lie has made and is making for a relaxation of the tight relations which are reigning in the world, for the inclusion of PR China in the UN and his role in the suppression of aggression in Korea through the UN, are not corresponding to the hegemonist interests of the USSR policy. Therefore, the Soviet Union while making use of its right of veto in the Security Council, is trying to blackmail and prevent the appointment of the Secretary General and thus to lead the UN into an unnatural situation and paralyse its work. By placing its veto to the election of Trygve Lie and proposing the Polish Foreign Minister Modzelewski - member of a government which is carrying out the Soviet policy - the Soviet Union is again showing its desire to bring the UN by means of various obstructive measures into an unnatural situation, and to deprive it of a general secretary. It is obvious

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that this Soviet act is not on the line of peace, even more so, because veto was placed to the election of a person, whose candidature for the General Secretary in 1945 the USSR had accepted so decisively, against a person who has made such efforts for the inclusion of Pk China's representative in the UN, as well as for the prosperity of peace-loving collaboration among nations and preserving peace in the world. The Soviet veto is even more monstrous, when it is known that Trygve Lie is being constantly attacked and slandered, because of his efforts for peace, by the most reactionary press in the west, accusing him to be a Soviet agent and similar.

Trygve Lie is now the subject of attacks by the extreme reactionary press in the west as well as by the Soviet press.

However, the Soviet Union is very mistaken if it thinks that it will succeed in its obstructionist intentions. The United Nations cannot permit that this obstructionist policy should lead it into a critical and abnormal situation and that a great power should paralyse its activity owing to its hegemonist interests.

In 1945 the Security Council proposed unanimously Trygve Lie as Secretary General to the United Nations. The Council did not submit to the General Assembly any proposal as regard to the duration of Trygve Lie's mandate. While on the other hand, the General Assembly appointed Trygve Lie for five years, but it could have also appointed him to ten years. Therefore, on the basis of the proposal made by the Security Council in 1945, the General Assembly has right, in compliance with the UN Charter, to prolong Trygve Lie's mandate.

The Yugoslav delegation and with it the enormous majority of the other delegations in Lake Success, considers that Trygve Lie is a sincere struggler for peace and international collaboration and that therefore it is necessary that the General Assembly should prolong his mandate.

(Borba, October 15, 1950)

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EFFORTS FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE UN.

Lake Success. From a special correspondent of Borba, Jakov Levi.
 In America today two questions occupy the minds of the people chiefly: the forthcoming elections and the "united action for peace". Although the first one is very important even on the international scale, the latter one has been given priority.

The Political Committee of the General Assembly has received four draft resolutions: the proposal of the seven states, Chilean draft resolution and two Soviet proposals. Apart from these, there are numerous amendments which have already been submitted, but it is expected that many more are to be submitted in the course of examination of each proposal. The majority of delegations have already come out in favour of the seven states resolution on principle adding some amendments to it. The other resolutions have not been much discussed about, except when certain delegates referred to them with criticism.

The Chilean draft resolution has been supported by the South American states which request that some parts of it should be included in the seven states resolution. It contains an appeal upon all the UN member-states to accept all the decisions of the General Assembly concerning the coordination of forces (including the armed forces) aiming at the maintenance of peace, observance of human rights, etc. Furthermore, it demands the coordination of material, technical and human efforts for offering economic support to underdeveloped countries; it has also foreseen what part should be played by the interim-committee in case of a violation of peace, as well as the competence of the General Assembly to take decisions, if the Security Council fails to find a solution.

The first Soviet draft resolution deals with the formation of armed forces of the UN which should be put at the disposal of the Security Council, while the other suggests that the five permanent members of the Security Council (namely the big powers) should necessarily come to an agreement on each action.

While the Soviet resolution is chiefly/trying to neglect the main problems of the efficiency of securing the action of the UN in case of a violation of peace or an act of aggression, according to the general impressions of the public opinion, the draft resolution of the seven states is being examined with utmost concern. Their proposal is being based upon the UN task to maintain the international security in a peaceful way by taking collective measures. It does admit the existence of the international tension to "a dangerous scale" underlining the duty of the Security Council to carry on its functions concerning the maintenance of peace without using veto as far as possible, but by agreement among the permanent members. It does also point out that the Council cannot function in case of veto; in that connection it puts the question whether the General Assembly should remain passive and permit further violation of peace because the permanent members of the Security Council cannot come to an agreement. Therefore, large authorizations have been foreseen to be granted to General Assembly.

This draft resolution has been the subject of most serious discussions of the majority of speakers, who have realized that it deals with the most important problem of the international affairs - the question of securing peace by a collective action of the UN. As it was expected, many amendments have been made to it. The Australian representative referred to a part of the resolution referring to the measures of collective security saying that the potential aggressor could easily obtain information on the UN

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armed forces available if a committee was going to discuss about that. The Egyptian delegation demanded that armaments should be sent to those countries which would be unable of equipping their contingents of armed forces to be put at the disposal of UN. The Libyan amendments are aiming at using the UN armed forces for putting into effect the decisions of UN recommendations.

The delegations of the Soviet block on the other hand have been opposed to this draft resolution stating that it is not in conformity with the UN Charter. But that sort of objections cannot be taken into consideration on the whole. Nevertheless, the principle of agreement among the big powers is very important. It does compel the big powers to attempt to reach an agreement. But nobody can state that this principle should be given priority, so that, e.g. it would become more important to observe certain principles, than to maintain peace. The observance of this principle was mostly justifiable at the time when the USSR was expected to defend the rights of small nations by putting its veto in the Security Council. But nowadays? The USSR policy has proved to be just the opposite of what it should be in order to defend the rights of small nations. The so called principle of unanimity was the result of a bargain between the big powers, which has become an obstacle preventing the carrying out of decisions if complete agreement was not reached satisfactorily to all parties concerned. The USSR efforts to carry out its policy by applying similar methods has already failed, so that there is little hope now, but this is the reason why no solution can be found in the Security Council for settling one of the most important international problems. What does this mean? Vyshinsky's hopes to lead the UN into a blind street unable to make any move, especially in case of either peace or war, should, of course, not be taken into consideration.

It is worth while mentioning those amendments which deal with the inaccuracy of the terms defining aggression, which can at the present time be interpreted in different ways. Therefore the Yugoslav delegation has suggested that action should be taken only against an aggressor, that the principles of non-interfering in the internal affairs of the other states should be observed, as well as those of self-determination. The seven states proposal approves the waging of a preventive war; if certain situation seemed to be a threat to peace, the UN armed forces should be sent there immediately, although it was not an act of aggression. In addition to that it granted permission for interfering in the liberation movements, and so on. Therefore it would be of great importance that the adequate amendments should be made to this proposal in accordance with the Yugoslav amendment, as well as certain others, in order to avoid even a possibility of misuse or arbitrary interpretation. In that case this resolution would actually be one of the elements of security, which would raise more belief in peace in the world.

(BOEBA, October 16, 1950)

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INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SURVEY.
THE POUND AND THE DOLLAR.

Besides the remarkable changes on the world market concerning the acute rising of the prices of strategical raw materials and the extension of war production at the expense of the peace-time production, during the last few months, changes came about in the foreign exchange situation as well. The essence of this change is the changed position of the British pound and American dollar. According to the areas in which they serve as international currencies in international exchange of goods both the pound and the dollar are international currencies. Thus any change of relations between them affects the economy of the countries who base their foreign trade on those currencies as well as their other foreign economic turnover.

The increase of the dollar funds in the sterling area during this year, and especially during the last three months increased the British gold reserve and dollars to 3 milliard dollars, this was reached only once before in 1937 for a short period. To this increase of reserves the war boom contributed particularly, in connection with the armed conflict in Korea and the continuation of this boom is further creating favourable aspects for the further strengthening of the British reserves. Naturally the consolidation of the British paying balance and the increase of gold and dollar funds influenced the international position of the pound but the factors which brought this about are also important to the position of the American dollar. The net flow of American gold to the level of 2 milliard dollars a year and the decrease of the export surplus of the American foreign trade did not only consolidate the British reserves and the international position of the pound but brought about the relative decrease of the strength of the dollar. In connection with this, without entering into details concerning the position of the pound and the dollar, it is believed in certain circles that the re-valuation of the pound can be expected as well as the increase of the price of gold in dollars. Recently, even a British high ranking functionary declared that for the British parity funds only gold and pounds can qualify. However, although typical, these opinions are unfounded, since neither the position of the pound is as strong as it is believed, nor has the dollar ceased to be the soundest currency in the world. In this affair one thing is important as far as it concerns the relations between the pound and the dollar; that it keeps alert the conflict of economic interests between the USA and Great Britain.

After the First World War, Great Britain lost the leading position in world trading to the benefit of the USA. That did not remain without influence on the relations between the pound and the dollar since a change in their parity came about by the decrease of the dollar value of the pound. Great Britain came out of the Second World War remarkably weakened not only because of the partly destroyed productive potential and the loss of a large part of her Merchant Navy but also because of the loss of one third of her investments abroad and because she took loans from her Dominions up to 3 milliard pounds. Because of this even the position of the pound became weak, and finally, in spite of British reluctance, it had to be admitted in September last year, when the pound copared to the dollar, had to devalue by 30.5% or it had to drop from the previous value of 4.03 to 2.80 dollars.

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The economic rivalry between the USA and Great Britain, no matter how much they try to conceal it by military-political agreements, cannot be kept a secret. In its striving, to dominate the world market, the USA wish, under the disguise of establishing free international trade regimes, to break down all handicaps which might exist on the road of the realisation of their ends. By their interference it was introduced in the Charter of International Trade Organisation, "the elimination of the system of preference", which caused anxiety in Great Britain since it was aimed at the breaking off the sterling union. It is also unknown what kind of pressure the USA used against Great Britain, this spring in favour of their own oil wells. Even the devaluation of the pound, last year, did not come about without the vivid concern of the USA.

At the present situation, when the state of the British gold and dollar funds improve as well as the position of the pound, the first reaction of the USA was made clear in their refusing the demand of Great Britain for a higher dollar assistance for the completion of the armament programme foreseen up to the value of 3.4 milliard pounds. However, besides the relief in war materials they expected in Great Britain also an American dollar relief, in order to compensate the dollar expenditure in connection with the carrying out of the armament programme. However, although Great Britain's gold and dollar reserve funds increased, she is not yet in the position to ignore foreign trade discriminations nor to introduce the convertibility of the pound. Therefore, were she to finance from her own means dollar expenditures connected with the completion of the armament programme, the latter would cause a new decrease of her reserves and postpone for a longer period the introduction of multilateral trade and the convertibility of the pound. According to the announcement of the Counsellor of the Exchequer, at the session of the representative of the British Commonwealth of Nations, last month, the abolition of the foreign trade discrimination and convertibility of the pound could be enforced only if the reserves would increase to 10 milliard dollars. This statement confirms that the position of the pound is not stable yet. It also says that the increase of the British gold and dollar reserves is the consequence of temporary factors - the fulfilment of the previously concluded agreement, the payment of claims which were established before the devaluation of the pound, the "Marshall Aid", Canadian credits and finally, the war boom. At the same time, this shows that the improvement of the British paying balance is not founded on stable basis and because of that there is not sufficient certainty for the stability of the pound. Let us ignore the huge British obligations, it is sufficient to remember that behind the pound there is a reserve of funds amounting to the total of 3 milliard dollars, while the stability of the American dollar is safeguarded by more than 23 milliard dollars in gold, which represents 70% of the world monetary gold. All this shows that Great Britain needs gold and dollar reserves to support the international position of the pound. This necessity was confirmed by the report of the Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank on March this year. Finally, supposing that the flowing of dollars from the USA continue, the situation of their economy is of such type that there is no place for the belief that the pound could replace the dollar on the international market as the most desirable currency. In one aspect both the pound and the dollar are on an equal position: under the influence of the present political

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situation in the world gold is fleeing not only from the pound but also from the dollar. Differing from the dollar, the pound is inconvertible and therefore at free, particularly overseas markets, pounds are being sold for dollars and in exchange for these gold is being withdrawn from American banks.

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Changes in international foreign exchange situation, in so far as it concerns the pound and the dollar can be deduced to the following: the pound has profited more than the dollar lost. That what the pound gained through the improvement of the payment balance and the increase of gold and dollar reserves is still insufficient for its taking over the leading position in international payment turnover. Apart from this, that what the pound gained, it might easily lose, while the dollar is based on firm foundations and any expansion of freedom in international trade can only be of benefit for the dollars, and this is not the case with the pound.

Observing the development of international foreign exchange one might notice that contradictions characteristic for capitalist state orders are not alien to the foreign exchange sector of world economy. If the rejection of the increase of dollar assistance to Great Britain for the fulfilment of the armament programme are to be followed by other means, such as, for example repudiating grants within the Marshall Plan or demanding that the sterling union should abandon the restrictions of imports from the dollar area, then the British gold and dollar reserve funds would not find themselves in an enviable position and would endanger the position of the pound. Such and similar measures are not excluded on the part of the USA, since in the capitalist world everything is subjected to own interests even when there is most talk about the necessity of international co-operation aimed at establishing healthy relations in world economy.

Signed: DR. DJURADJ NIKOLIC

(POLITIKA - 15th October 1950)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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October 19, 1950.

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REGARDING THE REMILITARIZATION OF GERMANY

The War in Korea had a very strong influence on the political and economical life of Western Germany. Not only was steel production increased by three million tons but the entire German heavy industry is working at full capacity. Almost all the enterprises of heavy industry in the Ruhr region have already sold their production for next June and July. Last September a new steel furnace with a capacity of 1000 tons daily was put into operation in Pajneu near Hanover. According to a statement made by Erhart, Bonn Minister of Economy, industrial production in August climbed to 112 if we take July production to be 100. He also stated that Marshall aid is no longer necessary to German economy but that it remains as "a priceless surplus". In all the factories I visited the managers and owners speak about "prosperity" and a "boom".

Toward the end of September the council of foreign ministers of the occupation powers passed decisions in New York ending the state of war with West Germany, permitting the Bonn government to establish a Ministry of Foreign Affairs. - and what is most important -- to "create a federal police force of 30,000 men". On this occasion the Ministers of the Three Western Powers declared that they "would defend the borders of West Germany and West Berlin as they would their own territory." There are such defensive measures which every traveler can see. For example, the famous cave on the Rhine "Die Lorelei", was mined. By destroying it the course of the Rhine is clogged so that in a very short time it can flood a large territory. On the principal highways the grass and trees from the islands between the lanes has been removed and concrete has been poured thus obtaining solid concrete runways for airplanes. The garrisons of the occupation armies in Germany are being re-enforced.

The leadership of the German civilian parties was not satisfied with the decisions reached in New York. The chancellor Adenauer said that this "was the most friendly act which had thus far been done to Germany but that more is expected from the Atlantic Pact." Schumacher declared "that Germany is now further from its sovereignty than it was before and that the opposition (since the socialist party is in the so-called constructive opposition) has not been fooled by illusions as is the case with the government parties." Representatives of the German party and the Reichs party particularly were not satisfied. (There are a large number of former Generals and Nazi leaders in the leadership of this party).

The entire German press is full of articles and news regarding "the new German army", "a federal police force", "remilitarization", etc. This is discussed everywhere. The leaderships of the civilian parties are in accord that a German army should be created; some state it is openly while the socialist party for example makes various conditions. In whose hands it will be is a question.

The leadership of the socialist party desires to have control and a share in the new army along with the Christian Democratic parties.

On September 27, the paper Die Welt carried the statement from the press bureau of the socialist party stating that "the federal government -- by strengthening the police force -- is making a step further toward remilitarization and actually is striving to train and create a military cadre which would lead to the full power of the Bonn Government". On September 20, the paper Rhine Echo stated that "The socialist deputies demanded that the new police force be under the Ministry of Interior and not the chancellor and that all the

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command positions should be filled with the approval of the parliamentary committee". (The socialist party has its representatives in the parliamentary committee.)

It is interesting to note that the leaders of the Protestant church demand a plebiscite in regard to the creation of a new army. Mr. Nienauer, president of the Protestant church, sent an open letter demanding that a plebiscite first take place and then let the government do as the people wish. Heinemann, a leader of the Protestant church and a Minister of Interior in the Bonn Cabinet, resigned on October 10 and handed Adenauer the reasons for his resignation on 11 typewritten pages. He too demands a plebiscite and emphasizes that from the beginning he did not agree with Adenauer's point of view that a new army should be created only in agreement with the occupation forces. His resignation was accepted. Representatives of the socialist party immediately declared that they agree with Heinemann even though they still had not read his written explanation. A month and a half ago Heinemann threatened to resign because the chancellor placed the work of creating a police force in the hands of others and not the Ministry of Interior. He was criticized by members of the cabinet because he did not succeed in organizing an office for protection and security in the Bonn cabinet and that he was the only one of the Federal Ministers who was twice in the Eastern zone, that he is not firm and that he defends the idea of the possibility of cooperating with the USSR, etc.

There are two groups in the trade unions. One is led by Dr. Beckler, president of the trade union, and demands remilitarization "in order to defend the German borders and that defence is necessary is proven by the conflict in Korea and the strong Volks Polizei in the Eastern occupation zone which is held by the Russians." The second group is against the creation of a German army. There are already enough signs to show that the union leadership will silently overlook the creation of a "federal German police force".

The Communist Party declared itself against remilitarization but at the same time defended the "People's Police Force" in the Eastern zone and took the slogan -- "To Help the Soviet Army Wherever It Appears." The new movement around the paper Die Freie Tribune declared itself against remilitarization stating that both police forces, in the east and west zones, are weapons for the persecution of the German people.

Common working people will tell you that they are not for remilitarization "because we have had enough of war and it only increases the burden on the backs of the German people". Workers are particularly against remilitarization because they feel that it would be "supported from funds which are not given to the unemployed as aid". People do not consider this army to be a "German army" and say that they would be the infantry while the artillery, tanks and airforce would belong to other nations who take part in the "United Army for the Defence of Europe". The trade union took a poll in the Rhine-Westphal region and about 90% of the workers were against the creation of a new army. However, on September 30 the paper Die Welt stated that the Minister of Interior had received about 130,000 application for the new police force. A large number of former officers and non-commissioned officers applied and all of them could not be accepted.

There are about 10 small or large militaristic organizations in West Germany. Thus far they lived and worked legally or semi-legally. They are now legalizing their work.

Much is said and written about the organization "brotherhood". It is ~~Approved For Release 2002/01/11 : CIA-RDP83-00415R006700120001-3~~ ^{Former German} army and Nazi leaders. It is said to have 2000 to 3000 members.

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Its members have influence in the leaderships of certain political parties.

A second organization is "Der Grune Teufel" (Green Devil). It is made up of former paratroopers. In September this organization published the first issue of its paper which is also called the Green Devil. Another organization is "The Steel Helmet" (strongest in Dusseldorf) and is of an extremely revengeful nature and in its time was banned by the English authorities. Next is the organization of former POW's in England. Most prominent of the mass organizations is the "organization for the Welfare of Invalides, Widows and Children of Fallen Soldiers and Officers". It exists in all regions but is strongest in Bavaria. Next come the general groups "Guderian, Hader, Schwerrin, Manteufel, etc." Until two months ago these organizations and groups were not felt in the public life of German even though the tradition of the German army is unusually strong and stubbornly supported through all forms of agitation. There is not one illustrated paper which does not carry a few pictures with short texts about Hitler, Goering, Rommel, Goebbels and others. The titles are given in an informative form. For example: "How Goering Obtained Poison" or "Eva Braum, Hitler's Sweetheart", etc. The book "Hitler As A Military Leader" by General Hadler, in a very short period had two printings and a circulation of millions. The basic theme in this book is that the German soldiers and officers are not to blame because Hitler lost the war.

Now, however, the press tells what former Generals think about the defence of Germany and Western Europe. In Dusseldorf there is a club of the biggest capitalists (the Rhine-Ruhr club). Generals rarely went there (and only as guests) but in August Colonel Generals Manteufel and Schneidel held lectures in this club on the "defence of Germany". (The lectures were for a closed circle.) The press frequently speaks of General Graf Schwerin as "an advisor for police problems in the Bonn Cabinet.

In September two new papers appeared: The German Soldier and the Green Devil. The sub-title of the German soldier states: "A Federal paper for honor and justice -- a paper for European Military Comradship." An editorial entitled "The Spirit Decides" says that former German soldiers should be proud that they have their paper because the time has come for their voice to be heard; that the German soldier is for peace but that peace must be defended in the same way that there must be a defense of the "perpetual arts which hold civilization: love for the Fatherland, respect, the spirit of Knighthood", etc.

On the first page the paper carries "A Proclamation to German Soldiers". In it it demands that "The honor of the German army should be re-established and that the German army should be protected from further attacks and slanders; that its services in the war should be recognized; that there should be a halt in the accusations against German militarism; that a state holiday be declared in memory of those who died in the second world war." In a part of the proclamation "intended for the entire world" a request is made "to stop accusations against German militarism, to revoke all sentences and investigations of German officers because of 'false war crimes' and that this should not be an act of mercy but rather a reflection of the rehabilitation of the honor of the German army". The proclamation was signed by a committee headed by Colonel Behr, who was awarded the highest decorations by Hitler for 220 air victories in the second world war. His picture and biography are also on the first page. The paper also carries a demand that pensions for former German officers should be increased that their rank be recognized, etc. The federal parliament in Bonn will shortly discuss these demands. Signed: Rade Vujovic

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FALSE PROPHETS UNDER THE FLAG OF TRUCE

Last month was proclaimed a "month of the Communist press". The Italian Communist leaders Togliati, Longo, Pajeta and others filled the pages of Unité with articles discussing the dilemma of Italian foreign policy orientation: on which side -- East or West -- can greatest benefit for Italy be achieved. This long detailed analysis is, on the part of both sides, full of sly Jesuitisms. Even though the differences between them are apparent, they still have something in common. Both race to see whether something might be overlooked which might be of use to general Italian interest and desires. These general Italian desires and interests -- at least those which can be presented openly today -- are, from a territorial - expansionist viewpoint: defence of the "right" to former Italian colonies with the purpose of restoring as many as possible either to the present reactionary, clero-fascist and capitalist Italy or to someother Italy; return of the Brig and Tende regions to Italy and finally -- what is most important in the propaganda for winning the people -- the re-a-izure of Trieste, Istria, Rijeka and Dalmatia. The most interesting thing in this race for "patriotism" is that the Italian Cominformists in Unité, declaring themselves to be internationalists and Marxist, are demanding these "Italian colonies" with the same "rights" as the legal heirs of fascism are demanding the inheritance of Mussolini's fascism. This is a noticeable example of what happens when the principles of internationalism, Marxism-Leninism are deserted for a line of deviation and revisionism. However, one and the other, the Clero-fascists and the Cominformists, equally deluded the Italian people that allegedly these and no others are their vital problems, cannot hide from the people their apple-polishing and service -- one to the West, the other to the East -- all of which comes to the light of day through their common accusations in these polemics.

It is characteristic that in this case the Cominformists have gone further than the Clero-fascists. Unité carries the banner of the Italian Cominformists.

It would be impossible in one article to pick out the best from this pile of lies and slanders which the leaders of the Italian Cominformists, in blind obedience to foreign policy plans and interests of Moscow, are dishing out to their followers and readers. Naturally, a river of words praises the Soviet Union with whom "even though Communists rule in it while in Italy the Demo-Christians", a conflict is not unavoidable because the Soviet Union solemnly declares that it wants peace and friendly relations with other states even if they are not socialistic.

The Soviet Union is also "following an open policy of peace" and because of all this Italy, which is being shaken by deep social barriers and in which there are deep ideologic differences among the people, "should put all these differences aside" and "limit itself to those vital things -- national freedom and independence" -- as stated and advised by Togliati in his articles. Or "...in no respect is the Soviet Union preparing aggression from which a defence must be made", and if reparations are justified for damages suffered in war then "the reparations demands of the Soviet Union (towards Italy) are primarily justified"; "it is a lie that the Soviet Union is hindering the acceptance of Italy in the UN"; "the troops in Trieste which is an Italian city and which was occupied by foreign troops, are not Soviet but American troops"; "the Soviet Union demands a peace treaty for Trieste", that is, "that American troops be withdrawn and that the city be turned over to its citizens"; "the Soviet Union always supported our rights to our colonies" -- as stated by Longo. Or -- "The Soviet Union is led by wise people who do not lose their heads and defend

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peace and a just cause"; "the Soviet Union asked for an agreement at a time when the Americans were in a desperate situation (in Korea)"; "the Soviet Union demands peace inspite of the war-mongers"; etc., etc., as stated by Pajeta. Naturally in all this Yugoslavia was not forgotten because such is the dictate from Moscow. And for this reason this trio in their articles are casting new lies and slanders on our country as proof that they are truly "raising the banner of truth in the Communist press higher and higher".

Togliati, following the Cominform recipe, stated: "that the only country in Europe with whom a conflict (with Italy) in foreign policy is possible is Yugoslavia, a satellite of American imperialism and a protege of English labor government". Longo followed Togliati and wrote an article against the Yugoslav Minister in Rome, Dr. M. Ivekovic, which revealed the true significance of Togliati's war-monger declaration against Yugoslavia: "A threat hangs today not only over the Italians in Trieste but over its entire territory. Once again this threat does not come from the Soviet Union but from Yugoslavia which is the pet of the Americans and of our dear friends and borthers, our Demo-Christians². But since this was signed by Longo, one of the Italian Cominform masters of lies, no one will be amazed that in a few sentences later he says: "We desire a sincere true policy of peace and cooperation with all countries, because of this we condemn the war policy of our government". Pajeta wrote an article in UNITE on October 1. Under orders from Moscow he first tried to whitewash the Soviet Union from responsibility for the war devastation in Korea and for the danger which threatens the peace of the entire world. Then, again under orders from Moscow, he had to pick on Yugoslavia. He did this in his own way by inventing something which his two predecessors forgot. In one passage of his article he stated that "the USA, (in connection with Korea) is rushing into war while the Soviet Union is using all its might to defend peace". "This disturbs the minds of the imperialists and their campfollowers, Tito's fascists, who recently reduced the bread ration of their people. They are frothing at the mouth and demanding a quick war because they see that in the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Rumania the prices of food are going down". Truly, Pajeta has surpassed Goebbels.

We will add one thing more, that the Italian Cominformists and the Clero-fascists are equally trying to prevent any agreement with Yugoslavia. Both are doing this because they feel that something would have to be "sacrificed" in order to achieve an agreement and both of them are hoping for "a better solution" by which they hope to grab more than they would get through an agreement. But even in this respect there are differences between them. While the Clero-fascists are opposing an agreement for their own personal reasons the Cominformists are opposing it primarily because it is to the interests of Moscow that an agreement between the Italian and Yugoslav peoples be prevented and because Moscow demands this. We admit that in this the Italian Cominformists have surpassed their black Jesuit co-nationals.

Signed: T.S.
(RIJECKI LIST -- October 11)

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FOR OR AGAINST SECRET DIPLOMACY - FOR OR AGAINST SPHERES OF INTEREST

Diplomacy throughout the ages, diplomacy of the tyrants and satraps of the ancient times, of the times of the feudal-absolutist monarchs, Papal intriguers and imperialists of the 20th Century has been developing and perfecting a special form of its activity for the maintenance of the power of the ruling circles over the peoples - the active secret service, secret diplomacy.

Every word spoken or written in secret documents, in numerous agreements and protocols, has brought sufferings and ruin for millions of men in wars, pogroms, conquests and various other bloody reckonings.

Individual thinkers, particularly those from the period of revolutionary rising up of the young bourgeois class, have been condemning the activity of secret diplomacy. Thus, for example, Voltaire says that throughout history one hears the clatter of wooden shoes going up the steps and the treading of satanic slippers going down the steps. But in that movement one hears also the fox-like steps of those who go up and down the side entrance.

However, the first clearly directed attack against the danger which threatens the peoples from secret diplomacy and at the same time a call to battle against it was made by Marx in the "Basic Manifesto of the International Federation of Workers". He warned the working class to closely follow up the activity of their Governments and to pay special attention to secret international politics.

And the first revolutionary act in the history of mankind in the field of struggle against secret diplomacy was the issuing of the "Peace Decree" published on 8th November, 1917. By that Decree all the nations and states were asked to conclude a just peace without annexations and contributions. It was said in that Decree:

"The Soviet Government renounces secret diplomacy and on its part declares that it is firmly determined to conduct all negotiations quite openly before the eyes of all the peoples and that it will immediately start full publication of the secret agreements confirmed or concluded by the Government of big landholders and capitalists" (Lenin's Works KKII, p.14, Gosizdat, Moscow-Leningrad 1929).

And truly, the Soviet Government started publishing secret documents. That work was conducted by the seaman Markin. During a period of not quite two months (from December 1917 to January 1918) seven issues of "Collection of Secret Documents" were published.

The published documents, as recorded in the official "History of Civil War in the USSR" unmasked the "predatory policy of the Tzarist Government and the entire system of secret agreements".

(History of Civil War in the USSR, Volume II, p.576).

And this is what the seaman Markin wrote in the Introduction to the "Collection of Secret Documents":

"The working men of the whole world should know how, behind their backs, the diplomats installed in their Cabinets used to trade with their lives How they used to conclude shameful agreements Everyone should know how the imperialists used, by a stroke of the pen, to annex entire provinces How they used to soak battlefields with human blood. Every published document represents a weapon against the bourgeoisie".

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Fear and panic seized the imperialistic diplomatic circles and their governments; while the working men of all the countries of the world gladly hailed the unmasking of the secret plans. Even the official organ of the Austrian Social-Democrats, Arbeiter Zeitung, which used to support the war efforts of the Austrian Imperialists, was forced to admit that the publication of secret documents by the Soviet Government represented an act which nulls the democratic mask both from the face of the imperialists of the Antante and from the face of the Austro-German imperialists.

(Arbeiter Zeitung, January 28th, 1918).

Speaking about the meaning of the "Decree on Peace" and the meaning of publication of the secret documents of the Tzarist Government, Lenin said the following in his address delivered before the Congress of Soviets on November 7th, 1917:

"No Government will tell everything it thinks. However, we are against secret diplomacy and we shall act openly before the entire people".

(Lenin's Works, XXII, Page 16).

And at the congress of the All-Russian War Navy he said:

"We have published and shall continue publishing secret agreements. No mischief and no slander will stop us on that road... .. There can be and there must be closest co-operation with the revolutionary class of working men of all the countries. The Soviet Government took that road when it published the secret agreements... .. This is not a verbal propaganda, this is a propaganda in deeds."

(Lenin's Works, XXII, pages 101-102).

And truly, the "Decree on Peace" was not only a verbal propaganda. The Decree, as is recorded in the "History of Civil War in the USSR"..... "FORMULATED THE BASIC PRINCIPLE OF THE ENTIRE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE SOVIET STATE".

This means that struggle against secret diplomacy and publication of secret treaties and agreements, neither in the opinion of Marx nor in the opinion of Lenin represents only a provisional, tactical move, but rather it is a component part of the "basic principles of foreign policy of the Soviet state".

And did these principles live long in the further development of the Soviet Union?

In the year 1925 a discussion was carried on on these principles. At that time Stalin stood up in their defence. At the Sverdlovsk University, replying to questions put to him, Stalin spoke of the danger of not believing in the international proletarian revolution; of the harm of a sceptical point of view towards the national-liberation movement in the colonies and dependent countries; of how, without support on the part of the revolutionary movements of the other countries the Soviet land would not be able to resist the world imperialism; of the great danger which exists from such concepts, and he then continued:

"That is a road of nationalism and degeneration, a road of complete liquidation of the international policy of the proletariat, because the men who have contracted this malady look on our country not as on a small part of one entire whole but rather as on the beginning and end of this movement, considering that the interests of all the other countries ought to be offered as a sacrifice to the interests of our country".

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He further continued:

"Whether to support the liberation movement of China? And why? Would this not be dangerous? Will this not lead us to quarrel with other countries? Would it not be better for us to establish "spheres of influence" in China together with the other progressive countries and snatch something from China for our own benefit? This is both useful and not dangerous Whether to support the liberation movement in Germany? Is it worth risking? Is it not better to come to an understanding with the Antante in respect to the Versailles Treaty and earn something in the form of compensation? Whether to preserve friendship with Persia, Turkey and Afghanistan? Does all this pay off? Would it not be better to renew the "spheres of influence" with some of the big countries, and so on and so forth?

"Such is the nationalistic 'concept' of the new type which tries to liquidate the foreign policy of the October Revolution and which encourages the elements of degeneration".

(Stalin's Works VII, p.163)

Later events have proven that Stalin himself, together with the present-day leadership of the Soviet Union, has inconsiderately trampled upon all his own words and liquidated the "foreign policy of the October Revolution".

In an article of this size, naturally it is not possible to give in close detail the process of degeneration of the one-time principled Soviet foreign policy and to show how the growing revisionism has manifested itself in the plan of international relations of the Soviet state.

But, let us remember:

Instead of extension of help to the revolutionary movement in Germany there takes place a rapprochement in the German-Soviet relations in 1939-1941; there take place secret agreements on partition of the Baltic countries (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania); there takes place a fourth partition of Poland, in short, there take place various secret agreements and protocols on division of spheres of influence between the Government of Nazi Germany and the Government of the USSR.

Instead of "support to the liberation movement in China" there takes place an agreement with Chiang-Kai Shek, and later also - "with the other progressive countries", and all to the detriment of the struggle for liberation by the people of China.

Instead of extension of support to the liberation movement in the colonies and dependent countries (that elementary demand of internationalism"), there take place new secret agreements - now with new partners - on a new division of the spheres of influence; there take place secret agreements on the basis of which was liquidated the national liberation movement of the Greek people; there takes place a propaganda and diplomatic aid to King Peter's Government in exile; there take place secret agreements, the aim of which was to liquidate the achievements of the liberation struggle of the peoples of Yugoslavia, this according to the businessmen's principle of fifty-fifty (half and half).

Instead of an "international policy of the proletariat" there developed the "elements of degeneration" and nationalism, unequal rights relations among the peoples; there prevailed the principle that "the interests of all the other countries ought to be sacrificed" for the interest of one country.

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Stalin, as we see, became the initiator and realizer of precisely such a national concept - concept which in his speech at the Sverdlovsk University (on June 9th 1925) he himself mentioned as being the most dangerous attempt at "liquidation of the foreign policy of the October Revolution"

Was the revisionist Soviet leadership able to conceal from the eyes of the world the fact about the liquidation of the foreign policy of the October Revolution; was it able to maintain secrecy of its sinister diplomatic relations, agreements and treaties?

No, it was not. The partners in the seizing of dominant positions and spheres of influence have published certain secret documents.

And, in the same way as Lenin's "Decree on Peace" of 1917 created a panic with the imperialistic Governments and their diplomats, the Soviet leadership found itself in a similar situation after the Second World War. It tried to prevent the publication of the documents on the German-Soviet relations, or at least to prevent a one-sided explaining of those documents. In the Introduction to the book "Documents and material on the eve of the Second World War", which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR published in 1948, the following is said:

"In 1945 the Soviet Government made propositions to the British Government that the German documents be jointly elaborated and insisted upon a permission being given to the Soviet experts to participate in that work. However, the Soviet Government's proposal was rejected".

(Documents and material on the eve of the Second World War", first issue published in "30 Days", Belgrade 1949).

In the said book there is not even a trace of an attempt to repudiate the documents published in the book "Nazi - Soviet relations in 1939-1941", but rather other documents on the English-German relations are produced. The Soviet Union, namely, protests only against the one-sided explaining and publication of those documents.

And what do the Soviet theorists and historians of diplomacy have to say today about secret diplomacy, from the point of view of principle?

In the most recent issue of the "History of diplomacy" there is a section which goes under the headline "Secret and Confidential Agreements" - which reads:

"Parallel with the open, public and published agreements the states conclude between themselves secret and confidential agreements".

("History of Diplomacy", III, p.312, Moscow, 1945).

That is all. From the first to the last letter. Nineteen words in all, together with the headline.

It means that the present-day Soviet leaders have forgotten the "Decree on Peace"; they have forgotten the words of Marx, Lenin and the seaman Markin, but the peoples of China, Spain, Poland, Greece, Yugoslavia and other countries, behind whose backs and with

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whose lives the secret diplomacy of the great Soviet Union has been trading and is trading, have not forgotten them and will not forget them.

(Sd.) RADE VLKOV.

(BORBA - 16th October 1950, reprinted from
MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA No. 10, 11th October 1950).

JOHN HAYS HAS DENIED THAT ANY AGREEMENT HAS BEEN MADE ON PARTICIPATION
OF WESTERN GERMANY IN THE PLANS FOR REHABILITATION OF EUROPE

(Bonn, 18th October)

The Assistant American High Commissioner in Western Germany, General John Hays, has today denied in an official communique that there has been concluded between the American military authorities and the West German Federal Government in Bonn "any sort of an agreement on participation of Western Germany in the plans for rehabilitation of Europe".

According to the Agence France Presse, Hays has specified in his communique that the question of a German participation in the Western European army can be decided only by the Governments of the interested countries. He has added that the American High Commissioner has not yet received any instructions from his Government regarding that question.

In connection with the rumours that arms are being produced in Western Germany and in the West Sector of Berlin, Hays has said that in Western Germany and in the West Sector of Berlin no arms are being produced with the exception of sports weapons, permission for which are given by the security division of the Allied Military Government.

(BORBA - 9th October, 1950).

ATTEMPT OF A BULGARIAN SOLDIER TO SET FIRE TO THE YUGOSLAV FORESTS

In the sector of the Yugoslav guardpost on the border between PR Macedonia and Bulgaria and below the locality Kriva Palanka, a Bulgarian soldier set fire to the dry grass on the Yugoslav territory on October 8th. As there is a large forest in the vicinity of this place the Bulgarian soldier hoped that the fire would - by means of a strong wind which was blowing in the direction of the Yugoslav border on that day - be spread to the forest on Yugoslav territory. The fire did catch one section of the forest but the local inhabitants were soon able to localize and extinguish it. On account of this hostile act of a Bulgarian soldier some 250 square metres of Yugoslav forest was burnt.

(POLITIKA - October 19th)

FRESH ARRESTS AND INTERNMENT IN BULGARIA

(Sofia, 18th October)

The Bulgarian authorities continue to detain and intern all persons who are not in agreement with the cominform policy of the Cervenkov Government. Last week a group of pupils of Trn gymnasium was incarcerated (Trn is located in the neighbourhood of the Yugoslav border). Among the arrested is a pupil of the 7th form, Ljuba Fenov, of the village of Pajanovci. It is said that the militia made these

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arrests, because the pupils expressed their dissent with the policy of the Bulgarian government and censured the anti-Yugoslav propaganda which is being carried out by order from Sofia.

On October 15th last six Bulgarian soldiers arrested twenty peasants in the village of Kosle, towards the Yugoslav border. The arrested men, who were taken to Trn, were accompanied by their wives and children. At the time of arrest the peasants and their neighbours offered resistance, so the soldiers had to be assisted by the organs of the Bulgarian militia.

In the night of October 15/16th last the organs of the militia and the Bulgarian army started to transfer the inhabitants from the village of Lokve on the Yugoslav border into the interior of Bulgaria.

(POLITIKA - 19th October)..

NEWS FROM THE BELGRADE CIRCUIT COURT

THE FELLOW WANTED TO BE A "GOOD CHETNIK"

Stevan Milkic - "Bata" used to be a sympathizer and member of the Chetnik organisations during the time of enemy occupation of the country. It was sometime in 1944 that he, like a hero in a novel of the Middle Ages, took an oath that he "shall never betray the organisation".

It was in Zareb in 1947 that he established contact with one Paula Kunt, who had come from abroad and who, in her turn, linked him up with one Momir Cacic, an outlaw, and then returned abroad.

The accused Stevan Milkic then worked according to the "directives" which he received from Momir Cacic. He submitted reports on the disposition of the people, of the working plan with the workers, on the economic situation in the country and - made fabrications.

"I said that all are prepared to take up arms, and that in the enterprise in which I used to work, the "Oktobarska Sloboda" enterprise, there was a very small number of communists".

"And how did you manage to count them"? asked the presiding Judge, Jaksa Radovic.

"I did not count them. I just"

Stevan Milkic established contact between Cacic and those of his acquaintances whom he considered to be "trustworthy", but now claims that all that was just accidental.

"We were sitting in a cafe and Cacic approached us I introduced him I said that he was our man".

"How 'your man'? - A Serb?"

"No, a good Chetnik. A man who works against this authority".

"Was Djordjevic too, the third on the list of the accused, also a 'good Chetnik'?" asked the presiding judge.

"No. He has got greatly spoiled of late. I did not trust him any more".

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In order to carry out his propaganda the accused Milkic used to go to the villages. He told the villagers that at the frontier there were 30,000 emigrants waiting to march into Yugoslavia; that the King will come by plane and that the peasants ought not to join the co-operatives nor sell their obligatory surpluses to the state.

Otherwise, as a "good Chetnik" the accused Milkic remained faithful to the Chetnik traditions. He did not differentiate much between his own property and other people's property. He "borrowed" money from people and never returned it. He took an entire month's pay of a worker. By forging the signature of a person he raised money against a draft, etc.

In addition to all this, he is charged of attempted murder. He wanted to kill his own stepfather. The accused Milkic pleads guilty to this and says that he is sorry that he did not kill him but that he will do it some day.

The second on the list of the accused is Leposava Jovic, ex-employee of the "Oktobarska Sloboda" enterprise. She used to "love Steve and did not care whether he was a Chetnik, a Ljotic's man or a communist". But

During the investigations it was proved that she not only knew very well who Stevan Milkic was but used actively to collaborate with him.

The accused Leposava pleads guilty "only partially". It is true that she had said that things are bad in Yugoslavia now, that King Peter will come, that at that time she would "deal justice", but that she had meant by that that she would "deal justice only in the enterprise in which she was employed, and not in the entire Yugoslavia".

Explaining to the Court her method of agitation among the workers she said: "I told them that the textile workers were better paid before the war than they are now".

"And do you know how much a textile worker was paid before the war?" asked the presiding judge.

"No I don't I was a small girl then".

"But how then do you make your comparison?"

Silence.

The accused Leposava Jovic very often changes her statements and explains this by saying that the statements which she gave during the investigation were "forced out of her". However, she continuously confuses things, tries to lie, jumps from one subject to another and gets more and more entangled. She is also charged with embezzling a sum of 30,000 dinars, which was intended for payment to the workers of her department. She claims that she gave out that money but does not remember to whom, since she gave it without the people signing for the amounts they received.

"And did you like to go out to the cafes" asked the acting public prosecutor Dusan Pesic.

"Yes, I did".

And to the bars?"

"I went very often to the bars".

"And who paid?"

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"Well there was always someone who paid".

"Do you remember what you said at Mala Krsna when you went there with the accused Djordjevic and Milkic"?

"No, I don't remember we were all drunk".

Yesterday's proceedings were interrupted and the trial will be resumed today at 7:30 hours.

(Sd.) H.C.

(POLITIKA - 19th October, 1950).

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INTERNATIONAL CHRONICLE.BRITISH POLITICAL PARTIES WEIGH THEIR BALANCE.

During the last three weeks all the three political parties of Great Britain, one after the other held their annual party congresses, first, the Liberal Party, then the Labour Party and last week, finally the Conservative Party. All the congresses had a record number of participants. Many preparations with anticipated these congresses show that the leadership of all parties paid much attention to the this year's congresses. This is quite understandable - at least for British standard - because of the balance of power among the parties after the February Parliamentary elections, this year. At these elections the Labour Party dropped to 140 Members of Parliament with 6 majority members, (a few days ago, after the death of a Labour MP, they have a majority of 5 members only). For more than hundred years England did not have a Government with such a small majority. That what is astonishing is that the Labour Government is still in power, but there is a general belief that the new elections will not be delayed. However, if it is certain that the new elections will come about soon, there was never so much doubt, as now concerning the next elections. All the three congresses bore the marks of this uncertainty.

Naturally, the greatest interest was given to the Labour Party congress. The question was raised as whether, and how far, the Labour Party got over the blows it received at the last elections. It is stated that deep differences exist in the explanation of the reasons for such a slight electoral result, and because of this the political line the Party ought to be altered so that these reasons might be removed. There were rumours that an open reckoning between the right-wing leader of the Party Herbert Morrison, Lord Chancellor of the Government, and the left-wing of the Party, headed by the popular Minister of National Health Aneurin Bevan would occur.

The congress in Margate did not justify the expectations of the opponents of the Labour Movement. On the contrary, it showed that the Party recovered from the shock it received at the February elections. At the congress, optimistic, and fighting spirit predominated. To this probably the fact that this is the jubilee year of the Labour Party (50 years since its foundation) also contributed. The difference of opinion between the right and left wings of the Party came often to expression, but this difference was never as deep as to affect the unity of the Party. On the contrary, it was proven that the Party leadership enjoys the confidence of the members as never before. The credit of the leader of the Party and Premier of the Labour Government Clement Attlee rose to an almost infallible authority.

Vivid discussions went on especially concerning home problems, mainly about the standard of living of the masses, such as relations between prices and wages, insuring full employment, taxation of the rich, the building of dwelling houses etc., (with regard to foreign policy there was a complete unanimity). All these questions have been included in the fundamental problem of the Labour Party policy: the problem of nationalising the major branches of industry. This is the reason for the battle between the Conservatives and Labourites; this is the question of dispute in the Labour Party itself. According to one viewpoint, the right-wing opinion, nationalisations was the main reason for losing the votes at the February elections; and accord-

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ing to the left-wing opinion the reason should be sought in the non-energetic execution of the nationalisation. The recent decision of the Government to carry out the nationalisation of the steel industry, in spite of the danger of being overthrown in the House of Commons, represents an enormous concession to the left-wing of the Party. The leader of the left-wing Aneurin Bevan, was of the opinion at the congress that certain negative occurrences which in England accompanied nationalisation did not come from the very principle, but because of the partial application of the principle by giving huge concessions to private owners and in this way diminishing the effect of nationalisation. However, even Bevan supported Morrison's opinion that "so far" it is no good obliging the Party to further nationalisation of certain branches of industry. In his explanation Morrison said that the Party should none of the socialist principles, but that it must take into account "the given circumstances" and that at present the main thing is "to maintain a firm foothold", in other words to carry on a practical and realistic policy. It is typical that Morrison also said that the Labour Party is not the Party of one class alone but that it is a national Party with the duty "to encourage individuality and private initiative".

Morrison was doubtlessly thinking of the forthcoming elections, the necessity for the Party, as he said, to win back "at least 50" out of the lost 70 MP's, so that they might ensure the permanency of their government and follow Attlee's emphasis that "socialism should become a normal aspect of England".

Where to find more voters? There are none in the ranks of the working classes because with the vanishing of the Communist Party all the workers joined the Labour Party. They could be found only in the thin social stratum which so far opposed both socialism and conservatism and voted for the Liberal Party. In the present House of Commons the Liberals have only 9 MP's although at the last elections they received almost 3 million votes. The Liberals are the victims of the English electoral system, which favours the strong parties. So for example, on each Liberal MP there is a 6 times larger number of votes than on any Labour or Conservative MP. That is why the questions was raised as whether it paid to vote for the Liberals at all, since they have the slightest chance to be elected. It is a general opinion that many Liberal electorates will think about where to cast their votes in the next elections. According to English electoral accounts it would be quite sufficient if 20% of the Liberal electors were to cast their votes for either of the great parties by this ensuring the overwhelming majority of that party in the forthcoming elections.

The Labourites state that the place of the Liberals is with them. That is why Morrison emphasised that the Labour Party is not only the Party of manual workers and that they are for individualism even in collectivism (personal freedom and personal initiative are the fundamental principles of the Liberals).

Naturally, the Conservatives are also concerned with the Liberal ballots. They consider that they are the natural successors of the Liberal Party and at their congress in Blackpool they particularly emphasised this. (Winston Churchill started his political career as a Liberal and his father Lord Randolph Churchill was for a time the leader of the Liberal Party).

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If the Labourites considered it necessary to point it out that they are not the Party of one class alone, the workers' class, the Conservatives had even more reason to prove that they are not the representatives of the capitalists alone, the class of the rich, but that in their ranks there is place for all social classes, including the workers as well. Out of the 4,000 delegates at the Blackpool congress 400 were Trade Unions members, in other words, they belonged to the working class. Besides Churchill the loudest cheers went to a bus-driver who spoke of the rights of the workers to strike and a housewife, from the workers strata who complained about the difficulties of the supply. The most applauded resolution was the one which pledged the future Conservative government to construct 300,000 flats every year - in other words twice as much as the Labour Government is now building (at the Labour congress several delegates demanded the expansion of the housing plan but the leadership rejected this proposal as "irreal and propaganda"). At the end of the congress Churchill called upon the Liberals to join the Conservatives and promised that the Conservatives, after winning the elections, would create a government which would be "broad, progressive and tolerant".

The congress of the Liberals was in the embarrassing situation of defending their principles from the flattering praises of both the Labourites and the Conservatives. Because of this the chairman of the congress considered it necessary to point out in his speech that people who champion liberal principles ought to join the Liberal Party and not to contribute to its ruin. The congress of the Liberal Party declared themselves determinedly for the maintenance of the independence of the Party and for the struggle against "totalitarianism both from the left and the right."

However, the congresses of the Labour and Conservative Parties have proven that both parties abandoned their extremist aspirations and that they strove towards a central line which is most adequate to the English practical spirit. The Labourites, continue being for a "quiet revolution", as quiet as possible, and the Conservatives continue being for ever louder social reforms, without the socialists. Taken as a whole, all the three congresses made the impression that for the English political parties it is much more difficult to point out in which practical political points they disagree than to show up their ideological differences.

(POLITIKA - 19th October 1950)

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PROTOCOL ON EXCHANGE OF GOODS SIGNED BETWEEN FPRY AND DENMARK

A protocol on exchange of goods was signed on October 16th in Copenhagen between FPRY and Denmark for a period lasting from October 1, 1950 to September 30, 1950.

Yugoslavia will export to Denmark: hemp, wine, hard wood, railroad ties, dyes, feathers, ores, etc, while Denmark will export to Yugoslavia various seeds, machines, motors, creolite, etc.

(Borba, October 19, 1950)

PRESIDENT TRUMAN ABOUT THE MAIN ASPIRATIONS OF THE US POLICY

San Francisco, October 18th.

After his return from Wake Island, where he had met with General MacArthur, President of the United States, Harry Truman delivered a speech about the main aspirations of the US policy in the Far East. After having expressed that he had talked with General MacArthur about the Far Eastern situation and its relationship to the problem of world peace, President Truman added that there was also talk, during the meeting, about the need for an early Japanese peace treaty.

In further exposing the US policy in Korea, President Truman said that its sole purpose was the establishment of peace and independence there. He underlined that the USA is not asking for any territorial or any other privileges in Korea, adding that American troops will remain in Korea as long as necessary for the establishment of peace and independence of that country. Truman said: 'The United States have no aggressive designs in Korea or in any other part of the world - in the Far East or in any other place'.

Speaking further about the task of the United Nations in Korea after the end of aggression, Truman said that 'owing to aggression Korea has suffered terrible destruction. Thousands and thousands of people are homeless, and there is serious danger of famine and disease in the coming winter months. The United Nations stands before a big task, that of helping with the rehabilitation of Korea. The USA will extend powerful support for the realization of the United Nations program in the field of rehabilitation.'

President Truman accused further the Soviet Union and said: 'Instead of working with other governments in the spirit of mutual respect, the Soviet Union attempted to extend its control over other peoples. It has embarked upon a new colonialism of Soviet style, which has already succeeded in placing under its complete control and exploitation many countries which used to be free. In the United Nations the USSR has persisted in obstruction, refusing to participate in activities which were consecrated to the great economic, social and spiritual aspirations recognized in the United Nations Charter. Such a tactic on the part of the USSR exposed the cause of peace in the world to an increasing danger.'

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Aggression and threats of aggression, which found strength in the obstructionism carried out in the United Nations, have caused great concern among the nations which are honestly desiring peace. Truman further condemned the Soviet Union and its satellites for maintaining armed forces of great size and strength and their use for intimidating other countries, forcing other nations to oppose strength with strength. 'Therefore, said Truman, the USA must be better armed and equipped than it has been until the present. This is the reason why the USA must continue to increase its war production and increase the strength of our armed forces, although this will be difficult and will need sacrifice'.

President Truman said further that the Soviet Union can change this situation only if it is willing to give concrete and positive proof of its intention to work for peace. 'If the Soviet Union wants really peace - said Truman - it must prove it, not by glittering promises and false propaganda, but by fulfilling the principles of the United Nations Charter, and by joining the efforts of the rest of the United Nations in creating a system of collective security'.

In speaking about the problems of the Far East, President Truman said that the United States of America is acquainted with the great desire of the Asiatic nations for freedom and independence and that it has sympathies for the aspirations of the peoples of the Far East. 'Every nation must, said Truman, develop itself according to its own particular way which expresses their own moral and cultural values. We know that the peoples of Asia have problems of social injustice to solve. The USA is aware that the peoples of Asia have many problems in their production. This is a field of work upon which the USA can extend special assistance, dividing with other nations their own technical experiences in the field of production.

'The USA seeks full partnership with the peoples of Asia, as with all other peoples, in the defense and support of the ideals which are written in the United Nations Charter', said President Truman at the end of his speech.

(Borba, October 19, 1950)

BEVIN ABOUT THE MEETING TRUMAN, STALIN, ATLEE

London, October 18th. The British Foreign Minister Bevin expressed today in the House of Commons, that no consultations whatsoever which might take place between the Great Powers, can replace a collective activities. In answering the conservative deputy Norman Bauer, who had proposed that the Premier of the Government should take upon himself the initiative of convening a conference Truman, Stalin, Atlee, Bevin expressed - as reported by the FPA - that the British Government had never refused in the past any consultation with other Great Powers, but that experience has not been encouraging on that line. As an example Bevin mentioned the attitude of the Soviet Union during the discussion of the four regarding Germany and Austria, which has not left an

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impression that world problems can be solved in that way. Bevin, nevertheless, expressed his opinion that Great Britain would agree to another conference of the Great Powers if there is a hope in the possibility of solving certain problems.

(Borba, October 19, 1950)

CATHOLIC PRIESTS JOIN DISCRIMINATORY POLICY OF THE AUTHORITIES IN VENITIAN SLOVENIA

Gorizzia, October 18th.

The Catholic priests have joined the discriminatory policy of the authorities in Venitian Slovenia. These priests are mostly Italians or former members of the Slovene White Guard band, which have come from Italy. The priest in Brdo attacked during his sermon in church a group of pupils from the same village because they are going to the Slovene elementary school in Gorizzia and because they are living in the Gorizzia pupils' home, which is under the care of the Slovene progressive organizations.

The priest from Strandrez, province of Gorizzia, threatened the members of the village choir that he would forbid them to come to church, because they participated at the celebration of the Slovene Democratic Front. This priest asked, several days ago, from those who came to church, to sign a statement that they are for the church. The priest threatened those who had expressed to be members of the Slovene Democratic Front, that he would 'arrange' with the authorities to have them arrested.

(Borba, October 19, 1950)

TRANSPORTATION OF REMNANTS OF ITALIAN PARTISANS FROM YUGOSLAVIA

Rome, October 18th.

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A delegation of Italian Partisans Committee for the transportation of remnants of fallen Italian Partisans, who fought in the ranks of the National Liberation Army and in the ranks of the Yugoslav Army, left today Milan for Belgrade.

The delegation is headed by the colonel of the Garibaldi units, Salvatore Ferrero. The delegation consists of representatives of the Italian Partisan division 'Italia' and 'Garibaldi', and two widows of the fallen fighters.

The Italian Partisan Committee for the transportation of remnants of fallen Italian fighters, was formed in agreement with the representatives of the Union of Fighters of Yugoslavia, during a recent visit of an Italian Partisan delegation to Yugoslavia.

(Borba, October 19, 1950)

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GREEK GOVERNMENT STOPS COMMUNICATIONS TOWARDS BULGARIA

Athens, October 18th.

As reported by the French Press Agency, the Greek Government has stopped temporarily every railway communication which is undertaken over the Greek territory, between Turkey and Bulgaria. The Greek Government has taken this decision owing to the refusal of the Turkish Government to accept 90 Turkish families, which the Bulgarian authorities have exiled from Bulgaria without Turkish entry visas and refusal of Bulgarian authorities to accept back those families in Bulgaria.

(Borba, October 19, 1950)

CHANGES OF COMMUNISTS IN THE AUSTRIAN LABOR UNIONS

Vienna, October 18th.

The Labor Union of the building workers and workers of lumber industry has decided during a plenary meeting held yesterday to change at once functionaries, members and sympathisers of the CP Austria - from the highest to the lowest committees in this labor union. The resolution, which was accepted, states that members of the CP Austria cannot be elected as members of county or regional committees of this labor union.

(Borba, October 19, 1950)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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No. 299. THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO
DO NOT DETACH

October 18, 1950.

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THE RESULTS OF ENVER KOXHA'S ADVENTUROUS POLICY

Xoxha's traitorous policy has placed the Albanian people in such a serious position that it can scarcely be compared with the blackest days of the fascist occupation. Arrests, beatings, torture and murder are a daily occurrence in this country. Bare suspicion is enough to have a man exposed to the most violent means of terror and even mysterious death. Zenel Cadri Zogu, secretary of the County Party Committee in Puka, was killed under mysterious circumstances. In order to hide the true causes of death the Albanian State Security spread a rumor that he was killed in a "battle with paratroopers". However, it is known that he criticized many of the Albanian leaders.

The Enverites killed the secretary of the local People's Committee in the village of Vani together with two policemen because they were walking outside the village in the evening. Actually they were carrying out their duties since they had to go outside the village to control the execution of an order regarding the limitation of movements in this border sector. The secretary of the County Committee in Rreth, Pjetër Dzem Froku, was arrested and beat up. In the beginning of September a member of the county committee in Kuks, Bali Sokeli, was arrested while the secretary of this committee, Rusid Miljahami, was expelled from the county committee as a "Titoist". Among those arrested are a large number of party and non-party members. Albanian economy is in a hopeless situation which is a result of subordination to the USSR. The Albanian leaders are seeking away out of these difficulties by pushing the backward Albanian economy into greater dependence on the USSR and placing the entire burden on the working people. For example, they recently issued an order that all inhabitants from 15 to 60 must work six days a year without pay for the state. Anyone not responding to this is immediately branded a Trotskyist and an enemy of the Albanian state and by this his future is clearly defined. Recently, a number of people from the villages of Selca, Vermos, Vukla, Broje and Nikic were called to a conference in Vukle. They had been called to work without pay. Enverite Fran Nuoljuca gave them a "lecture" emphasizing that all those who did not respond would be immediately arrested and so would their families. While the Albanian leaders are talking day and night about the generous help of the USSR, including in this Soviet "help" the things that Yugoslavia gave Albania, there is an increasing number of people who, in spite of all measures are fleeing from terror, plunder, poverty and misery, that is, "the generous help of the USSR".

Along with a large number of Albanians who succeeded in escaping to Yugoslavia there recently has been an increasing number of escapes from the southern regions to Greece. Thus, from September 10 to 20 more than 200 persons fled from Biljista County. There were from the villages of Piljura, Gutaja, Zbijka, Kaftica, Bitunjka, Sprena, Krenista and Sulja. Primarily they were poor peasants who could no longer endure the terror, the requisitioning of food and other measures by the Albanian officials. Among the refugees is Omer Odza who worked in the city committee in Eoka and who prior to his escape destroyed all the books and documents on tax and purchase assessments of the people.

Because of this the Enverites have turned to a new method of robbery. In order to get as much food as possible from the peasants conferences are being held in the villages and collections organized "for North Korea". However, it appears that these "North Koreans" are primarily interested in beans, wheat and so forth of which there is little to be had in Albania. Peasants are refusing to take part in these collections. In the village of Ecmenik in Biljista County the peasants refused to "contribute" and said: "We have nothing that you are asking for you took from us before this meeting. We have nothing

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more to give". (Similar actions are taking place in certain other countries. "Aid for North Korea" has been organized throughout Bulgaria. Bulgarian State Security threatens and is undertaking reprisals against all those who refuse to take part in this filthy work and many households, in order to avoid persecution, are "donating" 100 to 200 levs each.)

These are the results and deeds of the adventurous policy of Enver Xoxha and his commanders.

(OSLOBODENJE -- October 10)

UNSUCCESSFUL SPECULATION BY RADE PASIC

Actually this case could serve as material for a drama about Belgrade poltroons. The court proceedings, which were settled yesterday by the First County Court in Belgrade, are certainly not a daily occurrence in our court practice.

This concerns a son who removed a bust from the grave of his father and tried to sell it. The defendant is Rade Pasic; the plaintiff, his sister, Pava Radic and the object in question is a bust of Nikola Pasic, the work of the sculptor Ivan Mestrovic. One day Rade Pasic got the bright idea that he could sell the bust from the monument of his father. A purchaser was found abroad, and intermediary was found and everything would have been in order had his sister not appeared at the cemetery. They then started to argue over the ownership of the bust.

In court yesterday neither Rade nor Pava had anything to say. The entire "duel" took place between their lawyers. Rade's lawyer tried to postpone the proceedings while the plaintiff gave the court undeniable proof that the bust was actually the property of Pava Radic, daughter of old Pasic. There was also a letter from Mestrovic in which he condemned the action which in no way shows the love and respect of a son for his father.

Rade Pasic did not succeed in carrying out this "commercial" transaction with his father's bust. The bust was returned to Pava Radic who will place it again on the grave. Rade Pasic must pay all court and lawyer fees.

(POLITIKA -- October 18)

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KOREA - A BIG SCHOOL FOR THE SMALL NATIONS

The war in Korea is very instructive for the small nations and small states. Because of the ideological differences in the world, artificially divided into two parts under two foreign influences and pushed into an armed conflict, Korea has become a bloody battlefield in which a brother has lifted his hand against his own brother. Such a case is not either the first or isolated in the world history. Foreign power-holders like very much to warm their hands on someone else's fire. That costs them very little, or nothing at all.

Our Yugoslavia, too, was at the time of World War II an object of such good intentions on the part of our "well-wishers", and even now some of those so-called friends do not think of desisting from those "good intentions" of theirs towards us. During World War II the invaders knew that they would not be able to maintain their power over the Yugoslav peoples and just because of that they undertook several measures to use our local national feelings as a suitable instrument for driving a deeper wedge between our peoples. Since they could not win the war the plan was to destroy even the very roots of brotherhood and unity of our peoples - a thing for which our National Liberation Movement, under the leadership of the Communist Party and with the aid of all the patriotic forces in the country fought so hard.

After the war the brotherhood and unity of our peoples became firmer than ever before. But the question still remains open: is this enough to have our minds at rest and can we indulge in carefree dreams when it is a question of brotherhood and unity of our peoples as the foundation of our freedom and independence? No, not by any means! Was not the Maginot Line torn to bits like a piece of paper by a well-armed aggressor simply for the reason that the spirit of the Frenchmen for the defense of their freedom and independence was so much weakened that it was blown to smithereens when the first blow was delivered. It is only a unity of thought, aspirations and feelings with a full support of willpower that represents a mighty fortress at such moments. It is a feeling of solidarity, evenly developed with all the social strata and in all the parts of the country, that has proven to be the strongest defence of the freedom of a nation.

In speaking about the solidarity of all the parts of a country and of all the social strata inside that country there is one characteristic feature, and that is that the first tie, as the nucleus of solidarity, is expressed in the family tie. What is a man when he enters upon the course of life? A powerless being without views, without speech, which does not know of anyone and not even of its own self, which is powerless to move and to take something. It would be in vain to place clothes and food next to it. It would not know how to use them. It would die of cold and hunger. Therefore, we owe our life to our parents, we owe it to them in two ways. Not only that our mothers bring us to the world but their kind and clever hands do everything for us which we are unable to do. This constant motherly care which maintains the life in our body is not the only good done to us and therefore it is real madness to hear someone trying to forget all that and think only of himself.

After family solidarity there comes national solidarity. The small family in which we grow up prepares us for the big family, for the fatherland. The family flows into the fatherland in the same way as a brook flows into the river. The first memories are the memories of our childhood; memories of our home and our birthplace. Our fatherland means the land of our forefathers with which we are connected through our forefathers. Therefore, in the beginning patriotism is painted in the colour of our place of birth. But the more a man grows the wider his horizon becomes; the borders of his fatherland, which one time were marked by a small hillock or a small brook, become broader and broader. We then become aware that that small soil which

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is so dear to us and where we have left our footprints in the sand and our names cut in the barks of trees is connected with other parts and that together with them it forms one whole community - our country. That country has its history which is taught to us. We learn from history how the present situation has been prepared by ancient events and hard struggles. The names of our heroes ring in our memory and resound from our lips. Their victories and defeats, their sufferings and successes excite us, and in that way we connect ourselves with the whole big life of the nation. Therefore, when patriotism is a true one it becomes the source of inspiration and action. And, in order that the life of the nation should be healthy and strong, it is necessary that everyone should think of his country and that he should discharge his duties at his post: that he should respect public order and laws and institutions of his country, taking great care not to replace true patriotism by narrow, sectarian feelings which boast of patriotism and mean only that we ought to despise and even hate the foreigners, although thereby we do not become either more brotherly or more tolerable towards our fellow-countrymen.

A true patriotism is inspired by deep solidarity of brotherhood and unity. The fatherland is not the last stage of human solidarity. In the same way as each man is connected to the entire society so every country is connected to another country, to the entire human race. No country, and not even a group of countries, can isolate itself from the other countries so much that the other countries do not concern it. It is in the interest of every country to be at peace with its neighbours. Wrongly understood patriotism should never lead us so far as to hate the other people, to see how other people live, work and build up their future. Out of patriotism many excellent citizens learn foreign languages, temporarily leave their own country in order to study the progress of the other countries and in order to bring therefrom to their own country the fruit of their work and of the experience gained in the outside world.

In other words this means that above all the interests, no matter how justified they may be, there still exists another one, namely the one which determines us to participate in what is happening beyond the borders of our own country. It is that higher brotherly interest, that highest feeling which every man, every nation must have for the fate of the human race and which is expressed in the simple and beautiful sentence of the old philosopher: "I am a man, and everything that is human is not strange to me". Therefore, our People's Front, which hitherto has shown so much vitality and activity in helping the people's authorities, ought not to start any new drive, nor complete it, without explaining to the people how important is the solidarity of all those in our country and how important it is to have an honest and just understanding for the other countries and other nations. The attitude adopted by our delegation at the meeting of the UN General Assembly can be an example to us.

(3d.) THE OLD REPUBLICAN.

(REPUBLIKA - October 17th, 1950).

ACHESON DENIES TASS REPORT

(Washington, October 17th)

The United Press Agency reports that the US Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, has today denied as being "completely invented and incorrect" the report given out by the TASS Agency that the United States of America have concluded with Great Britain a secret agreement on turning Formosa into an American colony.

(BORBA - 18th October, 1950).

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NEWS FROM MONTENEGRO

AID TO THOSE WHO HAVE SUFFERED FROM DROUGHT

(Cetinje - October 17th)

Members of Co-operatives at Vrbas in Voivodina (settlers from Montenegro - Ed.) have sent to those families in the Niksic county, in Montenegro, who have suffered from drought a quantity of seven wagon-loads of grain from the surpluses which they had. The first wagonload of wheat is already at Niksic. Members of the Magyar national minority who live at Vrbas have also participated in the collection of grain. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - October 19th 1950).

TRADE UNION DELEGATION FROM TUNIS HAS ARRIVED IN SLOVENIA

(Ljubljana, October 17th)

After a short visit to Macedonia, the delegation of the General Labour Union from Tunis has arrived in Ljubljana.

Before leaving our country the delegation will spend two days in Slovenia. Today the representatives of the TU's of Tunis looked over the "Litostroji" steelworks. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 18th October, 1950).

NEWS FROM ALBANIA

TERROR IN THE FRONTIER VILLAGES OF ALBANIA AUTHORITIES TRYING TO STOP PEOPLE FROM FLEEING TO YUGOSLAVIA

(Tirana, October 17th)

During the period between 10th and 20th September several dozen men escaped into Yugoslavia from the Pilist county in Albania. In order to stop further fleeing by the Albanian citizens to Yugoslavia the Albanian authorities have sent to the villages of Ecmelik, Biljur, Vranist, Bitarski and to some other places on the frontier police reinforcements and several members of the Party, as well as parts of Brigades of the Korcan Division. Arms have been distributed among the members of the people's committees and among the Party members. During the night these people guard the villages, stand guard at cross-roads and in front of certain houses; they also make ambushes. Among those who do the "guard" duty are also State Security Force officers wearing ordinary soldier's uniform. The State Security Department has issued an order according to which, effective September 20th, no Albanian peasant in the places bordering on Yugoslavia dare go out to work outside his village before reporting to the local people's committee. Every peasant must report to the local people's committee also on returning from work. Registering with the authorities is obligatory for persons from other villages who come on business or on a visit.

These measures have inspired terror in the population and made life unbearable, so much so that many of the peasants are applying to the State Security Force for permission to move to Korca.

(Tanjug)

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ANTI-SLOVENE CAMPAIGN CONDUCTED BY THE ITALIAN CHAUVINIST PAPERS

(Trieste; October 17th)

In connection with the most recent action taken by the Italian Police at Gorizia, when 50 representatives of the Slovene Democratic Front in Italy were interrogated and asked to furnish data on their work and on the aims of the organisation, the Italian chauvinist press has launched a campaign - openly demanding that the papers published by the Slovene Democratic Front be banned. Thus the paper Il Gazzettino writes that existence of papers of the Slovene Democratic Front is quite unnecessary in view of the smaller number of Slovenes and also because of the fact that allegedly all the rights have been guaranteed to the Slovenes. The paper also says that it is necessary to stop as soon as possible the publication of the paper Matajur.

The member of the CC CP Italy, Luigi Longo, has also joined this campaign. At the meeting of Italian partisans, held at Uina, Longo attacked those Slovenes who are members of the Slovene Democratic Front. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 18th October 1950).

TURKEY REPLIES TO BULGARIAN NOTES

(Ankara, October 17th)

The Turkish Government has rejected the Notes sent by the Bulgarian Government on October 12th, in which the latter protested against the violation of the Turko-Bulgarian Convention on emigration of 1925, and against the closing of the Turko-Bulgarian frontier. In its reply, which was delivered to the Bulgarian representative at Ankara on October 16th, the Turkish Government has stated that it cannot immediately receive all the persons whom Bulgaria is sending to Turkey because the Turkish Government has at the time expressed its readiness to receive only a definite number of persons. In connection with the closing of the Turko-Bulgarian frontier, the Turkish Government has stated that that was done for the reason that Bulgaria made persistent efforts to send Gypsies across the border without passports or visas. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 18th October, 1950).

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ABOUT SOME SHORTCOMINGS IN TAX COLLECTING

Our taxation system foresees the estimation of taxes on agricultural holdings and craftsmen at the end of the year. This is because at that time, it can be established with certainty the real income and because such a system of taxation is the best guarantee that every tax-payer will have to pay taxes corresponding to his income. In the course of the year the tax-payers shall pay certain amounts of money as an advance. However, at the end of the year when the height of the taxes are to be definitely established then final accounts are to be settled with each individual tax-payer. This method of collecting taxes assures an even collecting of the state revenues from taxes, and at the same time facilitates the producers to meet their obligation so that they must not pay the whole amount at once but can split it in parts.

In many cases the tax-payers themselves demand to meet their obligations by paying in shares. This is not the case everywhere. The tax collecting develops in an uneven and campaign-like manner. It is typical for PR Serbia that better results have been achieved in July and August. Because of this the tax collecting plan for August in the Belgrade district has been surpassed by 102%, in the Nis district by 132%, in the Titovo Uzice district by 142%, in the Kragujevac district by 116%, etc. However, in September this tempo deteriorated remarkably which is only partly due to the subscription of the National Loan.

If one makes an analysis of the reasons for this, one might conclude that the estimate of advances for each individual quarter was as a whole satisfactory, but some district and local People's Committees do not consider the collecting of taxes quite seriously at the beginning of the year. In some places even the final estimation is delayed, because this job is not carried out until the end of the year and it happens that in the first quarter of the new year they have to collect the taxes for the last quarter of the previous year.

A serious shortcoming in tax collecting is that in some places they do not work out monthly operative plans and the People's Committees are satisfied if the plan is being fulfilled according to the amount of money, regardless whether the established number of tax-payers have met their debts in full. So it happens that individual tax-payers have the necessary means for settling their obligations, but since no one asks them or reminds them they use that money for quite a long time although it should have been in the state treasury for a long time.

There are cases of "forgetting" tax-payers. In such cases either the holdings have not been informed in time about the height of the sum which they ought to pay or they have not been given the date of the paying. These shortcomings make it difficult for the tax-payers, since very often they have not enough time to prepare the money. In some local People's Committees, as for example in the Vojvodina, the Government has understood the practice wrongly and considered that it has to wait while the district people's committees "sent out" their officials to collect the taxes. This is, of course, a wrong practice and it ought to be terminated.

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In certain local people's committees the cashiers are exclusively entrusted with tax collecting, who write summons daily, while the members of the committees and tax commissions do not care to explain the people the necessity of paying the taxes in time. In the local people's committee of Klenje in the Macva district the cashier of the committee together with the financial official of the district people's committee wrote every day about 200 summons to which an insignificant number of holdings answered. However, as soon as the president and the secretary of the people's committee concerned themselves with tax collecting there was no need any longer for writing letters. This shows clearly that the success in tax collecting depends first of all on the fact as how far the members of the committee and taxation commission concerned themselves with this job.

A separate problem of tax collecting is to hand over the collected amount to the National Bank. Although it is a rule that the local people's committees, who have in their places post offices, should hand over the collected sums every day, and those who have no post offices the latest in three days, it still happens that the collected sums are safeguarded for 15 days. It also happens that certain people's committee take part of this money and pay various expenditures with it although they have no authorization whatever for doing so.

Especially sums collected for "self-contribution" are being spent for unpermissible purposes. The people's committee in the district of Bogatic decided that all the local people's committees should give from the self-contribution 20% each for the building of the railway line Zminjak-Bogatic. However, on the instruction of the commissioner for finance, a loan of 125,000 dinars was given to the sport society "Macva", last year. This year the same society was granted another loan of 100,000. However, this money was not returned yet. Similar loans were granted to certain producer co-operatives in this district.

At the beginning of the fourth quarter the district and local people's committees are faced with the task of examining the situation concerning tax collecting on their territories and undertaking all the measures of removing these shortcomings. On this job first of all the members of the committees and financial commission must engage themselves. They will be able to collect the taxes in the easiest way if they explain to the people the importance of an even advance payment. In order to attain the best results good collecting operative plans must be worked out concerning both the tax-payers and the sums. Naturally, for the operative direction the most important things are good statistics and proper book-keeping, since these are the only things which might assist the control of the execution of set plans. Good statistics will facilitate the work of the final income-tax estimate for this year, which ought to be completed before the end of the year, so that the payment of eventual differences, which might have occurred, be paid in time.

(BORBA - 18th October 1950)

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MARSHAL TITO RECEIVES SOCIETY OF FRIENDS DELEGATION

Belgrade, October 17th.

Premier of the Federal Government, Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz-Tito received this afternoon a delegation of the Society of Friends, formed by: Dr. Harold Evans, lawyer; Mrs. Sylvia Evans; Mr. William Edgerton, University Professor from America; and Mr. Collin Bell, representative of the Society of Friends' center in Geneva, from Great Britain, who came to visit our country as guests of the Yugoslav National Committee for the Defense of Peace.

Marija Vilfan was present during the reception, as representative of the Yugoslav National Committee for the Defense of Peace.

Marshal Tito remained for an hour in conversation with the members of the delegation.

(Borba, October 18, 1950)

MEMBER OF THE CC CP AUSTRIA EXCLUDED FROM AUSTRIAN LABOR UNION

Vienna, October 17th.

The Presidency of the Austrian Federation of Labor has excluded from the Labor Union and released from duty, the Vice-President of the Federation, member of the CC CP Austria, Gottlieb Fial, for having organized and participated in the recent workers' strike in connection with the regulation passed by the Austrian Government about prices and wages.

After the failure of this general strike, which was organized at the call of the Communist Party of Austria, the Presidency of the Austrian Federation of Labor, dismissed many functionaries of the labor unions, among whom, ten communists.

(Borba, October 18, 1950)

FIRST INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION OF PARACHUTISTS IS TO BE HELD NEXT YEAR IN OUR COUNTRY

The Aircraft Union of Yugoslavia is preparing for next year two big international aircraft competitions. The First International Competition of Parachutists is to be held at the airport of Lesce near Bled, which will be at the same time the first competition of this kind in the world. The parachutists will compete in jumps with determined aims from the height of 600 meters, as well as in jumps over unknown terrain with determined tasks.

An International Competition of glider models will be held at one of the airports of the Aircraft Union of Yugoslavia. The Aircraft Union of Yugoslavia has already agreed with the Aircraft Union of Sweden that a competition of models, gliders of 'Nordic Type' should be held in our country. The rules for this category have been established by Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark. This year a cup was added to the competition, and it was won by the Yugoslav competitor Eng. Stjepan Verferst.

(Borba, October 18, 1950)

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IVTH AIRCRAFT MEETING POSTPONED TO 1952

According to decision of the Aircraft Union of Yugoslavia, the IVth Aircraft meeting will not be held next year owing to the preparations which have to be made for the big international competitions. The IVth Aircraft meeting is postponed to 1952.

Beside international competitions, a federal competition of speed-models, acrobatic models, hydro-models and interior models have been added to the sports calendar of the Aircraft Union of Yugoslavia for next year. A second annual competition of pilot-gliders will also be held. A number of competitions in the aero-clubs and aircraft unions of people's republics will take place before the championship.

(Borba, October 18, 1950)

NEW SYSTEM OF TRAINING OF GLIDER PILOTS

The division of glider schools which was divided into the first and second category until now, is being abolished by a decision of the Aircraft Union of Yugoslavia and a single aircraft school in aero-clubs is established. Likewise, and in conformity with the improvement of this branch of aircraft, changes have also taken place in the training of glider pilots. There will be no more 'A', 'B', 'C' and official 'C' courses, but a first and second course of training will be established.

Special courses for acrobatic flying, aero-traction and blind flying, as well as other specialties, will be established.

As regards the conditions for winning sports ensigns, there will be no changes.

(Borba, October 18, 1950)

ARRESTS AND PERSECUTION OF BULGARIAN PEASANTS WHO REFUSE TO JOIN THE COOPERATIVES

Sofia, October 17th.

The entry of peasants into peasant labor cooperatives in Bulgaria is not done on a voluntary basis, nor is it reached by means of agitation or examples. There the method of propaganda is: - threatening, flogging, arrestation and drag ing off to hard labor. The members of the Party are threatening the people with similar words: 'Things will have to be as we want them, even if we remain only three days in power!'

In the village of Rakovica, county of Kula, the authorities are continuing their activity for forceful formation of peasant working cooperatives, regardless of the fact that the peasants do not want to join them.

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Owing to the determined way of refusing to join the cooperatives, the following persons have been sent to hard labor, which consists of breaking stones: Mito Petrov, Savo Petrov, Stojan Vasilov, Kole Stefanov and Nikola Pantelejev, from the village of Rakovica. A large family from the village of Cvetkovac, which numbers only 30 men in it, has refused to join the cooperative. All the men were arrested, while the rest of the members of the family were told that they would be exiled far away from their village.

So far a large number of men have been arrested in the county of Kula, and are being tortured and flogged in prisons and pressed to sign that they will join the cooperatives. They entered the house of Daka Petrov, who was arrested, and plundered the house over night. They entered the house of Mita Cekov and turned everything upside down, and then arrested him because he refused to join the cooperative. Petko Cekov, Georgi Vojcev and Viko Mitkov from Rakovica are also arrested and punished to pay fines. The seventy year old man Sejko Nakov from the village of Psederci (county of Kula), refused to join the peasant working cooperative and was arrested during night time and cruelly beaten, so that he has wounds all over him, especially on the head. This poor man was even taken to be shot, with the hope that he would sign and join the kolkhozes out of fear.

(Politika, October 18, 1950)

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ORDER ON STEPS FOR PROVIDING
FOODSTUFFS FOR INHABITANTS AND FOR PRESERVATION OF OUR LIVESTOCK

On the basis of the Article 11 of the Order on steps for providing foodstuffs for inhabitants and for preservation of our livestock (Official Gazette #56/50) and in agreement with the Federal Minister of Finance, we are issuing hereby

INSTRUCTIONS

for implementation of the order on steps for providing foodstuffs for inhabitants and for preservation of our livestock.

I.

1. Executive boards of local people's committees are to ascertain quantities of various forage available on their territories in excess of or below their requirements. This is to be established individually, that is, for each homestead, peasant working co-operative and government agricultural estate. One is to include here all bulky feed such as straw, chaffs, pumpkin and vegetable tendrils, sugar beets and their leaves, cattle rape, other tuberous roots, potatoes fit only for cattle, hay, corn fodder, husks, foliage, sugar beet shreadings, fallen leaves and everything else that could come into consideration for feed.

These instructions do not refer to cereals which are to be bought in accordance with provisions on compulsory deliveries.

In evaluating consumption, executive boards of local people's committees are to be careful to assign only quantities of feed which are essential for upkeep of cattle during the winter, but their basic breeding stock is under no circumstances to be reduced. They are to ascertain the number of livestock which can be fed during the winter and which is not to be reduced by producers through slaughter or sale. In exceptional cases, commissioners of agriculture of county people's committees may issue permits for slaughter or sale on reasonable grounds.

2. Three days after these instructions are put into effect, executive boards of local people's committees are to forward reports on excess or deficient quantities of feed in kilograms for their territories to executive boards of their respective country committees. These reports must also specify the number of livestock and their kinds and categories which cannot be fed. Figures on this must primarily refer to sick, barren and old cattle heads and only then to the young ones.

After they receive and check these reports, executive boards of county people's committees should prepare brief summaries of available quantities of feed and forward them, together with their recapitulation of various kinds of livestock, which cannot be fed, to their republic ministries of agriculture at the latest within three days, but with the provision that they must be advised of this by telephone immediately.

II

3. Through the executive boards of local people's committees, executive boards of county people's committees are to control storage and protection of the available forage which is assigned to every farmstead for feeding their livestock. Such quantities are not to be diwowned, wasted or destroyed by the concerned farmsteads.

With this object in view, executive boards of local people's committees are to cut and store duly corn fodder, pile up hay and strawstacks, cover chaff, and store other feed for winter and take other necessary steps for their preservation.

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4. Together with executive boards of local people's committees and with the assistance of mass organizations, executive committees of the county people's committees are to organize activities for the purpose of collecting everything that may be used as feed or bedding for cattle, such as forest leaves, leaves of orchards and vineyards, etc.

III.

5. Executive boards of county people's committees with surplus quantities of feed on their territories will organize through their purchasing enterprises and cooperatives a speedy and complete purchasing campaign of surplus feed and forward it to purchasers. Sale of feed bought in this way is to be effected only on approval of republic ministries of agriculture.

6. Government agricultural estates, peasant working cooperatives, agricultural cooperatives and individual peasants of counties with no surplus quantities of feed with respect to total requirements may buy forage directly from particular producers in possession of surplus quantities, upon the approval of respective executive boards of their local people's committees.

Republic ministers of agriculture in agreement with republic ministers of state procurement may allow agricultural farmsteads to buy feed also in counties of regions mentioned under 5/ of these instructions, but after purchasing enterprises have effected their purchases.

7. Republic ministers of state procurement in agreement with republic ministers of agriculture, and executive boards of county people's committees upon the approval of their republic ministers of state procurements are to determine internal purchasing prices of feed for particular regions on their territories.

8. If necessary, republic ministers of agriculture may issue their permits to owners of cattle from certain regions (counties) who should buy feed in determined counties to avail themselves for transport of such feed of railways and other means of transportation within the framework of the transportation plan. Republic ministers of agriculture may specify for owners of cattle from certain regions (counties) who buys feed in determined counties, to transport the purchased quantities of feed only with their own means of transportation.

9. Executive boards of county people's committees, if in such a position, may buy feed for their territories also by means of barter of firewood produced on their territories. They may issue their permits to certain rural farmsteads to do so.

Republic ministers of agriculture may designate in agreement with republic officers of forestry, certain counties to provide the total or a part of their requirements in forage only through barter of firewood produced on territories of their counties.

10. Bought feed cannot be resold.

IV

11. Three days after they have been assessed, rural homesteads may file their complaints against assessments for delivery of feed to commissioners of agriculture of their county people's committees. Complaints are to be submitted to their local people's committees which are to forward them immediately to the county people's committees.

Such complaints prevent executions until the day that decisions of county people's committees are made known. Commissioners of agriculture

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of county people's committees must pass their decisions with regard to the submitted complaints immediately or at the latest within three day days.

V.

12. Republic ministries of agriculture together with republic ministries of state procurement are to establish their feed purchasing plans for kinds and regions and their plans of distribution eight days after putting these instructions into effect.

13. Within the framework of the assigned tasks, executive boards of county people's committees with surplus quantities of feed will start immediately to buy and forward feed through their purchasing network. With this object in view, they should prepare their plans of operation (quantities for their local people's committees, tasks of enterprises, transport, storage, loading, etc.) without delay.

14. Executive boards of county people's committees with inadequate quantities of feed are to prepare through their enterprises and cooperatives everything that is necessary for distribution of forage to be bought in other counties. They must particularly see that feed is unloaded the moment it arrives and forwarded to the storing places without delay.

15. Executive boards of county people's committees should every day advise either by telephone or telegraph their republic ministries of state procurement on bought and loaded or received quantities of various kinds of feed.

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VI.

16. With the object of saving winter forage and in order to permit producers to fulfil their obligations with respect to deliveries during the autumn under the most favourable conditions, as well as in order to accumulate the required stocks of meat and meat products for population executive boards of county peoples committees are to take the necessary steps through their local people's committees and purchasing network for purchasing from their producers by the end of this year all the quantities of livestock which, according to the plan, producers should deliver by the end of 1950 and for the first four months of 1951. This applies particularly to regions lacking feed.

17. In case that the purchasing network would be unable to take over all the livestock which producers would deliver as their compulsory deliveries, and that producers would be unable to feed their livestock during the winter months because of the lack of forage, executive boards of county people's committees are to instruct producers through executive boards of their local people's committees to kill their cattle themselves, cure such meat and keep it until delivery, provided they are in the position to do so.

Producers which should kill their livestock and cure such meat, in conformity with the above paragraph, are to sign contracts with purchasing enterprises, stipulating quantities and kind of cured meat as well as the due dates and place of delivery with a provision that they will adhere to the curing practice of their locality.

Individual producers will be required to cure pork and meat from small cattle, while big cattle will be bought alive by the purchasing network.

18. Republic ministers of state procurement are to establish, together with republic ministers of trade and supply, their operation plans for buying and slaughtering livestock and for tinning meat, bearing in mind that most of the livestock should be bought alive. These plans should above all refer to the current purchases for 1950 and purchases for providing meat for the period January-April 1951. These plans should determine exact quantities of meat to be cured or tinned by individual producers and by government and co-operative sectors.

In establishing the above mentioned plans, one should bear in mind that purchases should be effected first of all in regions lacking forage.

19. Purchasing enterprises are to buy from producers also livestock with which they can freely dispose either at the state tied or at the free market prices.

Internal prices for buying livestock on the free market basis are to be fixed by republic ministers of state procurement in agreement with the President of the Council of Trade of the federal government.

Republic ministers of state procurement may authorise executive boards of their county people's committees to determine purchasing prices for livestock on their territories within the limits set up for prices in accordance with the above paragraph.

VII.

20. General directors of republic foodstuff industries are to establish in agreement with republic ministers of state procurement detailed plans for processing meat into meat products (curing, tinning, etc.) exploiting our slaughter houses to the maximum.

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With the object of supplying slaughter houses evenly with the necessary raw materials (meat of various kind of livestock) the above mentioned plans are to stipulate quantities of meat and regions which are to supply slaughter houses and factories.

With the aim of providing fresh meat for health institutions and other consumers enjoying priority, one should avail himself of refrigerators for storing meat destined for such consumers.

VIII.

21. Enterprises for workers' supply (workers' supply services), workers and employees' restaurants and messes which should take over livestock in advance as their rations for the following months, may either feed them if equipped for this or slaughter them and cure their meat, provided that they will be excluded from the ensured supply system for the corresponding period of time with respect to meat.

In case that such enterprises have provided themselves with lean pigs they will be deprived of the corresponding rations of meat and fats.

IX.

22. Republic ministers of finance in agreement with republic ministers of state procurement are to ensure the necessary credits for increased purchases of livestock in conformity with these instructions, prescribing short procedure for obtaining such credits. In case of necessity branches of the National Bank of the FPR of Yugoslavia are obliged to place at the disposal of the purchasing network all the facilities for obtaining credits for the purpose of buying livestock above the plan and in excess of the approved credits in the above mentioned manner.

Republic ministers of finance in agreement with republic committees for tourism and the hotel industry are to provide enterprises for workers' supply, workers' restaurants and messes which should take over livestock or meat in advance with the most necessary credits for buying such livestock or meat and for accommodation of livestock and preservation of meat.

X.

23. It is the duty of executive boards of people's committees to see that the available stocks of meat and its products are strictly rationed and with this object in view meat ration is under no circumstances to exceed the existing norms for particular categories or purposes.

Republic ministers of state procurement may determine in agreement with republic ministers of trade and supply that certain categories of consumers may also provide themselves with meat in advance for a certain period of time for which they would be excluded from the ensured supply system with respect to meat.

In order to realize tasks mentioned above, executive boards of people's committees, assisted above all by inspectors of trade, are to supervise storage, preservation and consumption of meat and meat products.

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24. Those instructions are effective from the date they are published in the Official Gazette of the FPR of Yugoslavia.

Belgrade, #28,35
October 5, 1950.

Signed: Osman Karabegovic, federal
minister and president of the
Council of Trade.
Eng. Mihaljo Todorovic, federal
minister and President of the
Council of Agriculture and
Forestry.

Approved by: Dobrivoje Radosavljevic, Federal minister
of Finance.

(SLUZBENI LIST - October 11th, 1950).

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO
DO NOT DETACH

October 17, 1950.

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FROM THE XXTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE BELGRADE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Former Director of the Belgrade Catering Enterprise
Josip Flajs and other responsible persons are
accused for their negligent work.

According to the opinion of the Coordination
Commission, the damage for which they are being accused
amounts to 18,000,000 Dinars.

Politika wrote on July 12th in its article entitled 'Why
the repair of the Hotel 'Excelsior' has been prolonged
two years', about the neglectful work in the repair of
Hotel 'Excelsior' in Belgrade. The author of the article
wrote about the inefficiency of the authorised persons
and their rather lightly taken responsibility for giv-
ing Belgrade one more hotel. The majority of the
guilt is applied to the investor - the Belgrade
City Catering Enterprise. Politika wrote several other
times about the work of this enterprise. But, with the
exception of a correction, which the director of that
enterprise Josip Flajs, sent to Politika, which in fact
had not corrected anything at all, it seems that the situa-
tion in the Belgrade City catering enterprise did not
improve even until its liquidation. The case becomes
even clearer after the most recent decision made by
the Executive Committee: that an investigation is to
start against Flajs and other responsible persons for
having prolonged the repairs of the 'Excelsior'
Hotel.

* * *

The Coordination Commission of the Belgrade City
Executive Committee submitted, night-before-last, to the XXth
Regular Session of the Executive Committee a report about some
problems in the building activities, works on the Hotel 'Excelsior',
and about the colony- settlements in the Belgrade suburbs of
Karaburma, Crnopoljska Street, Mirievo and Lazarevac roads. The
report speaks though, mostly about the 'repair' work on the
Hotel 'Excelsior'.

These works have been lasting for the last two
years, and should have been terminated in five months time.
The sum allotted for the repair of this hotel amounting to
12,000,000 dinars, has been a long time ago exceeded and the
works, according to the evaluation of the commission, will cost
about 30,000,000 dinars.

This situation was reached owing to the neglectful
way of tackling this task by the investor of the Belgrade
City Catering Enterprise, as well as by the architect of the works
of the city building enterprise 'Dunav'. None of the respon-
sible and contracting parties - it is being underlined in the
report of the commission - kept to the agreed obligations.

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The investor of the Belgrade City Catering Enterprise gave the architect the approved project of the works from the revision commission only in March, while he was given the building permit only in April last year, when, according to the agreement, the works should have already been terminated.

After having verified the material and conditions on the worksite, the Executive Committee's Coordination Committee, concluded that absolutely unnecessary renovations and changes in buildings were undertaken. Thus, for instance, all the previous installations were dismantled, including the installation for central heating for which the expert commission has given the opinion that it was in order and could be used in the repaired building. Beside this, the old doors and all carpentry work was unnecessarily taken down and new made. When the commission asked them why this was done, they answered that the making of everything new costs just as much as the repair of the old, and that therefore they made everything new. While they sold the old carpentry work to some state enterprise in Vojvodina.

To what limits this lack of responsibility had reached is seen best from their acting in many other things as well. For instance the project for the central heating, which had been roled away in a desk for a whole year, and when they considered that the time had come for starting its installation, it was only then noticed that the project is absolutely unrealisable, because it had not even been revised. Thus, the central heating installations retarded the termination of other parts of the work too.

Owing to such neglectful attitude towards work and towards concrete tasks, by which the community was harmed with a damage of over 18,000,000 dinars, an investigation, at the proposal of the coordination commission was accepted during the session to be carried out against the investor, that is, the Director of the Belgrade City Catering Enterprise, Josip Flajs and other responsible persons of that enterprise, against the responsible architect-Director of the Building enterprise 'Dunav' and other responsible persons from this enterprise, and that the former Commissioner of the Commission for Catering, Tourism and Foot Supply, Milenko Djordjevic, should be placed at the disposal of the discipline commission.

During this XXth regular session it was decided, at the proposal of the coordination commission, to elect a commission for the building of Belgrade, which will take care of everything in the future.

(Politika, October 15, 1950)

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PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY PRACTICED IN HUNGARY

The Hungarian People's Republic was the last among the people's democratic states to obtain its constitution which was passed only in August last year.

After the liberation of Hungary, the Hungarian Labor Party came in power and since then its leaders have been underlining constantly that socialism is being built in their country by means of a people's democracy. One could expect with right, that during a four year post war period, such new social relations based upon these new conditions could be created upon which a new social system should be based, that the forms of a people's authority had taken shape and that these forms had become strong enough to support the new order in Hungary. One believed even more in this after the decision of starting with the realization of a three years Hungarian economic plan. After this, the Hungarian Constitution had nothing but to confirm the legality upon which the Marxist-Leninist principle in the constitution is based. But this constitution, beside many other stipulations of a purely declamatory style about that which had still to be attained, confirms also the forms of the bourgeois centralist administration which were supposed to be established only temporarily until the passing of the constitution.

The Constitution being passed in Hungary after the Cominform resolution carries in itself a novelty unknown in the history of the constitutional development in general and in the history of a country which confirms by means of its constitution its social order and state regime, and by this very fact its freedom and independence. This novelty consists of the fact that it is being emphasized in the introduction of the constitution that the armed forces of the Soviet Union have not only liberated Hungary from the German fascist yoke, but that it has also annulled the anti-national state authority of landlords and big capitalists, and opened before the people a road of democratic development'. It is clear that by this new conception of a socialist revolution - that is, that it can be attained in a country only by means of help and merit of the Soviet Union - must be the consequence of relations of the Eastern-European countries which are subjected to the Soviet Union, relations which have arisen after the Cominform resolution. Such an introduction in the Hungarian Constitution, is therefore, not only pointing to conditions which relate to Hungary, but also to the revisionist stand which proclaims a principle which should also become accepted in other countries in the future. And when the Hungarian statesmen and political leaders are admitting even publicly in their constitution their full dependence on the Soviet Union, then all their former phrases are empty words made up for the deception of Hungarian workers.

Before the Hungarian leadership (especially its theoreticians like Rakosi, Radványi and others) spoke about the purely bourgeois institutions of the state regime, unfortunately,

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as their own, which can be used also for the carrying out of the dictatorship of the proletariat, passing over the fact that the working class after having once taken power in its own hands has for its main aim to break the old machinery. The degree of democracy is best noticed from the relation which exists between the central authority towards local agencies. This is why it is important to look into this relationship for which it is enough to mention only a few stipulations of the Hungarian Constitution and laws about the local councils, passed this year on the basis of that constitution, and it will be easy to see that Hungary has not relinquished even today certain bourgeois forms in the state order, and that contrary to the democratic centralism about which its leadership is talking about, the bureaucratic centralism is nevertheless reigning, which in fact is nothing to wonder at when it is known that the Hungarian Constitution could not have been passed without the blessing from the Soviet leadership.

The democratic centralism is one of the characteristics of the socialist democracy. But it must not be understood so that because of the necessity of the existing control it is being applied exclusively only for the subjugation of the lower agencies to the higher ones, but it must guarantee at the same time the autonomy of the people. 'In the system of the socialist democracy, autonomy is its most elementary factor, it is its basic link in the direction of deepening the knowledge on socialist democracy which can be weakened only by bureaucratic centralistic tendencies' (Kardelj). Autonomy is reflected in the wide authority of local agencies which are the only and exclusive bearers of the state authority on their territory and in the participation of people's masses in the direct management with the state which means, a closer relationship between the state machinery and the people's masses. It is true that the Hungarian Constitution includes too a stipulation according to which the 'local councils rely directly upon the inhabitants, ensure active participation, initiative and control of workers in the realization of local state authority'. But this stipulation has remained a simple declaration because according to further stipulations the lower agencies are being placed in complete dependence of the higher agencies which prevents the independent work of local councils, prevents their initiative and participation of people's masses in the management. This is seen from the fact, that according to the Soviet example, the central agencies of the state administration form 'their special agencies of various branches' attached to the executive committees of local councils, and that the local agencies 'must handle affairs according to directives given by agencies of the state management'. To what degree the local councils in Hungary are dependent is confirmed by the constitutional regulation according to which they are 'fulfilling their authority within the framework determined by higher agencies'. Therefore, there cannot even be question, in this Hungarian case, about the independence of local agencies, which depends on the widest possible competency, because the wider it is the autonomy of the people is more guaranteed and a further development of a socialist democracy can be better realized. Therefore, the lower agencies, such as is

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the case with people's committees in Yugoslavia, should have the duty and the right to pass regulations, orders, decisions and give instructions within the framework of their local activities, and to undertake measures according to their initiative not awaiting orders from higher agencies. As to competency in our country it has been determined according to each degree of people's committees, in accordance with legal stipulations and cannot be changed by anyone else's order.

In the general stipulations of the Hungarian law on local councils such constitutional prescriptions are repeating themselves as the one, that local councils should rely upon the people in their work. That such a thing is practically unrealizable according to the already proved bureaucratic relations which exist between the higher and lower agencies, but that this is not even desired is seen from the fact that the law has not provided any form for the participation of the people in the agencies of local authority. But the authors of the law have not forgotten to confirm once more the constitutional regulations about the dependence of local councils. Therefore according to precise stipulations, the control over the work and determination of authority in local councils falls under the competency of the Ministerial Council. How far this control goes is confirmed also by the fact that every regulation of a local council before being published must be sent for approval to the higher executive committee while the latter must send it to the Ministerial Council. Starting from this basic principle the law is therefore consecrated in general to the enumeration of the regulated duties of local councils which is an instrument for the fulfillment of measures and orders of the government. According to all this, the local councils in Hungary are not agencies of the state authority upon their territory because they are not independent in their decisions but are only executive agencies of the state management. Therefore the eligibility of local councils remains only a democratic form while the bureaucratic centralism is the essence of the Hungarian state management.

Before the Cominform resolution the Hungarian leaders expressed that they would do all in order to fill the framework of the Hungarian people's democracy with socialist contents. After the resolution and under the influence of the Soviet leadership they have based the entire state management in Hungary upon the basis of a bureaucratic centralism, and in spite of this, ^{they} have the courage or stupidity in the introductory sentence of the law on local councils, that Hungary is following the path of socialism which cannot be built up without the autonomous independence of the people. All this illustrates well enough what kind of people's democracy there is in Hungary in practice, and what kind of management is required when the country is not being developed according to the aspirations of Hungarian workers, but must serve alien interests.

(Zivan Mitrovic)

(Politika, October 16, 1950)

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VENIZELOS IS GOING TO WASHINGTON

(Athens, October 14th)

The Agence France Presse reports that the Greek Premier, Venizelos, will leave on Monday for an official visit to Washington. According to this agency Venizelos will ask of the American Government that a new credit of 67 million dollars be given to Greece within the framework of the Marshall Plan, and that the USA help increase Greece's military effectiveness which Marshal Plastiras seeks. It is considered in Athens that the Greek Government would not be able to realize its rehabilitation program without these credits. The Agency adds that Marshal Plastiras' demand enjoys support of the American and British military missions in Greece. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 15th October, 1950).

LETTER FROM THE CC CPY TO THE PARTY ORGANISATIONS ABOUT THE STRUGGLE FOR SAVING AND FOR PROPER SUPPLYING AND DISTRIBUTION

The order on measures to save articles included in the guaranteed supplies system, which was issued by the Federal Government on the initiative of the CC of our Party, has an extraordinarily big social and economic meaning as well as a double task: on the one hand, to legalize some of the most important measures for saving and on the other hand to intensify the struggle against the signs of bureaucracy which are manifested in the various unjust or excessive material privileges to institutions and individuals and in the irresponsible spending of material wealth to the detriment of the socialist society. It is obvious that both the one and the other have the same final aim, i.e., to get as near as possible to such a just system of material supplying and rewarding of the toilers as the socialist buildup and socialist development of our country demand under the given economic conditions.

The fact is that in our country the general saving, be it either the question of means for capital construction or the question of means for reproduction and of finished articles for broad consumption, is still far below that level which the general interests of socialist society demand, particularly the difficult circumstances under which we are building up socialism and industrialisation of our country. In the concepts of those still backward toilers who are just being recruited in our socialist industry and socialist institutions from the primitive pre-war conditions and also in the concepts of individual responsible functionaries - there is still to be found a number of elements of the past which must be pulled out from the root in order to achieve a really proper point of view towards our socialist property and towards the results of the strenuous work of our toilers.

There are still cases where our projects of capital construction foresee more elaborate building and more material than is really necessary. Objects which are not indispensable for being built, on account of which our most elementary capital construction very often suffers. Raw materials are still being spent above the norms and norms in many of the factories are too high. From the guaranteed supplies funds men who are not entitled to do so get their supplies. There are cases where individual institutions and individual persons spend the funds beyond justified limits, whereas the funds are not sufficient to give the prescribed rations to the other toilers.

The needs of further socialist development, particularly the difficult conditions of our buildup - rendered more acute by this year's drought - demand a most determined struggle for saving on the part of our party organisations and on the part of all our toilers on all sectors of spending, be it either the question of material spending or the question of spending for production. The struggle for saving

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is today becoming such a basic pillar of our entire buildup and of the whole of our efforts for a victorious carrying out of the Five year plan that our party organisations, our state institutions and state organs, our enterprises and our working men on the whole must carry it out consistently every day and at every step. We must achieve a real turnabout in this respect. This this case declarations of good-intention are not sufficient if they are not immediately transformed into action. There must be concrete saving, both in the smallest and in the biggest businesses. An immediate task of our organisations is to see to it that the idea of saving becomes a part of the mind of our working men, that there be concrete and really organised saving everywhere, that saving be transformed into a real and every-day struggle against squandering and against squanderers in all the fields of our activity.

With the signs of squandering are directly coupled various signs of bureaucracy which are expressed in the unjust and uncontrolled material privileges to certain categories of men. Such signs contribute to squandering and increase squandering to a very considerable extent. However, the harm these signs do to our socialist buildup and to the consistent socialist development of our country exceeds the material content of the entire problem. Should we not do away with these signs in time they would have an evil effect, in the first place socially and politically.

An indisputable fact is that in the first place, on the basis of copying, without any criticism and in the pattern fashion, certain things in the social relations in the USSR, where the materially privileged bureaucracy, which has become the ruling caste only in that country, there has taken form in our country certain unjust material privileges too, most often unwritten and unlegalised, which are out of step with the further democratic and socialist development of our country. To this development have also contributed the still existing concepts inherited from the guerilla struggle that certain needs of various institutions and apparatuses may be satisfied directly, regardless of the real value and cost of the goods.

We shall cite here a few examples of general importance.

Despite the shortage which exists in our broad consumption funds various banquets, buffets and the like are being invented and given. Material for these purposes is obtained from the general funds or from farms, usually at the lower uniform prices and sometimes even gratis, and all this is then written off under the item of general expenses on representation.

It is quite clear that such a practice means, on the one hand squandering of our broad consumption funds, and, on the other hand material privilege to men from the apparatus, who in that way spend the goods which in fact belong to the entire socialist society.

The practice of feasts of this kind has gone so far that now feasts are given even at the time of electing the Workers' Councils. In this case the excuse that a broader circle of working men is participating is no good, because the fact is that in this case too the funds are being spent, spent beyond the limit - and consequently to the detriment of the whole community. The same must be said about the various feasts and entertainments which various working co-operatives are giving. In such cases funds are spent far beyond the limit necessary for normal feeding and permitted entertainment of the members of the co-operatives, and these funds could well serve for combating speculation with prices on the markets, for increasing guaranteed rations.

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The number of farms owned by various state institutions, Directorates, enterprises, etc., serve the purpose of providing a narrow circle of men from the apparatus with unproportionately better and more regular supplies than the majority of the working citizens get, whereas these articles too could serve for combating speculation on the markets or for increasing the guaranteed supplied fund. It is clear that such kind of privileges are out of step with the socialist kind of social relations and the development of our country.

The same holds good for the majority of the so-called magazines.

The entire network of magazines and farms may mean, and in certain cases it means (since the institutions are themselves the masters of both the material and prices in these magazines and farms) that the same pay in different cases does not mean the same reward for work. If someone who has the same pay must buy extra supplies in the free market at expensive prices and someone else may buy his extra supplies (beyond the guaranteed supplies Tables) at the lower uniform prices or at some other prices which are in any case lower than the commercial prices, then it means that this other person is privileged.

The rest resorts, villas and other objects which various institutions have acquired under their own control represent a special problem. Not only that, in fact these objects most often represent a considerable material privilege, but they at the same time demand much more personnel than would be necessary if they were under general management. On the other hand, such a system makes it possible for this personnel to irresponsibly spend and even misappropriate the material necessary for supplying. In addition to this, a big number of these special rest resorts and villas belonging to various institutions are not a paying proposition at all, and the expenses thereof are debited to the budget.

(To be continued on next page)

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What is characteristic of all these types of privileges?

From a purely economic point of view, it is characteristic that they are fundamentally opposed to the pecuniary method of earning which in the socialist construction will still remain, for a long period, the basic method of fixing social profitability of individual economic branches, or individual profitability of particular socialist enterprises, as well as for the personal reward of citizens. Instead that this financial method and principle of equal and legally fixed nominal reward for workmen's labor should mean equally realistic wage or salary (under conditions of equal prices), the existence of natural privileges brings into the system of reward economic confusion and injustice. The equality of nominal salaries does no longer mean the equality of real salaries. This can even go so far that individual categories of workers in respect to their rewards can no longer be exactly compared among themselves and therefore, it is no longer possible to take proper care of their rewards, since the natural privileges under the direct administration of their establishments are more or less cut off from state control, or socialist commonwealth.

And how does it appear from the social standpoint?

It is not difficult to grasp that any unjustifiable conferment of material privileges means, willy-nilly, a certain type of natural rent at the expense of community. The natural rent is in itself an express remnant of the past - of the exploitation of man by man - not only in the capitalistic period but earlier.

As soon as the material privileges are in a sensible degree in opposition to the financial method of earning, they cause on their own accord in the consciences of men the loss of sense for the actual value of products of human labor. The immediate consequence of such a loss of sense is to be found in waste - and more or less -- thoughtless behavior towards the state property, and towards the articles for individual consumption. It must be stated that the features of insufficient appraisal of real value of human products are still very frequent in our country, even with some functionaries, and that they have their root exactly in these natural privileges and in insufficient development of a strictly financial method.

In so far as the features of a natural rent will grow and actually create a framed system, this will simultaneously represent together with the administrative method of economic management, a condition for the existence and further development of material basis for bureaucratization, i.e., a material basis for the growth of a privileged bureaucratic caste.

But, our socialistic development, as opposed to the development in the Soviet Union, is being directed by the leadership of our revolutionary Party exactly against such a growth of bureaucratic caste. The change to the workers councils and workers management committees, the beginning of the process of transformation of state property, as the lowest form of socialist property, into the general national property under direct management of the producers, further development and strengthening of socialist democracy -- all these prevent materially, socially and politically the bureaucratization and secure the real socialist development of our country. The abolishment of unjust material privileges, or the struggle against unwritten and illegal privileges, on their part firmly contribute to such a development on this very sensitive issue of distribution of material benefits, intended for general consumption.

From all that is so far said, it appears that the initiative given by the CC of the Party in the struggle for economy has not only a practical meaning, but it is of great political and social significance.

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It flows into our general struggle for consistent socialist reconstruction of our country. Our party organizations must entirely realize great significance of our Decrees on economy and to exert all their force for their entry into force. They are bound to start at once a most determined struggle for its concretization and fulfillment and to fight with revolutionary consistency both inside and outside its ranks for strict and immediate carrying out into force of the Decrees. Thereby our party will enormously contribute not only to further Communist education of its members, strengthening of socialist consciousness and political progress of the broad working classes but also to further integration of the Party with the widest popular masses.

In connection with the struggle for application of the Decree on economy it is finally necessary to draw attention of Party organizations to certain tendencies which will undoubtedly reappear and attempt to bend the line of the Party.

The first tendency, which has already appeared here and there as soon as our party has intensified its fight against bureaucracy, is a small bourgeois and in essence hostile tendency to characterize these features as conditions or a system which rules in our country and thus slander the most determined initiators of the struggle against such features and thereby our whole country and our Party. Here the issue is not of the struggle against one system which has grown so much that it threatens our further socialist development, but the issue refers to the struggle against individual tendencies which must unavoidably appear in a socialist reconstruction, especially under low material standard, and which must be liquidated in time so that they should not hinder the true socialist development. As our revolutionary Party has timely hoisted the flag to fight against various other revisionist and anti-socialist methods which in the Soviet Union led to depotism and rule of a bureaucratic caste, so also it hoists the flag against these features. This is only another proof of the revolutionary spirit, firmness and purity of our Party.

On the other side, the struggle against unjustified material privileges does in no way mean that we have accepted the anarchist principle - a narrow-minded notion of equality without regard to the heaviness, quality and responsibility of work. On the contrary, the material conditions of a transition period from capitalism to communism, which are characteristic for the present period of our development, require unconditionally that we must reward the men exactly in accordance with the heaviness, quality and responsibility of their tasks. Any other system of reward would be incorrect and unjust. Tendencies at equalization without regard to heaviness, quality and responsibility of work will just as much be harmful to our socialist development as the unjustified privileges which violate our socialist principle of just reward according to work.

In carrying out the struggle for consistent and energetic application of the Order on economy, our Party organizations are bound to initiate the fight against such tendencies.

October 16, 1950.

Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

(BORBA -- October 17)

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MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH STUDENTS' DELEGATION WHO TOOK PART IN THE PRAGUE CONGRESS WANT TO LEAVE THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

London, 16th October.

The majority of members of the British Students Union who took part in the delegation which participated in the work of the second congress of the International Students Federation proposed the withdrawal of the British students from the Federation. The London Times published a report made up by the majority of members of the delegation, which says among other things that the International Students Federation, at the congress in Prague has shown an intolerant and unscrupulous attitude towards the opinions of the minority. Because of these reasons 11 out of 15 members of the British delegation of students demand that the Union of British Students withdraw from the International Federation of Students.

All British students are asked to get acquainted with this report about which there will be a discussion at the session of the National Council of the Union of British Students, which is to be held next month in Liverpool. (Tanjung)

(BORBA - 17th October 1950)

AUSTRALIAN LABOURITES TO SUPPORT THE PASSING OF THE LAW CONCERNING THE OUTLAWING OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

Canberra, 16th October.

The Australian Labour Party decided not to oppose the passing of the law concerning the dissolution of the Communist Party of Australia, which is now on the proposal of the Premier being examined by Parliament. According to Agence France Presse at the special meeting of the Chief Committee of the Australian Labour Party it has been decided that the members of the Labour Party in Parliament should vote for this draft law. The draft law concerning the dissolution of the Communist Party of Australia has already been passed in the Lower House.

(BORBA - 17th October 1950)

JOHN LAURENCE DENIES THE LIES OF THE COMINFORM ABOUT YUGOSLAVIA.

London, 16th October.

John Laurence, member of the delegation of the British National Council of Peace, who recently visited Yugoslavia, gave a statement on the B.B.C. in which he completely denied the confirmations of the Cominform propaganda that in Yugoslavia Anglo-American military bases are being constructed and that in the Yugoslav Army there are American officers.

"The Federal and Republican Governments - said Laurence - and first of all the committees for the defence of peace did their utmost in order to help our inquiry. All the doors of Yugoslavia were open to us. The only real difficulty we had while carrying out the inquiry was that the Cominform charges against Yugoslavia, taken as a whole, were so undetermined that it was impossible to check their foundations thoroughly.

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It is quite possible, to say it mildly, that this vagueness was deliberate".

Laurence further says that because of the vagueness of these charges he asked the Charge d'Affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Belgrade and the Secretary of the Cominform in Bucharest and then publicly addressed the Cominform and the Soviet Union to give details about their statement so that the members of the British Committee could examine and check it but all the attempts remained fruitless. Speaking of the Cominform statement that von Kleist was in Yugoslavia, Laurence said that he saw with his own eyes the original receipt, which says that this Nazi general was handed over to the Soviet organs. Laurence also said that after thorough investigation the delegation came to the conclusion that the statement according to which a certain American general O'Hara or Harty was in Yugoslavia is pure imagination. He also denied the statement that the USA is sending weapons to Yugoslavia. He pointed out that the delegation inspected many airports, frontier zones, the Adriatic coasts and especially the island of Korcula, about which the Cominform propaganda stated that it is converted into an American base, but no trace whatever of an American, or any foreign base, or armament was discovered.

"We are back in our country and we are informing the public of the results of our inquiry - said finally Laurence - we talk on the wireless, write articles for newspapers and prepare a complete report which is to be published soon. All of us, who took part in the delegation came back to our homes full of warm friendship for Yugoslavia".

(GLAS - 17th October 1950)

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PUNISHED BECAUSE OF SPREADING FALSE NEWS ABOUT 'AN ORGANIZATION WHICH KILLS CHILDREN'

After the story about the 'phantom' and the 'Virgin Mary on the window pane' the hostile elements have been spreading around Belgrade and in other parts of the country a new story by which they are trying to bring fear and disorder among the inhabitants. The story is that there is an organization in Belgrade which is allegedly kidnapping small children, killing them and then making soap out of them. According to one of the versions the children are kidnapped by gypsies and according to another are kidnapped by butchers, etc. Many other interpretations of such stories could be enumerated, which are in fact being spread by ill-intended persons who are consciously spreading such falsities.

The intention of those who are spreading such fabrications is in fact clear. Many Belgrade citizens remember the story about the 'phantom' who meets women at night time, strangles them and then dismembers them (according to the 'taste' and inspiration of those who are inventing the story). Many persons believed this during a certain time, especially when the psychologic movie called 'Alone in the Night' was being shown, so that many women were afraid to go alone in the streets after six o'clock in the evening. On the other hand, a doubt began to form about the efficiency of the people's authority in protecting the citizens of Belgrade. Thanks to energetic measures which were undertaken at once, those fabrications stopped spreading.

It has been learned from official quarters this time too, that there has not only not been a single case of murdered children, but that even missing children have not been reported to the people's authorities. There have been cases, in which small children lost themselves by wandering away from their houses but were directly found by the agents of the people's militia and returned to their parents on the very same day. But there has not been a single case in which a child had disappeared and could not be traced.

But as nothing could be attained by mild warning on the part of the authorities, the Ward Committees for Internal Affairs in Belgrade have taken things seriously into their hands and have started punishing those who are spreading such nonsense. Thus, Aleksandar Valcic, employee of the enterprise 'Domaca Radinost' from Belgrade, was punished with three months of hard labor. His example is typical. One day he gathered a group of people in his enterprise and started telling them that he had heard that a little girl had taken another little girl from the Kalenic market place, to some house and that the corpse of the child was found after... After investigating this story it was found that Valcic had heard someone who had also heard 'from someone', etc, etc. The story got so swollen up after this repetition, that even the person who had started it ill-intentionally, could not recognize his own story.

The people's authority will continue punishing people who are spreading such nonsense, and citizens, especially mothers should not be so credulous, but should report at once to the authorities those 'well-intended' stories.

(Politika, October 15, 1950)

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ANOTHER GROUP OF BULGARIAN CITIZENS ESCAPES TO YUGOSLAVIA

Nis, October 16th.

At the beginning of October another group of six Bulgarian citizens escaped to Yugoslavia. In this group, which is made up of people from various regions of Bulgaria, there is also a seventy year old man, called Slavko Filipov from the village of Brest, county of Nikopolje, north of Bulgaria. 'When I had the courage to leave my house with two grandchildren, then you can imagine what kind of regime we have in Bulgaria', said Filipov.

What old Filipov is telling, confirms the despotism of the local authorities not only in the border regions towards Yugoslavia, but also in the interior of the country. He was promised by the members of the commission for the purchase, that they would reduce his obligations if he gave them 6,000 Levs, but he found the money they changed their minds and asked for rakija. He refused to give them rakija, but without success and the commission took the entire barrel and returned several liters only after intervention on the part of his neighbor. Filipov sent a petition to Chervenkov personally, and complained about the reign of terror which the authorities were perpetrating. 'Do you want me, a man of seventy, to open your eyes', was the last sentence in his letter to Chervenkov.

Instead of giving him help, he was called late one evening to the local committee. Knowing that he would be beaten there, he refused to go with the courier and escaped the next day to Yugoslavia, leaving his house and two grandchildren.

The other emigrants are also talking about the difficult economic conditions in Bulgaria and about the systematic creation of a war psychosis.

(Borba, October 17, 1950)

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WHAT THE "FATHERLAND FRONT" REFUSES TO ACKNOWLEDGE.

OTECESTVEN FRONT, a Bulgarian paper published recently an article on the position of the Turkish national minority. It is a continuation of a campaign aimed at blaming the Turkish government for the miserable state of the Turkish minority. It is in fact an effort for disguising the actual policy of the Bulgarian leadership in regard to the national minorities. It has stated the following: "The policy of the Turkish ruling clique towards the national minorities is an illustration of cruel chauvinism, oppression and anarchy. Furthermore, we do not believe that the present Turkish leadership has a democratic attitude towards the national minorities, as well as towards progressive, democratic elements. has been proved by the policy of that country." But the question is whether the "people's democratic" Bulgaria, led by a communist party has a better attitude towards the national minorities than the Turkish government, whether they can claim to have granted the minimum rights which the national minorities enjoy in certain other communist states. The same formulation of the Otecestven Front concerning "Cruel chauvinism, oppression and anarchy" will refer to Bulgaria while the Macedonian population is being persecuted in the Firin Macedonia.

There is another revelation made in the same article about the policy of the present Bulgarian leadership. Otecestven Front says: "When the Turkish statesmen finally realize their responsibility for those fellow-countrymen of theirs, whom they had tempted to sell their property and wait in misery to be let across the frontier?"

It is possible that some people among the Turkish national minority have been deceived by the Turkish propaganda. It would also be natural that some of them come from the ranks of kulaks and capitalists, who disapprove the socialist reconstruction in the villages and the means of making a fortune. The total number of those who would like to go is insignificant. But the fact is that 250,000 persons applied for immigration permits "voluntarily" this being one third of the whole Turkish minority. It would be quite natural to wonder what sort of propaganda could persuade 250,000 people to leave their homes, their land, the country where "socialism" is being built up? Furthermore, one could be wondering about the facts which were supposed to withstand such a false propaganda. Bulgaria is pretending to be called a socialist state in contrast to Turkey, a backward capitalist state. Was this impossible to be explained to the poor Turkish peasants in Bulgaria. We maintain (which is the only alternative) that a socialist fatherland (which Bulgaria should have become in regard to the Turks) cannot be replaced by poverty. If there was such an attractive propaganda for something which does not exist, could the Bulgarian reality be just the same to the Turkish minority as it is (let us suppose) to the Bulgarian people. Otecestven Front, Rabotnicesko Delo and other papers try to keep silence about those facts. They do not dare to admit that the Greater-Bulgarian nationalist policy has brought the Turkish national minority to a state of misery and hopelessness. This whole campaign has been aimed at concealing the fact which has become evident, namely that the present Bulgarian policy is to be blamed for this state of affairs. This is what it does refuse admitting. The denial of the Otecestven Front is a revelation of truth. The Cominform leadership of Bulgaria cannot be proud about such a reality.

(NOVA MAKEDONIJA, Oct. 15, 1950)

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THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMISSION FOR GOOD SERVICES WOULD BE A CONTRIBUTION TO SECURING OF PEACE AND PEACEFUL INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION.

In its session on October 5, the General Committee unanimously agreed to propose to the UN General Assembly that it put on its agenda the two items suggested by the Yugoslav delegation, one of these items being the "Formation of a permanent commission of the General Assembly for good services".

What is the meaning and significance of this proposal?

Comrade Edvard Kardelj had explained in detail the reason for including this proposal into the General Assembly's agenda in his speech addressing the UN, as well as in his letter to Trygve Lie of Sept. 26. Among other things he stated the following: "We have been worrying not only because of the tense international relations alone, but also because of the fact that numerous methods of attaining an agreement have been neglected, such as direct talks between the countries involved in a conflict, good willed mediation, and so on. In addition to all that, in the General Assembly we have not yet been able to find a form for establishing a special body which would take care of the development of international cooperation, mediation, offering assistance in case of strife provided that the parties concerned agree. All those efforts should be aimed at making progress on the whole by taking some sort of action, paying attention in particular that the small nations should also participate in those efforts."

The maintenance and securing of peace, apart from enabling a peaceful collaboration among nations, represent one of the UN main tasks. Up to now UN has been far from attaining any similar results in that respect, namely UN has not yet become an efficacious center of the common efforts of the UN member-states for the development of good neighbourly relations. Its two main bodies - the Security Council and the General Assembly are not at all fit for smoothing up international conflicts in their beginning and securing of peaceful international relations. According to its practice till now, the Security Council has been chiefly dealing with conflicts which had already broken out strongly. It was necessary that first of all a particular conflict should become a threat to peace prior to be taken into consideration by the Security Council. On the other hand, the General Assembly is such a large body, which also does not meet permanently, that it would be indispensable to establish a separate body having the characteristics which both the Security Council and the General Assembly lack. That body could exactly be a commission for good services.

Evidently, there would be no need for tense relations to be turned into an open conflict provided that various methods of international agreement should be applied in order to avoid the breaking out of conflicts. If one would bear in mind the wishes of the people's masses for peace, then it would not be difficult to believe that the majority of cases could be settled by agreement, especially if a separate body would take care of the solution of existing problems.

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The problem of securing peace nowadays does not only consist of making an effort for settling a conflict in a peaceful way, although this should not be underestimated as regards the interests of the international security, but at the same time it involves the consolidation of the foundations upon which the peace should be based. As world peace is collective and indivisible in any particular case, peace cannot be secured by local, isolated and occasional actions taken on the spot where a conflict breaks out, but constant care should be taken about settling all the outstanding questions which may be a menace to peace. This fact would undoubtedly bring more confidence in the minds of the people in the possibility of liberating the world from constant anxiety about another massacre. The proposal concerning the establishment of this commission gives such a possibility.

This Commission would be in session all the time. This would be one of its great advantages. It would be a permanent auxiliary body attached to the UN General Assembly. It would initiate the settling of conflicts, or act as mediator, but before a conflict would become a threat to peace, which is of a particular importance. This would be a contribution to the establishment of a peaceful attitude in the world, which nowadays does not seem to be in the interest of the warmongers, as well as the circles of aggressors both in the East and in the West.

The Commission would consist of 6 non-permanent members of the Security Council and six representatives of other states which would be appointed by the General Assembly, not including the permanent members of the Security Council. The reason for this constitution lies chiefly in the fact that the presence of the big powers would not secure objectiveness in examining the problems which it should deal with. On the other hand, the participation of small nations would enable them to broaden the initiative in the struggle for peace in the world by raising the feeling of collective responsibility for the cause of peace. This in fact means that the UN would be still more consolidated in that way, while good neighbourly relations would be established in the world.

These were the reasons why the Yugoslav delegation has proposed this to the UN. There is no doubt that each state is following such a policy in the UN as it applies in its actual relations with other states. That is to say that its attitude in the UN is in conformity with the general political aspirations and interests of that particular state concerned. Obviously, the attitude taken by the Yugoslav delegation in this present session of the UN is in accordance with the general line applied by the new Yugoslavia in its international relations. This line is directed towards a sincere struggle for peace, for equal and peaceful collaboration among the peoples, for freedom of each nationality to decide about its form of government. An independent state, which is a real fighter for peace in the world, such as our socialist fatherland is, can alone fully support a peaceful policy.

(GLAS, Oct. 17, 1950)

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WHAT ARE THE INTENTIONS OF THE ITALIAN POLICE IN GORIZZIA?

News has been coming in lately from Gorizzia saying that numerous interrogations are taking place in the police headquarters there of the Slovene national minority. These interrogations have become so frequent that the Slovenes are alarmed.

Pretending to be searching for counterfeiters, the representatives of the Slovene national minority have been asked to report to the police; they are the editors of Soca and Matajurja, leaders of the Slovene Youth Federation and Slovene Women Federation. The offices of Slav organizations, especially the premises of the Democratic Front of Slovenes, as well as private houses of various Slovenes are watched day and night by police agents, while some quiet inhabitants are being asked to the police headquarters to report at night for interrogation.

The most interesting of all is the method of interrogation. The political commissars of the police in Gorizzia try to get from numerous people all sorts of information on the activities of the Democratic Front of Slovenes in Italy. The police would like to know what is being discussed by the leading members of that political organization on various occasions, such as on their regular meetings, on their congress, who are the leading members of the whole organization, what important decisions have been announced by their papers. This is being done despite the fact that this organization and its activity among the Slovene minority have been authorized by the authorities. The police is aiming to terrorize the Slovene minority; it would like to give them the impression that the whole organization has been suspicious to the authorities, who are watching closely its activities. Some of them are being questioned why they joined the Democratic Front of Slovenes, what is the reason that they are supporting it, why they are reading and distributing their press, and so on. Furthermore, they are being asked for their political ideas, whether they had put up Yugoslav banners after the liberation, whether they were members of the Liberation Front or the Slovene-Italian anti-fascist Federation. Some of them have been even asked whether they have any connections among the Slovenes both in Trieste and in Venice.

The most important of all is that during these interrogations the political commissars demand the Slovenes from Italy to make a statement that they are not persecuted in Italy, that no injustice is being done to them, on the whole, that the Slovene minority in Italy is quite satisfied. In addition to that they request from them to acknowledge that the Slovene papers Soca and the Primorski Dnevnik do not give a faithful picture of the situation in Gorizzia and the way the Slovenes are being treated in Italy.

All this indicates that these measures may be of far-reaching significance, according to the opinion of the Slovene minority in Italy, as well as of the Slovenes living in the liberated fatherland. In the first place they would like to frighten them by reducing simultaneously their readiness for waging a struggle. By terrorizing the people, they would like to force them to refuse their participation in the Democratic Front of the Slovenes, as well as to restrict the influence of the Front in general.

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It seems as if the Italian authorities are not collecting information on those who took an active part in the national liberation struggle merely because of curiosity, but on the contrary, that they are preparing some reprisals against Slovenes as alleged "traitors" of Italy, especially owing to the fact that they greeted the liberation of Gorizia by putting up national banners and supported the Liberation Front by joining the ranks of partisans. The Italian police demands statements concerning the writing of Soca only because it has the intention of banning its further publication. In addition to all that, it would like to obtain statements about satisfactory living conditions in Italy, which is indicating that various regulations are about to be issued concerning the banning of all these organizations which are struggling for democratic rights of the Slovene minority in Italy.

During fascism our people from Primorsko were subject to all sort of police illtreatment, but they never ceased struggling for a just cause despite many losses and arrests. The latest measures of terror will not frighten the Slovenes. The Italian authorities often point out that we are to be democratic, to observe the human rights, to be inclined towards the establishment of good relations with its neighbours in Yugoslavia. Herewith an opportunity of showing a little bit of a "good will" by putting to an end the chauvinist police attitude and ordering the cessation of illegal acts towards the Slovene population. This would be the only proof that their statements may be trusted.

(SLOVENSKI POROČEVALEC, Oct. 13)

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THE INCREASE OF OUR MERCHANT MARINE. (Tanjug) news.

A whole series of new vessels is to be constructed for the purposes of the Adriatic navigation. In addition to that those which were salvaged will be also reconstructed, such as "Beograd" and "Partizanka". Four modern passenger ships are being built by the shipyard of "Uljanik". Within a month's time, the construction of a new series of passenger ships will be started. Its capacity will be 500 tons. The construction of a big passenger ship has been planned of 2,500 tons, as well as of several smaller vessels of 500, 300 and 150 tons each.

The Yugoslav merchant marine will also receive shortly another new vessel, which will be our most modern transoceanic ship developing the speed of 17 miles per hour. The shipyard "Third of May" has already started the construction of three other ships with 4,200 tons each of the same type.

(BORBA, Oct. 16, 1950)

RESTRICTIONS REGARDING THE OWNERS OF LAND ON THE BOTH SIDES OF THE BORDER IN THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ZONE OF THE FTT.

Trieste.

Peasants Federation of the Anglo-American zone of the FTT has requested that the Anglo-American Military Administration abolish the order prohibiting the crossing of border along the paths in the fields from the Yugoslav zone into the Anglo-American, although the owners who have their land on both sides of the border are in the possession of special permits for crossing the border.

According to this order, which was issued without an agreement reached with the authorities from the Yugoslav zone, those owners of land will be granted permission for crossing the border only on the demarkation line near the chief frontier posts, which in some cases are located at the distance of 30 kilometers from certain villages along the border. In this way it has become impossible for those peasants to cultivate their land on the other side of the border being obliged to go back in the evenings to their homes on the other side of the demarkation line.

(BORBA, Oct. 16, 1950.)

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THE QUESTION OF FREE "NAVIGATION" ON THE DANUBE

In recent history, the problem of the Danube has continuously been on the international political stage. The Danube, by its length and navigability, by its course and size of lands through which it flows has a special economic meaning for the countries of the South-Eastern and Central Europe as well as for connection of those countries with the Black Sea area. For this reason, as long ago as from the time of the Vienna Congress in 1815, after the defeat of Napoleon, there has been a regime of "free navigation" on the Danube in the general interest, i.e., in the interest of the Western Powers in which industrial capitalism started to develop at a high speed after the defeat of Napoleon. The new principle of free navigation, at the time of development of the economy of the bourgeois society, contrary to feudal particularism, had a progressive character; it was a means for penetration by the more developed industrial countries into the less developed agrarian countries.

The question of the Danube somewhat changed for the Western Powers when, after the Russo-Turkish War, Russia acquired the Delta and thus for the first time, in 1829, became a riparian country of the Danube. Russia's policy was to divert trade from the Danube and direct it to her own Black Sea ports, whereby she wanted to reduce the economic and political influence of Austria and Germany not only in the Balkans, but also in the Near East. By the Paris Treaty of 1859, after the Crimean War, the Danube was proclaimed an "international river" which represents a heavy mortgage for the peoples of the riparian countries, because the "free navigation" considerably limited their sovereignty in favor of the imperialistic powers.

After the First World War, by the Versailles Peace Treaty, as well as by agreements with several Danubian countries, the Western Powers - England and France - ensured for themselves a privileged position on the "internationalized and free" Danube. By the Barcelona Protocol of 1921, as well as by the supplementary Barcelona Convention, "free navigation" on the Danube was again legalized under certain conditions. At an international conference held in Paris between France, England, Belgium, Italy, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia, a convention was framed prescribing a new Danube Statute on "full" internationalization of navigation on the Danube from Ulm to the Black Sea. In this Statute, many formulas on "freedom" were set insofar as they suited the Western Powers; formulas by which England and France became masters of the Danube by excluding the Soviet Union, Germany and Austria. These two countries exercised their dominating role through two Danube Commissions. Under the guise of "free and unobstructed navigation" on the Danube, England and France carried on an inconsiderate exploitation of the Danube; they exploited the "internationalized" fleet, introduced high transport rates; exercised political control and economic exploitation of the Danubian countries. The European Commission on the Danube (Commission Européenne du Danube-CED) was re-established, and England, France, Italy and Rumania were represented on it. The task of that commission was to control the maritime Danube (Danube maritime) from the estuary to Braila. Rumania, a riparian country-member of this Commission, only figured on the Commission, while the real masters of this most important sector of the Danube were thousands of kilometers away from the Danube. In addition to this commission, an International Commission on the Danube (Commission Internationale du Danube - CID) was set up, which controlled the Danube from Ulm to Braila (Danube fluvial), its international tributaries (Morava, Taja, Drava from Brac; Tissa from the estuary of Samos and Maros from Arad), as well as the Danube canals which serve for facilitating international navigation. Representatives of the riparian countries and of England, France and Italy were on this Commission. This Commission controlled the "free navigation" on the

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Danube for vessels of all flags: it had broad legislative, judicial and executive powers.

All this is proof of the fact that this Commission was, in fact, a further maneuver for the consolidation of the imperialistic positions of the Big Powers. Through these Commissions, which were authorized by this Convention, foreign capital infiltrated in the Danubian countries by way of investments, credits and various transactions. In this way, the Western Powers gained increasing control over the most important branches of economy in the Danubian countries and also gained an ever-growing political influence.

After the Second World War, the question of Danube was dealt with at the Potsdam Conference, at the United Nations meetings and at the Paris Conference of Four. The idea prevailed that navigation on the Danube ought to be really free without any encroachment upon the sovereignty and interest of the Danubian countries, without any international regime -- with full equality of rights for all the countries. At the Peace Conference on December 12, 1946, it was decided to convene, six months after the entry into force of the peace treaties with Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary, a special conference to solve the question of navigation on the Danube. The four Foreign Ministers agreed that the conference should be attended by the USSR, the USA, England, France, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Ukraine, Yugoslavia and Austria -- insofar as a peace treaty is concluded with the last named by that time. A conference between the representatives of these countries, to draft a new convention on freedom of navigation on the Danube, was held in Belgrade on June 30, 1948. At that conference it was agreed that Austria should attend in an advisory capacity although a peace treaty had not been signed with her.

The new Convention of Freedom of Navigation on the Danube, together with the Supplementary Protocol and Annexes on admission of Austria and on the Gabrickovo-Gonja sector -- as component parts of the Convention, was signed in Belgrade on August 18, 1948, by the representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. A just solution of the question of free navigation on the Danube was possible due to the singleness in the attitude of Yugoslavia, the USSR, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria, and also due to the fact that the revisionist policy of the USSR had not yet reached full expression.

Today, however, after a large number of discriminatory acts against our country in general, and with respect to navigation on the Danube in particular, on the part of the Cominform countries, many of the stipulations of this convention have remained without a realistic basis -- reduced to the level of empty declarative phrases.

The Convention on Navigation on the Danube of August 23, 1921, is no longer in force. The property of the former European Commission on the Danube has been transferred to the special administration of the lower Danube; its obligations with respect to repayment of the credit granted to it by England, France, Russia and others, no longer exists. All the commitments and guarantees of the former International Commission on the Danube and of the former Administration of Iron Gates and Falls are also non-existent. The unliquidated property of the former International Commission on the Danube has been transferred to the Commission on the Danube; a part of the property of the Commission, which was placed at the disposal of the former Administration of Iron Gates and Falls, as well as the entire property of this Administration, has been transferred to the special Administration of Iron Gates. Under the new Convention, the riparian countries have exclusive jurisdiction over the organization and management of navigation on the Danube.

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The new Convention on Navigation on the Danube foresees the setting up of a Commission on the Danube as a corporate body in conformity with the legislature of the country in which it is located (Galatz or some other place). On this commission are to sit only the representatives of the riparian countries, "one representative of each country", who can best ensure uninterrupted navigation and regulate all the questions connected with navigation. The Danubian countries have full possibility of coordinating the international interests with their own national interests - interests of security of their own territories. The principle "free and open navigation for the citizens, merchant vessels and cargo of all the countries on the basis of equality of rights with respect to port and navigation taxes as well as with respect to the condition of commercial navigation" - excluding cabotage for vessels flying foreign flags and also excluding local passenger and cargo traffic if all that is not in compliance with the national prescriptions of the respective Danubian country - is the basic principle of this Convention (Article 1.). This means a certain renunciation on the part of the Danubian countries in the interest of international cooperation. Another important principle of this Convention is the restriction of free navigation on only the navigable course of the Danube, excluding its tributaries and canals....."The present Convention shall apply to the navigable course of the river Danube from Ulm to the Black Sea, via the Sulina arm..." (Article 2).

The Danube Commission, as the supreme organ of the riparian countries, elects from among its members, for a period of three years, a president, a vice-president and a secretary; it fixes the rules of procedure and the dates of its meetings. It was fixed that the first meeting should be held within six months after the entry into force of the Convention, i.e., after depositing with the Government of the FRG of the six ratification instruments by the countries signatories to the Convention. The Danube Commission makes, on the basis of the proposals and projects of the Danubian countries and of the special river administrations, the general plans for big hydro-technical work which is in the interest of navigation, and determines the general estimates of costs of this work; it carries out, at its own cost, the necessary work to ensure normal navigation, work which the Danubian country of the respective territory is unable to do, or, if the work has to be done on that section of the river which forms the frontier of that country, the commission prescribes the conditions for that work; it gives advice and recommendations to the riparian countries and to the special river administrations with respect to the carrying out of the work which is in the interest of navigation, keeping in mind their technical and economic interests, plans and possibilities; it carries on exchange of information with the administrations; it established a unified system of maintenance of the navigation routes and fixes the basic regulations on navigation and pilot service, keeping in mind the specific conditions of individual sectors of the river; it equalizes the rules on safety of navigation on the river; it collects statistic data on navigation, insofar as this work comes under the jurisdiction of the Commission; it coordinates the work of the hydro-meteorologic services, issues a hydrologic bulletin and gives hydrologic forecast for shorter or longer periods of time; it issues, for the needs of navigation, the necessary handbooks, communication charts, navigation charts and atlases; it prepares and approves the budget of the Commission; it fixes and collects the taxes to cover expenses of special work done with the object of ensuring or improving the conditions of navigation; it sees to it that the provisions of the convention be carried out.

For the carrying out of these tasks, the Commission has its secretariat and the necessary apparatus composed of personnel of the Danubian countries. The members of the Commission and persons empowered by the Commission enjoy diplomatic immunity. The official offices of the Commission, its archives and documents are inviolable. The

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functionaries of the Commission who possess the necessary authority inform the competent authorities of the riparian countries of every case of violation of the navigation and sanitary rules or rules on safety of river navigation of which the Commission learns. The Danubian countries are obligated to inform the Commission of the action taken in connection with the cases of violation of the rules reported to them. Furthermore, the Danubian countries are obligated to extend the necessary help to the functionaries and personnel of the Commission in the carrying out of their tasks. The functionaries and personnel of the Commission have the right of free movement on the Danube and in its ports within the jurisdiction of the Commission, under the condition that they respect the laws of the respective country. The official languages of the Commission are Russian and French; the Commission has its own seal of office and its own flag which it has the right to hoist on its premises and on its vessels.

The Commission renders its decisions by the majority of votes of the attending members (the quorum is five). For the special cases foreseen in the Convention, a majority of votes of all the members of the Commission has been prescribed without the ruling being reserved for the country on whose territory the work has to be carried out. These cases are: the drafting of general plans of big hydro-technical jobs and the making of the general estimate of costs of such jobs; giving of advices and recommendations to the Danubian countries and to the special administrations during the time big projects are being carried out; undertaking of big hydro-technical jobs necessary to ensure normal navigation insofar as these jobs cannot be carried out by the country of the respective territory; making and approving the budget of the Commission; changing of the seat of the Commission.

The Danube Commission has a budget to which all the member countries make an equal annual contribution. In the same way as the Commission may impose special taxes to cover the expense of special work done with the object of ensuring and improving navigation, so every Danubian state may, in agreement with the Commission, impose navigation taxes to cover its expenses on ensurance of navigation in proportion with the work it has undertaken to do for the purpose of improving the conditions of navigation on its own territory. The Administrations, too, may impose special taxes on vessels which pass through their sectors, to cover the expenses of ensuring navigation and carrying out of hydro-technical work, as well as for piloting of vessels, under the condition that they inform the Commission of the rates of these taxes and the method of collecting them. The taxes are based on the tonnage of the vessels, but they may not serve as a source of profit to either the Commission or the riparian state or the Administration. The method of collecting special, navigation and separate taxes is determined in the Instructions issued in agreement with the Commission. With regard to those parts of the Danube which form the national boundary, the question of the carrying out of work and sharing of the expenses is regulated by agreement between the respective bordering states.

No taxes are collected on vessels, barges, passengers of goods in transit. Port fees are collected by the authorities of the respective Danubian countries without any discrimination with respect to the nationality of the vessel, its port of departure or destination, nor for any other reasons. All the vessels, regardless of the flag which they fly, have the right to use the mechanism, warehouses, warehouse space and the like on the basis of agreement with the respective forwarding institutions against payment of the prescribed fee for services rendered. Facilities which are in conformity with commercial customs, having regard to the volume of port work and nature of the goods, -- are not considered to be a discrimination.

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sectors of the Danube in navigable condition for river or sea vessels, respectively; to do, at their own cost, the necessary hydro-technical work for ensurance and improvement of navigation conditions, and not to prevent or obstruct navigation routes of the Danube. Before doing any such work, the Danubian countries will consult the Danube Commission; but, if urgent and unforeseen circumstances demand the carrying out of the work, they will immediately take the work in hand and advise the Danube Commission subsequently, submitting to it a short description of the work. (Article 3.) In the interests of ensuring normal navigation, the Danubian countries renounce a part of their sovereignty, if anyone of them should be unable to carry out by itself the work on its territory, and undertake to cede to the Danube Commission the carrying out of the work under the conditions which the Commission will lay down. If such work has to be done on a sector of the river which forms the national frontier of the respective country, that country may cede the work to some other country under the conditions which the Danube Commission will lay down. The country on whose territory such work is done is obligated to extend full co-operation. (Article 4).

The Convention provides for the setting up of special bodies ("Special River Administrations - Art. 20 -22) for certain sectors of the river which are more difficult for navigation and which demand special measures, and which embrace the territories of two countries; the task of these bodies is to carry out hydro-technical work and regulate navigation. Two administrations have been founded, one on the lower Danube (for the section Sulina Canal-Braila) and is composed of representatives of Rumania and the USSR -- the seat of the Administration is at Galatz; the other is for the Iron Gates sector (right hand side of the river from Vinca to Kostolac, and the left hand side of the river from Moldava Veke to Turnu-Severin). This second body is composed of representatives of Rumania and Yugoslavia and is located at Orvosa and Tekija. These administrations act on the basis of agreements between the Governments of the member countries, and on their sectors, in accordance with the navigation rules issued by the Danube Commission, issue their own navigation rules and form pilot teams for piloting of vessels. (Article 81). On these sectors, piloting of vessels is done by pilots belonging to the respective pilot teams or by pilots who have passed an examination before the competent river Administration and are authorized to act as pilots. The pilot teams are composed of nationals of the countries participating in the respective Administrations, on the basis of special agreement between these countries. In view of the big scope of hydro-technical work which has to be done in order to ensure normal conditions of navigation on the Gabrickovo-Gonja sector (on the Austrian-Czechoslovak border from the 2821th to 2791st kilometers), and in view of the necessity to maintain this sector in a navigable condition, all of which cannot be done by the riparian countries alone, the contracting parties have agreed (in Annex II to the Convention) that the Danube Commission shall decide whether it is necessary to set up for this sector a third special river Administration, or whether the carrying out of this work will be done by the Danube Commission itself.

Navigation on the Danube is done in accordance with rules laid down by the countries through which the river flows. In those zones where the banks of the Danube belong to two countries, navigation is done in accordance with the rules framed by mutual agreement between those countries -- on the basis of the navigation rules laid down by the Danube Commission (Article 23). The vessels which sail on the Danube have the right - under the condition that they keep to the rules laid down by the respective Danubian country through whose territory they sail - to enter the ports, to load and unload in them, to pick up and drop passengers, to get fuel, food, etc. The customs, sanitary and security services on the Danube are run by the Danubian countries on the basis of coordinated rules approved by the Danube

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Commission. These rules have to be of such a nature that they do not obstruct navigation. Sanitary and police rules have to be applied in the Danube navigation without any discrimination with respect to nationality of vessels, their destination or any other reason.

When both banks of the river Danube belong to one country then that country has the right to seal and place under customs control the goods in transit, but has no right to forbid transit. Further, that country has the right of demanding of the Captain, charterer or owner of the vessel, who is transporting the goods marked for transit, a written declaration on whether he is carrying goods, the importation of which is forbidden by the country of destination, but this without the right to examine the goods, withhold the goods, withhold the vessel or charge any taxes. Should a person who gives such a written declaration include in it incorrect data, he will be responsible according to the laws of the country in which such a declaration has been given.

If the Danube forms the frontier between two countries, then the vessels, rafts, passengers and goods, if intended for transit, are exempt from all customs formalities.

Vessels of the Danubian countries which are in service of river police (militia), whose number, description and size is known to the Danube Commission, should fly their national flags and should have one uniform insignia. These vessels, as well as customs vessels, may sail only inside the borders of the country whose flag they fly, and outside of these borders - only with the concurrence of the respective Danubian countries. All the vessels which sail on the Danube may, for navigation purposes, use the ship's radio station and the coastal means of communication.

This convention forbids warships of the non-riparian countries to move on the Danube, and restricts movement of warships of the Danubian countries to only as far as their frontiers, except in case of agreement between the interested countries.

Every dispute between the signatory countries, arising in connection with application and interpretation of the several provisions of the Convention, which is not settled by direct negotiations will, at the request of anyone of the parties at controversy, submitted to a conciliation commission composed of one representative of each of the parties at controversy and a third member appointed by either the president of the Danube Commission from among the national of one of the countries which is not controversial, or, if the president of the Danube Commission is a national of one of the countries at controversy, by the Danube Commission itself. The ruling of this commission is final and binding for both parties at controversy.

The new Convention, together with (1) the Annex on admission of Austria on the Danube Commission after settlement of the question of a peace treaty with Austria, and (2) the Annex on the Gabčíkovo-Gonja sector, and (3) the Supplementary Protocol; whose texts in the Russian and French languages are equally valid, has been ratified and it entered into force on May 11, 1949, after the depositing with the government of the FPRY of the ratification instrument of the sixth signatory country. In the archives of our government, that is to say in the archives of its agency - the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, there is being kept in custody the original text of this Convention, and every signatory country has been given a certified copy of the text of the Convention.

The Convention may be amended at the request of the majority of the signatory countries. Request for amendment has to be submitted to our government which will, with the shortest delay possible, convene a conference of all the signatory countries. These amendments enter into force after

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countries-signatories to the Convention.

This is a short resume of the new Convention on Navigation on the Danube.

After the 134-years of existence of various conventions which served the interests of the country whose sole desire was to exploit certain Danubian countries - their economic wealth, the new Convention is, by its content, a characteristic example of a democratic act and an example of how agreements between countries should and can be made. However, hardly a year had gone by and the USSR and the other Cominform countries violated their obligation given at the time of signing the Convention.

The revisionist policy which the present-day leadership of the USSR is pursuing towards our socialist country, is strongly reflected also in the management of navigation on the Danube, where the Soviet Union is striving to assume a leading, hegemonist role from the economic point of view by means of joint shipping companies, and from the political point of view by commanding how the navigation on the Danube is to be managed. The Soviet Union acts today on the Danube no longer as one of the socialist countries with equal rights, but rather as a hegemonist power which lays claim to being the master on the Danube. Instead of there being in the Danube Commission a respect of the principle of equality of the peoples in the spirit of the new Convention, the Soviet diplomacy is, with the servile cooperation on the part of the delegates of the Cominform countries, carrying out at the Danube conferences its pre-prepared plan according to which it (Soviet diplomacy) should manage navigation on the Danube to the detriment of the other Danubian countries. The Soviet representatives on the Commission by such a behavior are, with the help of the other Cominform delegates and by means of simple over-voting, trying to deprive our country of those rights which belong to it in the Danube Commission, in its apparatus and in its agencies, as to a country through which more than a half of the central Danube goes. Our country is one of the most important Danubian countries; it holds the key positions of navigation on the Danube; it has a strong fleet on the Danube; her river traffic is big; on our part of the Danube are situated all the most important installations for facilitating and ensuring navigation, and Belgrade is one of the most important ports on the Danube. In the discussions at the time of the framing of the Convention itself, the Soviet Union's strongest argument against the two Western Powers, England and France, were the following two principles; economic and geographic (participation in the ensurance of navigation and the length of river on the respective sector). However, when it is the question of electing a Yugoslav to the post of the secretary, vice-president or president of the Commission, these principles are violated without any mercy.

The Soviet Government has, by its policy of imposing inequality of rights, transformed this Commission into its own obedient agency; the Cominform countries represented on the Commission have only a formal right of voting through the decisions which have been prepared in advance, and are deprived of every right of following the carrying out of their decisions. Their such position dates back from the first regular meeting held by the Danube Commission at Galatz on June 11, 1949, at which the functionaries of the Commission were elected, and at which were elected "en bloc": the Rumanian delegate Rudenko as the president, the Czechoslovak delegate Linhart as the vice-president, and the Soviet delegated Norozov as the secretary. Yugoslavia protested against this method of electing the functionaries, because public voting is contrary to the democratic principles and practice adopted when electing any international body. The extent to which the respective country is interested in the Danube and the efforts and outlays it is making for the maintenance and improvement of navigation on the Danube, should

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serve as a criterion when electing the functionaries of the Commission. There is no doubt that the expenses which our country is bearing in the general interest of improvement of navigation on the Danube are big; that our floating park is big despite the damage suffered during the war. And, finally, our river and canal network is almost 1500 kilometers long (the rivers Drava, Tissa, Begej and Sava with their tributaries and the canals in Backa). All this tells us that the Danube is playing a big role in the economic life of our country, that Belgrade ought to be the seat of the Danube Commission, and that our representative, too, ought to be one of the managing functionaries.

Despite a series of justified protests made by our delegate in connection with the proposal on organization of the secretariat and the apparatus of the Commission (definition of exact duties of the functionaries, list of official posts, salaries, diplomatic immunity of the Commission's officials, etc.), the Soviet proposal was adopted without any discussion. Thanks to the division of votes, 5:1 (five for the Soviet proposal cast by the Cominform countries against one cast by our representative), the Soviet delegation managed to put through its own draft of the Rules of Procedure in the Commission's work, under which the leading role in the Commission was given to the secretary - Soviet delegate Morozov. Morozov, as secretary of the Commission, is permanently stationed at the seat of the Commission. He appoints the personnel of the Commission without any guarantee that the personnel is composed of an equal number of nationals of the member countries. He, as a delegate (representative) of a member country, is not responsible to the Commission for his work. He stands above the Commission. Although the mandate of the secretary, vice president or president of the Commission lasts for three years, the Rules of Procedure, as proposed by the Soviets, makes it possible to a delegation or group of delegations which command a majority in the Commission, to hold a monopoly for these posts. Our delegation submitted a proposal ensuring equal rights to all the member countries without priority rights granted to any one delegation. Our draft precisely stipulated the organizational composition of the Commission, the rights and duties of the president and secretary of the Commission and of the members of the Commission, both during the Commission's session in the rendering of decisions and during the period between the Commission's sessions. According to our draft Rules of Procedure, the secretary of the Commission may not be a delegate of a member country (which is in conformity with Article 6 of the Convention), because thereby he would have a privileged position towards the other delegates, but rather he must be elected from among the personnel of the Commission, from among the nationals of all the member countries. A possibility would thus be given to every delegate to take part in the rendering of the Commission's decisions, of following up the carrying out of the decisions, and of having a look-in into the work of the Commission during the period between the Commission's meetings, whereby full democratic character of the work of the Commission would be rendered possible. Our draft stipulated also the setting up of sub-commissions to deal with the budget, which financial and other matters, etc. However, the "majority" turned down all the justified proposals made by our delegation with the argument that we are the ones who "spoil" the work of the conference.

From March 23 to March 27 of this year, the Second meeting of the Danube Commission was held, which dealt with: the plan of work, budget; administrative apparatus; setting up of Administration for the Gabčikov-Gonja sector; the property of the former International Commission on the Danube, and election of a new president. Our delegate rightly objected to the irregularity done by postponing of the meeting, which was fixed for February and was postponed without consulting our delegation. He pointed out that individual members of the Commission, concretely the president and the secretary, had not completed the preparation of the meeting but that in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 1 of the Convention,

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the Commission is competent. Our delegate also protested against the agenda. However, at this meeting, like at the first meeting of the Commission, the hegemonist policy of the USSR reached full expression. The Commission's meeting was held in the spirit of Cominform "realism". It is also improper and at odds with the provisions of the Convention that the delegate of a member country, in his capacity as president, vice president or secretary, should be a Commission's official with a fixed salary. The 70 officials of the Commission represent an enormous administrative apparatus. The Danubian countries bear the expenses of keeping this apparatus, but, however, the USSR is making most use of the apparatus and deriving great benefits there from. Our delegate also criticized the budget, namely the too big outlays foreseen in the budget. The Budget is not in accordance with the tasks and needs of the Commission. This is best seen by comparing the budget with the budget of the former International Commission for the Danube. The budget of the ICD on the average amounted to 2,5 million dinars annually, whereas the budget of the new Danube Commission amounts for 1950 to 43 million dinars. The contribution of one country to the former ICD for the period of 21 years amounted in all to about five million dinars; this year's contribution which Yugoslavia has to pay is six million dinars. This contribution is not at all in proportion with our country's participation in the Danube Commission's apparatus. This contribution is by far bigger than our contribution to the United Nations.

The question of setting up a special Administration for the Gabcikovo-Gonja sector has been left for the Third Session, which will be held on December 10, 1950. The question of the property of the former International Commission on the Danube has been left to the secretariat of the Commission to study and present at the next meeting of the Commission. The Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Rumania, Preotea, was elected president of the Commission.

That a systematic discrimination is being conducted towards Yugoslavia is also seen from the fact that all the proposals put forward by our delegation at the first and second meeting of the Commission were rejected "a limine". Furthermore, the Danube Commission has not replied to a single letter sent to it by our delegation, nor has it acknowledged receipt of anyone of them. Even on the question of payment of advance sums for the maintenance of the Commission, the Rumanian organs have very often remained passive and the Commission has not even tried to intervene despite our requests and despite the fact that it has been in the interest of the Commission to intervene. Our delegation has sent an approximate amount of money, in Rumanian Lei, to the Rumanian National Bank in respect of its contribution, and informed the Danube Commission of this remittance, but has not received either a reply from the Commission or an acknowledgement of the remittance by the Rumanian National Bank.

This method does not permit permanent cooperation among the Danubian countries, cooperation based on the principle of equal rights of sovereign states. It is an instance of the Commission only voting through the decisions prepared and accepted in advance -- only giving an outward appearance of cooperation of "states with equal rights". Although the Soviet delegates have several times spoken about socialist methods and noble aims of socialism, the Danube Commission has been an is only an instrument in the hands of the Soviet Government for the realization of its hegemony on the Danube. This Commission has, in fact, been transformed into a navigation directorate of the USSR, which exclusively serves its interests. The Soviet Union, since it has the biggest floating park, which it has increased by acquiring the German assets in Austria, Hungary, and other satellite countries, as well as by having joint shipping companies in the Danubian countries (like the former USFAD in our country) is drawing the biggest benefits from the Commission's work.

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ing financial outlays for the maintainance of navigation and for the maintainance of the Danube Commission itself.

Yugoslavia has consistently defended the principle of equality and cooperation among the Danubian countries in the management of navigation on the river Danube, opposing the USSR's intentions to turn the Danube Commission into its own instrument with the aim of acquiring mastery over Danube. The USSR is trying, in conformity with its policy of unequal rights to squeeze out Yugoslavia from the management of the Danube. However, the river Danube on its middle course flows mostly through Yugoslavia, and therefore our country cannot and will not renounce participation in the management of navigation on the Danube.

Signed: Lucijan Kos.

(SAOBRAČAJ -- July-August issue)

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IMPRESSIONS FROM A JOURNEY THROUGH ENGLAND.

If you travel through England you will meet many things which speak eloquently that during the last ten years a number of things changed. You will receive evidence about this from any Englishman with whom you might start a conversation concerning personal and general conditions in the country. Old Lord Sandwich taking us around his historical castle richly decorated with paintings and other objects of art, complained that because of high taxes and high cost of labour he has great difficulty in maintaining the castle. Although he rents 300 acres of land and cultivates chrysantemums for sale, this Lord is faced with the alternative: either to sell the castle to the state so that they might take care of it as a historical monument or to open its doors to the public and attain in this way a new source of income by selling entrance tickets. The Lord chose the latter solution; and now the butler is at the same time the guide for visitors.

When I visited the grammar school at Ealing near London the regional director of education told me the following story. He spent a week-end at his friend's, the Dean of a distinguished university college; he caught him in the morning while he was cleaning his guest's shoes. This Dean had before the war a domestic staff of four, but now because of the high wages he employs only one charwoman who does not work on Sundays. We were told here that in England schooling is free and compulsory until 15 years of age and that the state contributes with large sums for the maintenance of pupils' kitchens which provide cheap and good meals.

We saw at Cambridge that schooling in this distinguished University centre is not just the privilege of the sons of the aristocrats and the upper ten thousands but that the Government and other public institutions grant scholarships to a large number of students.

We also visited an industrial area of London, which used to be one of the most sinister parts of the town and which during the war suffered great damages from the bombardment. Among the old blocks of houses with no lights and trees, with smokey houses, we saw new streets with large streets and gardens. We entered one of the new and up-to-date workers' houses which are built by the city council with the assistance of governmental credits.

The Labour Government is now building 14 new, smaller towns to prevent centralization of industry and the increase of the population in London as well as to attract industry to the poorer areas. We visited Crowley, one of these towns which is going to be completed in 15 years and will have a population of 60,000. From the completed part of the town and the projects one can see that Crowley will offer good housing conditions to the working man. The industrial part of the town will be divided from the blocks of flats, the whole town will be encircled by parks and in each dwelling centre the best place will be occupied by the school.

In a word, at each step in England one can feel that positive changes towards the democratization of this country have been introduced, concerning social life. Small events indicate to a foreigner daily the character of these changes and what was

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The struggle for Overcoming Post-war Economic Difficulties
and the Strivings of the Working Masses for a More Just Distri-
bution of Social Wealth.

If you are for the first time in London and you enter a shop to buy something you will feel embarrassed. Not only the pound is divided into 20 shillings and each shilling into 12 pence, and you do not know at the beginning what are a shilling or a penny worth, but because you have got to learn what are "utility" goods and what is "purchase tax". After receiving the explanation, you will ask the shop-assistant to show you only "utility" goods and will avoid having anything to do with "purchase tax", unless you have got an exceptionally deep purse. The first kind of goods are made of standard materials the prices are controlled by the state. These goods are reliable, various and accessible to the working man while the latter is a turnover tax on luxury commodities which are not considered as essential. Both "utility" goods and purchase tax are things which were introduced during the war and were enforced by the Labourites as soon as they came into power in 1945.

This is not the only means of controlling the economic life during the war, which the Government kept also after the war. In England, the country of one story houses with one flat, the ideal of every citizen is to have his own house. However, after the war only each fifth house could be built by private enterprises, because for building a house not only money is needed but also a permit from the Government to build a house. The Government governs the distribution of steel and timber and in order to prevent the house owners from making use of the post-war housing crisis by raising the rents as well as prevent prospective house owners from speculating in flats in new houses the Government retained the control over the rents and established that four fifth of the new houses must be constructed according to public basis. In this way, the overwhelming majority of more than 750,000 new permanent and prefabricated houses constructed after the war were built by local councils with the assistance of the state.

This state control of the economic life was demanded by the difficult economic position of England after the war. According to official British data 25% of the national wealth was lost in the war. Besides this, England has lost capital equipment worth 4,200,000 000 pounds sterling, especially in the USA where she had to sell capital equipment since being cut off from her major colonies during the war she had to buy food stuffs and armament materials. Taking into account that England is importing the main part of necessary raw materials and more than a half of necessary victuals and that before the war she paid one fifth of her purchases for the revenue of this capital equipment, this loss hit hard her economy. The high prices of food stuffs and raw materials after the war also caused great damage. Great Britain found herself in an acute crisis of production below the level of her needs as well as the lack of funds to pay her import. The way out was to increase home resources and home output and that is how the slogan : "Produce more or die" came about.

Because of such a postwar situation both the Labour and Conservative Parties approved the necessity of a certain controlling of the national economy. The question was how far and by which methods to carry out this control. The question was raised as whether the burden of economy

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are to be borne by the working classes alone and whether the incomplete measures of control are to allow the privileged classes to become rich in an unhindered manner, or whether the burdens are to be distributed into equal parts by measures of control and by extending the influence of the state over economy through the nationalisation of certain branches of economy. The democratic aspirations of the masses for a better life and a just distribution of social wealth came to its full expression in the electoral victory of the Labour Party in 1945.

Since coming to power the Labour Government maintained the following measures of economic control: the purchase of major raw materials from abroad and the distribution of the most essential raw materials of which there was a shortage, among other things coal, wood and steel, the control over the prices and the system rationed basic commodities of food and clothing. A precedence has been given to the building of dwelling houses and factories, for these works have also been secured labour and materials but this has to be employed for the covering the essential needs of production and export. By controlling the prices, the unbridled rise of the prices of basic commodities of consumer goods have been prevented. As well as this the system of buying up agricultural products at guaranteed prices was also maintained and encouragement was given to agricultural production. At the same time a law was passed according to which the state was allowed to buy up the land of those landowners and agriculturists who did not produce as much as they could.

In their efforts to consolidate the national economy in order to mitigate the extreme differences in the social position of individual strata of the population the Labour Government made use of the instrument of income tax policy. The high taxes, introduced during the war, were slightly decreased but remained on the same level and distributed more correctly to the benefit of those who have smaller incomes. Death duties on large inheritances and large profits have increased while taxes on wages, salaries, medium incomes and small inheritances have decreased. Such a taxation system enables the Government to collect the financial means for the economic reconstruction and for the expansion of social services. Today about 95% of citizens of England enjoy to right to free medical and hospital treatment and all the citizens of England, if paying social insurance, enjoy an insurance "from the cradle to death".

Which Are the Immediate Perspectives.

There is no doubt that thanks to the favourable historical development and economic development of England, to her economical political position in the world and the Labour Party policy, the policy of removing exaggerated social inequalities, the living standard of the English working masses is proportionally high, and at the same time, thanks to the efforts made so far, English economy is also strong. However, the rearmament plan which was accepted as a consequence of the Korean events and for the execution of which large expenditures were granted (3 milliard 400 million pounds sterling for the forthcoming three years) threatens to provoke the diminishing of the value of the money and the rising of the prices of raw materials, especially of wool, and would result in the increase of all prices of goods.

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But regardless of the strivings of the Conservatives to create an alarming atmosphere the fact stands that at the annual conference of the Labour Party in Margate, held during our stay in England, 44 individual resolutions have been submitted, demanding an increase of wages and a decrease of prices and profits of capitalist companies and 14 resolutions concerning living expenses. Instead of all these resolutions the conference voted upon one unified resolution to which the Executive Committee of the Party gave also their consent and in which they call upon the Government to raise the real wages of the workers by stopping the going up of the prices, their keeping under control and the decreasing of profits.

The new future will show whether the plan of the re-armament of Great Britain will result in a further jumping of prices supported by the continued policy of the Trades Unions which are of the opinion that abstaining from the demand for higher wages would diminish the social privileges which the British workers attain after the war or before. The chairman of the Executive Committee, expressing at the conference his unanimity with the resolution declared that the Executive Committee is aware of the fact that more elasticity is needed in examining the demand for higher wages and especially of the lower paid workers. But at the same time, he pointed out that the Trades Unions should continue in abstaining from the policy of demanding higher wages because of the danger of inflation. Besides this in the written announcement concerning the policy of the Party, submitted to the conference, the Executive Committee emphasized that "the price of the programme of defence is high.. The price of defence is compelled to limit the financial means for social services or the decrease of income taxes".

Signed: Jasa Almul

(POLITIKA - 14th October 1950)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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No. 296.

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO
DO NOT DETACH

October 14, 1950.

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HOW FAR THE COMINFORM POLICY HAS LED THE CP OF WESTERN GERMANY
Dusseldorf, October

Party organizations are rapidly disintegrating in the large factories and industrial centers of Western Germany. A large number of workers are deserting the party because they do not consider it their own "German Party", because they do not approve of the Cominform policy of the Party leadership. Far smaller is the number of those who were expelled for the same reason. This disintegration was accelerated by the execution of a new Party line presented by Max Reimann at the XIV meeting of the Party from the 28 to 30 of December of last year. (Mention will be made of this line later.)

In the "Alfred Tissen" factory in Milheim 50 out of 130 Party members deserted in August (the factory has 3,500 workers). The majority of those still in the Party do not approve of the Cominform policy of the leadership. When asked why they are still in the Party they say: "Because there is no other Communist Party which would truly be our workers' party and we will not join the socialist party of Germany because it is reformists."

Geres, a labor commissioner in the Ford factory in Cologne, who was expelled last spring from the party because he did not approve of the Party policy, says that only 20 persons of the 100 have remained in the Party. There were 3000 Party members in the Cologne district. Now there are only 900 (there are 100,000 workers in this district). In April 1948 there were about 130,000 Party members in the entire Ruhr region. Now there are 32,000. (Almost one third of the members left the Party from April 1 to July 1). The Ruhr region is the heart of the German industry and of the German proletariat.

This is the picture in other industrial centers. In Hannover in the spring of 1948 there were about 5000 party members. Now there are 2500. It is similar in Libek (of 5000 only 600), in Kiel, Hamburg, Frankfurt, etc. In April 1948, the CP of Western Germany organized "Tellman's action" (registration of workers in the Party in honor of Tellman's birthday). According to statistics in the press the CP at that time had 387,000 members and now has about 110,000.

In honor to get a true picture of the numerical condition of the Party, two things must be kept in mind. First a large number of workers are still in the party but do not engage in any activity, do not pay dues and do not attend party meetings. Second, there is a large number of paid officials (in 1932 there were 32 paid party officials in the Rhine Westphall district while not there are 930) and there are those who work in Party institutions and if they were to leave the Party they would lose their employment (and there are about 1.6 million unemployed).

This disintegration of Party organizations truthfully reflects the attitude of the workers class for the Cominform policy of the leadership of the CP of Western Germany. This is best seen from the results of the elections for workers commissioners and peoples' deputies, two of the most important political activities this year.

Workers commissioners were elected in all the factories of Western Germany from April to October (in the Ruhr region there are 28,000 enterprises). They represent the workers in labor relations in the factories. Thus, this concerns elections in which the workers class exclusively participates and decides. The CP suffered a serious defeat in the elections. Its candidates either were not elected or those Party members were elected who do not approve of the policy of the leadership and because of this were criticized.

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The mines in the Ruhr were always known as the fortress of the Party. Here is the process of the separation of the miners from the party: In 1946, 64 per cent of the miners voted for CP candidates; in 1948, 35 per cent and at these elections only 14 per cent. A month ago the Union leadership (which is controlled by the socialist party of Germany) replaced Willi Agatz, member of the CP and Vice President of the Miners' Union who previously was very popular with the miners. It was thought that the miners would protest and demand his return. However, not one pit protested or sent a protest resolution. According to incomplete results it can be said that the CP lost 3/4's of the mandates which it had.

Another interesting thing is that those members who are in opposition to the Cominform policy of the leadership were regularly elected to be labor commissioners. A characteristic example is Geres, commissioner in the Ford factory in Cologne. On April 12, he was attacked by the Party paper Freies Volk as an "enemy of the Party". Two days later he was elected and received 2494 out of 3000 votes. The labor commissioner in the Haspeu rolling mill was Harisch, a leader of the CP and a deputy in the Bonn parliament. When he started to defend the border on the Oder and asked the workers to sign the Stockholm proclamation he was replaced and another elected. There are occasions when workers elect Party members who approve the Party policy of the leadership but they do not vote for him when he is a candidate for a political function. The workers explained this in this way: "We know that he is an honest man and will protect our interests while he is here in the factory but when he goes to parliament to the City Committee he then follows the Soviet policy."

Elections were held in June and July of this year for the territorial parliaments in the Rhine-Westphall region and in Schleswig-Holstein. In August 1949 the CP received 513,225 votes and 28 deputies in the elections for the Federal Assembly in the Rhine-Westphall region. This June it received one-third less votes and only 12 deputies. No other party suffered such a disaster. In Schleswig-Holstein (50 per cent of the people are refugees from Eastern Germany) the party last year received 3.1 per cent of all the votes and this year 2.1 per cent. It has no deputy in the Parliament.

Nowhere else is the role of the Cominform and the Cominform policy so clear as it is in Western Germany. The Cominform policy of the leadership has transformed the policy into a narrow sectarian organization which has separated from the workers class. It is full of dissatisfaction and distrust. The workers no longer consider it their own party. The disintegration of Party organizations was accelerated by the new Party line which has been followed since the XIV and XV sessions of the presidency of the party. The first was held last December and the second last March. The essence of this new line is that the Party leadership has thrown the might of the party for the popularization and solution of those problems which are necessary to the foreign policy of the USSR while completely separating itself from the workers class and its problems.

At the XIVth session Max Reimann spoke about "the ideological-political strengthening of the party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism." A resolution with the same title was passed. Discussion was open on the dispute between the CCPSU and the CPY. Courses for advisors and instructors were immediately organized. Every Party member had to purchase the resolution and Reimann's speech. This was noted in his Party book. The Party leadership mobilized all its forces for the consistent execution of the "ideological-political strengthening of the Party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism". This "strengthening" consisted of "purging the party of hostile elements, (primarily Titoists) and "replacing" a part of the old leadership with young people.

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In January 120 Communists were expelled because of Titoism. A Titoist is any member who demands democracy in Party and thinks the border on the Oder is unjust, etc. "I was accused of being a Titoist", says Geres, "but I have no connection with the CPY. I didn't even know too much about the essence of the dispute between the CPSU and the CPY. Whoever says anything against the Soviet Policy in the Eastern zone or against our leadership is immediately "untrustworthy" and a Titoist". The purge has included all levels of Party life. Thus far two thirds of the members of the territorial leaderships and 84 leaderships in the county organizations have been expelled or removed. The "purge" still goes on.

The "ideologic-political strengthening of the party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism" was carried out further through elections for party leaderships. (The elections took place last spring). The basic aim was to "replace the old cadres from before 1933 with younger cadres from after 1945, who were confirmed and loyal to the USSR." This is said in party documents. Actually what was wanted was to place in party leadership those party members who were in Soviet POW camps and who went to party schools there. These are the "younger, confirmed and loyal to the USSR cadres". Thus people who were unknown in places or regions concerned were frequently elected to party leaderships. Anyone offering resistance to such elections were immediately expelled except in those cases when they "atoned". Such "self-criticism" was published in the Party press. Parallel to this strengthening the Party started organizing various mass organizations; the national front, the committee for peace, the society for studying Soviet culture, the democratic federation of women and the free German youth. The basic task of these organizations was to popularize the USSR as the "only true friend of Germany". In appeals for peace, for example, Hitler stated that war-mongers were those who criticized the foreign policy of the USSR. Citizens refused to sign it and stated that anyone who prepared war was a war-monger regardless of where he came from. The text of the appeal was then altered.

The efforts of the Party leadership to gather the masses in these organizations were unsuccessful. It was clear to everyone that this concerned orders from East Berlin and/or Moscow. For example, letters started to arrive in the Western zone from the Eastern zone of Germany. They were sent to workers, scientists, industrial workers, merchants and in them their friends and relatives, living in the Eastern zone, advised them to join the action for peace or to join the National Front. Even Paul Markgraf, chief of police in the Eastern zone, who was decorated by Hitler, came from the Soviet zone to try and get prominent Nazis to support the party line. Another example, on March 5 the democratic federation of women organized a demonstration in Dusseldorf. The entire parade was peaceful. Next day the Berlin radio and the press of the Soviet occupation zone carried items regarding "the bloodshed in Dusseldorf", "tanks on the streets", "armed attacks by the police", etc. It was clear to everyone that orders came from east Berlin to create disorder, which actually never occurred, at all costs. This was exploited by the civil parties to prove the CP to be a blind executioner of Soviet orders.

In its "journey through the masses" the CP became concerned with the youth for the first time. A "march on Berlin" was organized and a mass of youths from West Germany actually took part. A youth meeting was called for September in Dortmund (it was banned) where the youth of West Germany were to meet with the youth from East Germany with the basic task of popularizing the USSR. For October 1 the youth organized "peace fires" (fires were lit in all large cities). It is interesting to note that the party mobilized the youth for various "marches, meetings, parades, etc.", gave them uniforms (they all wear blue shirts) thus reviving militarist tendencies through this organization. This had certain success. Individual units of the youth even now are offering resistance to measures against the party but they

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are isolated.

These are the problems with which the party concerned itself in the course of this year while the workers' class was troubled by other problems (unemployment, low wages, etc.) and with which the Party did not concern itself in the least. An unusual thing happened. In August and September 35,000 construction workers went on strike for higher wages. While the trade unions organized the strike the leadership of the CP appealed to the owners of the construction enterprises (against whom the strike was) to join the National Front but showed no concern for the strike. I spoke with Gustav Notboch, a member of the committee which led the strike, (he belongs to the socialist party). He said that there was no Communist in the committee but that members of the CP individually joined the strike and took part in it. When Max Reimann, at a Congress of the National Front in Berlin, stated that the CP was leading the strike the Committee immediately branded this as a lie. Notboch best describes the labor conditions of the construction workers. He said that all 360,000 construction workers in the union could have been lead in the strike but the social democratic leadership of the trade unions did not approve of this. "We therefore started the strike only in Frankfurt and Hanover with 24,000 workers, however, we were joined by 7000 workers from Wuppertal and Dusseldorf. We learned about them when they came to get help from the Union treasurer."

This strike was the only large action made by the workers' class this year.

However, it is characteristic to note that the leadership of the CP asked every worker (CP member or sympathizer) to give one hour of overtime work in honor of Stalin's birthday. This money was used to purchase gifts which were sent to the USSR. Party secretaries even kept records of who and how much one had contributed, how much one had done, how many relatives he brought to meetings, etc.

The leadership of the CP West Germany cannot find any convincing arguments to explain to the workers' class and working masses the problem of the borders of the Oder and Neice toward Poland. The government of the democratic republic of Germany recognized this border by the Warsaw agreement. However, neither the civil parties of West Germany nor the members of the CP accepted. They feel that this is an "occupation of German territory which has no connection with Lenin's ideas on peace without occupation and contribution". The Party leadership has gone all out in its efforts to convince the Communists and workers that the border is just and that it corresponds to the interests of the German nation."

Max Reimann defended it as "a border of peace" while other party officials stated it was "a necessary evil through which the German people are paying for Hitler's crimes". Others say that this is not only a Russian matter but that it was solved by all the allies. However, all agreed that "the announcement of the Warsaw agreement prior to the June elections inflicted serious losses on the Party and that therefore it should have been announced after the elections". The leadership of the CP has still not tried to explain its stand in a Marxist manner. It has enough trouble trying to teach the Party members to call Eastern Germany the "democratic republic of Germany" and not "The Soviet occupation zone", or the "Eastern zone". The secretary of the Party organization in Duisburg introduced a ten pfennig fine for any Party member who said "Soviet" or "eastern" occupation zone. When Reimann said, at a pre-election meeting in Milheim, that the border on the Oder and Neice was just and that the democratic republic of Germany was a living example of the friendly policy of the USSR.

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there was a big fight. Refugees from east German demanded that they be given the right to speak. Riemann would not permit this. A two hour battle followed. In this problem too the CP proved itself to be an ordinary propaganda machine for the Soviet foreign policy.

The CP is today in such a situation that it is no longer capable of encouraging the workers to strive for the Party, to protest against measures which are now undertaken against it. The workers are not willing to do this. They are now discussing the need for creating a new Party. They were discussing this in every enterprise that I visited. Their basic demand is that the new workers party should really be German, that it concern itself with the interests of the German people and the German working class.

Signed: Rade Vujvoic

(BORBA -- October 14)

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The Cominform Interpretation of the Drought

The drought which has hit our agriculture this year has provoked a flood of all kinds of Cominform comments and conclusions. The drought in Yugoslavia, naturally, turned into a 'proof of Yugoslavia's transition to the imperialist camp'. New fabrications which were to serve as a 'means of testimony' of the Cominform statements, appeared in the columns of the press and over the radio. Even more, according to their statement, there had been no drought at all in Yugoslavia, and that it was invented.

Such statements were absolutely necessary to the Cominform propaganda, so as to bring their own conclusions about the reasons of scarcity of foodstuff in our country. Thus, an entire conglomeration of new lies arose dedicated to the old aim - to deceive the public by a false interpretation of the situation.

While the honest people in the world are being more and more convinced of the peace-loving intentions of our peoples, and their sincere desire for peace and mutual collaboration, Humanite and Folkstimme write that the scarcity of foodstuff in our country is the result of some kind of war policy and (the obligatory) subjugation to the Anglo-American interests, which is allegedly being introduced in Yugoslavia.

The main directives for this new series of fabrications comes again from the command of the Kremlin. The Moscow Radio has broadcasted the perfidious comment, according to which the reduction of the bread rations had come as a consequence of the trade agreement with Western Germany. Beside this, such thoughtless statements as, that Yugoslavia is spending allegedly over a half of its budget means for war preparations, was also broadcasted.

The measures which are being undertaken in our country in order to attenuate the consequences of the drought, are provoking quite naturally, the fury of the Cominform propagandists. As a result of this, a new arsenal of stupidities and lies is being created.

Thus, the diplomatic correspondent of Red Fly Worker has concocted a great combination of 'wisdom' and while commenting on the Regulation about the reduction of the purchase of maize, imagines that it represents an 'attempt to break the strong peasant resistance!.

But the most convincing (and at the same time the most ridiculous) conclusion was given by the Budapest Radio, which has characterized the measures undertaken for extending help in wheat to regions which were hit by drought as being not more nor less than a 'capitalist exploitation'. One must remark that this is truly one more of the wonderful examples of the Cominform 'Marxism'.

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The other Cominform propagandists are not lagging behind these. As hitherto, they are always together when it is question of a campaign against Yugoslavia. We know them well and know that all of them would anathemise our country with the eternal drought, if this were in their power. H.B.

(20 Oktobar, October 14, 1950)

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UNCOB HAS ASKED THAT THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY BE INFORMED OF THE BULGARO-GREEK CONFLICT

(Flushing Meadows - October 13th)

The UN Commission on the Balkans has today asked the President of the General Assembly immediately to inform the Assembly of the conflict which has broken out between Greece and Bulgaria. It is said in the Commission's report that serious incidents have occurred between the two countries on the island Gornia Ostrova, which is situated in the middle of the frontier River Marica, where, under supervision of Bulgarian armed forces, work is in progress on diverting the course of the river. The Greek Government accused Bulgaria of trying to divert the course of the river so that this island should belong to Bulgaria.

The Commission recommends to the General Assembly that both Governments should be invited to avoid any action which might provoke new incidents and that a mixed frontier commission should meet immediately to solve this conflict.

(FORBA - 14th October 1950).

ISRAELI TRADE UNION DELEGATION HOLDS A PRESS CONFERENCE

After a 14 day stay in our country the delegation of the Israeli Trade Union Organisation, Histadrut, which numbers about 350,000 members, has held a press conference today. In a joint statement which was read by the member of the Executive Board of the Histadrut, Aron Becker, it was said: "During our talks with industrial workers we have noted a serious point of view towards and great concern for production and quality of articles. In all the parts of the country we visited, we noticed a spirit of creation and work so as to ensure the future. The toilers of Yugoslavia are building up their socialist country in the way they themselves have chosen. They are to be credited for the big economic development of the country".

Speaking then about the Workers' Councils and Management Boards in the economic enterprises in our country, the leader of the delegation, Aron Becker, said in part: "Your workers are confronted with responsible and serious tasks in the management of factories. This is a great victory scored by your working class, but at the same time its test. I believe that the creative spirit and working elan which prevail with the Yugoslav workers will win and that they will successfully pass the test".

Aron Becker then explained the attitude of the Israeli Trade Unions after their leaving the World Federation of Trade Unions. He said that the Israeli Trade Unions, under the conditions of formation of two Trade Union blocs, one in the East and the other in the West, do not wish to be in either the one or the other.

In the conflict between the two Trade Union blocs, the Israeli Trade Unions wish to remain independent. "On our part, we wish to establish friendly connections with all the independent, progressive Trade Union Organisations of the world", added Becker.

The members of the delegation said in conclusion that the Israeli Government is making all possible efforts to strengthen trade relations between our country and Israel. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 14th October, 1950).

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MARSHAL TITO HAS RECEIVED THE US AMBASSADOR

(Belgrade, October 13th)

The President of the Federal Cabinet, Marshal of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz-Tito, today at 17.00 hours received the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the USA to Yugoslavia, Mr. George Allen.

The talk was conducted in connection with the already-started negotiations in Washington on the need to import foodstuffs in view of this year's drought in Yugoslavia. Marshal Tito has communicated to Mr. Allen that in the course of the next few days the Yugoslav Government will again apply in writing to the American Government in connection with this. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 14th October, 1950).

MEETING OF THE SLOVENIAN CABINET

(Ljubljana, 13th October)

At the meeting of the Cabinet of the PR Slovenia, which was held in Ljubljana, the report of the Council for Legislation and Building up of the People's Authorities "on reorganisation of the people's committees of the counties" was considered. The Cabinet also considered the question of reorganisation of the physical culture clubs as well as the motion-pictures and broadcasting services, and decided to abolish the Slovenian Cabinet Committee for Physical Culture, the Radio-Diffusion Board and the Committee for Motion Pictures. The work of these will be taken over by the Commission for Physical-Culture attached to the Presidency of the Government of the PR Slovenia and by the Presidency of the Government of the PR Slovenia.

Boris Kocijancic, hitherto the assistant to the President of the Council for Legislation and Building up of the People's Authority, has been appointed to the post of Secretary of the Cabinet of Slovenia. Danilo Dougan, hitherto the President of the Committee for Physical Culture, has been appointed to the post of General Manager of "Triglav-Film". (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 14th October 1950).

FOUNDING OF A FEDERAL INSTITUTE FOR METALLURGY

In the FPRY Cabinet General Directorate for Metallurgy there is to be founded a Federal Institute for Metallurgy. The task of the Institute will be work by scientific research methods on promotion of production and processing of metals.

(BORBA - 14th October, 1950).

NEWS FROM TRIESTEDECLINE IN CIRCULATION OF COMINFORM PRESS IN TRIESTE

(Trieste, 13th October)

Circulation of cominform press in Trieste is becoming smaller and smaller as the days go by. During the past month, for example, the daily sale in Trieste of the Cominform paper Unita was only 950 copies, whereas in 1948 the daily sale in Trieste was over 10,000 copies.

(BORBA - 14th October, 1950).

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BAD WORK NEVER PAYS

It is quite natural that an event such as war should have a great repercussion on the broad masses of the people, because simple men wish peace to prevail in the world. The past experience, both from their life and history, taught them to fear the possibility of a small war which might be turned into a bigger one and then into a world war. And war in the eyes of the working men is not a thing they like or wish, not even when they are obliged to wage it in order to protect themselves and their property. Even then it is regarded as an evil which they must accept if they are to protect and preserve their property. Peace is a healthy state; war disease, a dangerous one which easily assumes dimensions of an epidemic. We have seen from experience that everyone loses in a war except owners of factories for guns and other weapons and military commanders. The former amass wealth on blood and war devastations and the latter, glory and positions. After the war, the former have hoarded wealth which they would not have earned, and the latter, glory and ranks which they would not have earned otherwise, whereas people are left with a glassful of bitterness and blood, misery and destruction, without millions of their dear ones who are left to rot under the ground at a time when they were full of vitality.

People are aware of this so they wish peace to prevail in the world-peace which will permit them to work as men instead of fighting as beasts. For this reason, when we heard that a war is waged in that far country of Korea, people were afraid it will spread throughout the world. This worry was a great one because our wounds of the past war have not yet been properly healed. Attention was concentrated on that peninsula, not because we were anxious to know who was pressing forward or who was retreating but for what reason the war started, whether it could be confined or stopped and whether we would be relieved of that worry. People were eagerly expecting news and discussing this matter among themselves in order to find out whether prospects for the cessation of war are good or bad.

But, one must be just here. The aggressing party could not be that which is losing ground and its cities, which was cornered and had to await help which came. We also were driven through Albania and over the sea to Salonique where we were given help. We know the difficulties of retreating and returning.

When Hitler made his assault on us he proclaimed us guilty, saying that we were to blame for his subjugation of our country. According to him it was our fault that his hordes were pillaging the country and we were also guilty of trying to expel them from it.

In that far country of Korea a party aggressed against the other, stating an absurd thing that the other party was the aggressor, though both of them were Koreans. There is something wrong there for Koreans themselves have not divided themselves into two parts, two states. And why should they if they are one nation? It was the job of others who divided them without respect for their mountains, rivers or valleys, but following the parallel, an imaginary line. After dividing them into two states according to their opposing interests, they tried to settle the problem on the backs of the Koreans. And why should a party become an aggressor if the right is on its side? It seems to us that it was not so much for the independence and unity of Korea, but to serve as a means of drinking in absence of the innkeeper. And when the innkeeper came it was time for them to pay their bill and for a new account to be made, but this time, according to the terms of the innkeeper and his friends. The war is going on, and the longer it lasts the more Korean cities, villages and men will be destroyed. We have a saying: housework is neglected when sisters-in-law quarrel.

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We farmers know all about it, but when the waters of peace are muddy there are people who would like to fish. There are such fishermen who prefer wholesale fishing: their catch should consist of states and nations: they would like these waters even more muddy so that they could fish more speedily. They are followed by an army of profiteers who are like hyenas, feeding on blood and war devastation and swallowing big bites. Such profiteers are to be found in various forms in many countries of the world. But, there are some of them who would like to realise in such waters their particular aims.

Whenever there is a war people are worried and it is the time for destroyers of peace and progress of humanity to come out of their holes. We have some too, though they differ from one another in size, in their way of dressing and in their words and deeds.

Those in cities are treading carefully at first, avoiding to mention the question of socialism because it is a matter concerning working men which they are jealously adhering to. They are, therefore, spreading false rumours tending to magnify difficulties, on one hand, and to invent non-existing ones, on the other. They have been classifying the people of Korea as northern and southern, forgetting that all Koreans were shedding their blood.

Now speaking about Korea we must point out that those village rats are not sharing worries of others nor wishing for peace to prevail, but contrary to the desire of the working people for peaceful co-operation among nations and great and small states, and for relations on an equal footing, and independence without any kind of tutorship, they seem to like to be subjugated, believe that everything we do is of a temporary nature. They are telling people that after settling things in Korea, things will be settled here.

We have a proverb: As many men - as many dispositions. But, such a disposition, though far from the people, has the tendency to impress one with the effect of force which may make men waver for a moment, particularly farmers which are constantly dependent on natural elements. If properly interpreted such tales read: "What is the use of building or creating; everything will take another form when they come". Even dates when this should happen are mentioned. They are forgetting that we are taught by our history that we were constantly struggling to be independent, and when we attained this aim we should keep that acquisition, serving neither Tzar nor vizier.

And, are we in the position of the Koreans? No, we are united and able to sustain. We are strong because we are united. Right is on our side. We know that the great ones had the plan not long ago to divide us, but it failed because of our struggle. If everything happened as they agreed upon we might have shared the fate of the Koreans. Various projects of many traitors failed and after just punishments their followers escaped into their ratholes. They are peeping out now, believing that it is time for them, now when the war is waged in Korea, to start gnawing. It would be better for them to come to their senses. There is a saying: "Bad work never pays".

(SELO - 9th October, 1950).

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EXCERPTS FROM VLADIMIR BAKARIC'S SPEECH.

Dr. Valdimir Bakaric the President of the Chief Committee of the People's Front of Croatia speaking at the Plenum of the PF of Croatia emphasized certain tasks which the members are to envisage in connection with the forthcoming elections. He divided these tasks into three groups: current tasks for the further development of the Republic, tasks for removing the hard consequences of the this year's drought and the further democratization of our state and economic apparatus.

President Dr. Bakaric pointed out that in spite of all foreseen and unforeseen difficulties in the socialist development of the Republic huge achievements were reached which were reflected in the enormous number of new factories, workshops and institutes and that without them it would be impossible raising the productivity of work and converting the country from a backward into a progressive one and at the same time maintain its independence.

"From experiences so far, said Dr. Bakaric, we can see that we need not fear of not realising the basic projects of the Five-Year Plan - extended and altered according to new needs."

Dr. Bakaric went on saying that insufficient attention was paid to the construction of key objectives of the Five-Year Plan, and to the struggle for the realisation of currency funds and other shortcomings.

"The struggle against these shortcomings was this year rather blunt because our highest economic bodies did not work or worked very little on the mobilisation of both regional and local bodies and state administration, and regional and local mass organization concerning these questions. This struggle was mainly paralyzed by the internal struggle against the practice and "theory" of certain people who were soon shown up as deliberate saboteurs serving alien interests.

"I have in mind, said Dr. Bakaric, the notorious group Zigic-Brkic. I would not like to repeat their "theories" by which they tried to throw dust into the eyes of the cadres and conceal the traces and real reasons of their work. I would like to point out that it was not question of capitulation before difficulties alone but of far more difficult and worse things. They were both familiar with our successes in the building-up of the country. They knew very well that the successes achieved so far meant enormous victories for the affirmation of the basic projects of the Five-Year Plan. However, they did not want to see these successes, they wanted to hide them from our cadres as well as from the masses of the people. They aimed at hampering our efforts.

In the continued speech President Bakaric spoke of certain shortcomings which aggravated the development of producer co-operatives. One of them is that certain co-operative estates are not in one piece, as it is the case in Dalmatia and that many co-operative members do not take part in the work as they should.

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"One of the most interesting problems of our building-up and present current problems and measures, continued Dr. Bakaric, is the question of the so-called shortage of goods. People say: you constantly claim that production is rising but the shop windows are emptier than before the war. Goods can be obtained only at very high prices except the guaranteed supplies. The question is raised; which are the links between the data of production and these facts. Does it mean that our standard of living is lower than before the war and are we to lower it even more? Is the slogan of the Cominformists true... that we are giving bread for cannon?"

"Comrades, we are a people who do not live on the charity of others but on our own work. We are a backward country with low capacities of work. Before the war this was noticeable by the low prices of agricultural products and low wages in industry. The prices of agricultural products were set up by the world market prices, the basis of which was a higher productivity of work than the work of our peasants. Industry could develop and pocket profits because of cheap labour. These low prices and low profits of the villages were part of the purchasing strength of the working people. Only a few people had high profits. Only the person who lived in the village according to the living standard of the villagers knew what was their life like. The high figures of the peasants' debts and hopelessness of their situation speak eloquently about the level of their standard of living so that even the old authorities had to think of abolishing these debts. Therefore the purchasing power of our working men was very small. Today the purchasing power of our working men is much higher than before the war. However, in order to cover this purchasing power of our people, our country produced certain goods and since the capacity of our work is relatively slowly growing, everything we produced so far is in proportion with the purchasing power of the people, expressed in money. If we were to divide the whole of the profit which before the war the capitalists earned, we would see that a very small sum would fall on each person. Now the question could be raised whence to cover the demands of such a speedy increase of the purchasing power of our working masses. So far we could not produce a larger amount of goods and will not be able to do so in the near future, that is why all our plans concerning the raising of the standard of living must strictly take into account the balance between funds of goods and monetary funds according to the purchasing power of our working people."

President Bakaric talked about the tendency which still stands and which is the reflection of the old opinion "the more money I have the easier I can buy". This was maintained by the constant increase of the funds foreseen for awards and increase of wages. According to this the prices of commodities which are not affected by the buying-up went up and seriously endangered our stocks. In June, for instance, the purchasing fund was larger by 253 million dinars than the stocks. Because of this any kind of goods produced were bought up immediately and prices could have been enormous if free market conditions were still in force.

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"Our people do not think of the fact, said Dr. Bakaric, that the monetary increase of the funds of wages, without the increase of the production of consumer goods, do not not represent the raising of the standard of living but on the contrary, it endangers the balance of the existing industrial production, it means rising prices and that endangers the entire system.

"In connection with this, pointed out Dr. Bakaric, it is the task of the Front organisations to explain to our people why we must introduce austerity and increase the productivity of work, so that we might have more goods, in order to raise the standard of living of our people."

Finally President Bakaric spoke of the consequences of the drought which affected our agricultural production and of the measures necessary for the democratization of the state and economic apparatus.

(POLITIKA - 14th October 1950)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

This Bulletin contains translations from Yugoslav newspapers and periodicals, it is intended for the use of the participating missions and not for general distribution. Accuracy of the translations is not guaranteed.

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No. 205.

October 13, 1950

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO
HEADLINES
DO NOT DETACH

POLITIKA

P.1. WORK OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES.

* ARMED CONFLICT IN KOREA:

TOKYO: BATTLES AROUND THE MAIN ROAD SEUL-PPHNYANG.

TOKYO: THREE MAIN ROAD JUNCTIONS CAPTURED IN NORTH KOREA.

LAKE SUCCESS: MacARTHUR RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR KOREA.

* WASHINGTON: ACHESON STATED THAT U.S.A. GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN CONSIDERING THE QUESTION OF SENDING FOOD SUPPLIES TO YUGOSLAVIA.

* St. LOUIS: TRUMAN'S STATEMENT MADE PRIOR TO HIS MEETING WITH MacARTHUR.

* LAKE SUCCESS: IN A PRIVATE MEETING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AGREEMENT WAS NOT REACHED ON THE ELECTION OF A NEW UN SECRETARY GENERAL.

P.2. SAIGON: FRENCH TROOPS IN VIET NAM HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN TO NEW DEFENCE LINES.

* HAGUE: DUTCH MINISTER OF DEFENCE RESIGNED.

* AMAN: RESIGNATION OF HASHEMITE JORDAN GOVERNMENT.

* BRUSSELS: CONSIDERABLE INCREASE OF STEEL OUTPUT IN BELGIUM.

* BLACKPOOL: ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE BRITISH CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

* LONDON: INCREASED OUTPUT OF BRITISH STEEL PRODUCTION.

* THE ARRIVAL OF FIRST UN SCHOLARSHIPS TO YUGOSLAVIA.

* ROME: EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF DEMO-CHRISTIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP.

* NEW DIRECTOR OF THE HIGH TECHNICAL SCHOOL IN BELGRADE.

* "ELECTIONS" IN EASTERN GERMANY.

* BONN: WESTERN GERMANY GOVERNMENT WILL NOT APPROVE THE ELECTIONS TO TAKE PLACE IN EASTERN GERMANY.

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The number of transformed cells was determined by the number of colonies obtained on the selective medium. The results are the mean of three independent experiments. Error bars represent the standard deviation.

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"ELECTIONS" IN EASTERN GERMANY

On Sunday, October 15, elections will be held in the Soviet zone for an East Germany People's Assembly in a so-called "Deutsche Volkskammer". These elections were to have taken place in October 1949 but were postponed for an entire year. It was thought that within a year it might be possible to create a better position for the government. Three large parties (the United Socialist Party of Germany, the Christian Democratic Union, and the Liberal Democratic Party) took part in the 1946 elections. Now only one party has been permitted to take part and this is the so-called "National Front."

The presentation of one united list is not only a violation of constitution of the Eastern zone but is also an artificial measure which in no way corresponds to the economic and political conditions in the eastern zone today.

One list of candidates is natural and justified only if, in a country (Yugoslavia, for example) a revolution has taken place, the exploiting class has been eliminated, production means have been placed in the hands of the working people, etc. However, all these conditions do not exist in the Eastern European countries under the influence of the USSR. This is particularly true in East Germany. It is known that no revolution took place there. A large share of economy and commerce is still in the hands of private capital. The exploiting class has not been eliminated. There is no united mass movement of workers in the Eastern zone. In other words, there is a lack of all the pre-requisites which might justify one united election list.

The appointment of such a list is therefore something artificial imposed from above and it is not amazing that it is being rejected by a majority of the people. This can be seen from this example: a short time ago, the West Berlin authorities appealed to the people in the Soviet sector of Berlin, who did not approve of the united list, to send their unused parts of the September ration cards to the West Berlin town hall in sign of protest. Almost 400,000 people in the Soviet sector answered this appeal. Dissatisfaction has been so great that the United Socialist Party of Germany was forced to publish a pamphlet with a million copies, devoted to justifying this list. Even party members are not convinced in the use of one list because -- as reported by Neues Deutschland -- "Comrades will not be in a position to satisfactorily explain the pamphlet to the masses" since it did not reach certain places in time.

The consequences of the hap-hazard selection of a United List, which in no way corresponds with present conditions in the Eastern zone, is the increasingly passive attitude of the voters toward the elections. Less than five per cent of the Party members answered the call to work in agitation groups for the elections. Many of these agitative groups actually exist only on paper. Even Neues Deutschland had to admit this. On September 2 it said: "Some of these groups are formed on paper while others are selected by the Party leaders and placed in the records but not knowing anything about it." Passiveness is not limited only to agitators. On September 11, Neues Deutschland reported that only one voter was present at an election meeting of the Fifth District in Dresden. It appears that even the candidates do not show enough interest because at an election meeting in Leisla near Jena, a small number of voters were informed that the candidates had already "gone to bed."

The press in the Eastern zone has been reproaching the lower organizations for not undertaking measures to "activate" the voters.

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On September 26, Wilhelm Pick was forced to state "that all the trade union organizations had not joined in election agitation." He even spoke about "conscious sabotage" in carrying out government regulations. "Conscious sabotage" is an expression which is creeping into the press of the Eastern zone more and more just prior to the elections.

A great purge took place in the United Socialist Party just a few weeks prior to the elections. A large number of the highest officials were victims of this purge. Among them was Paul Merker, a member of the Politburo. However the purge did not limit itself to only a dozen high officials but led to expulsion and to actions against hundreds of Party members, primarily against those who, during Hitler's fascism, were not in the USSR but in Switzerland, England or in prisons and concentration camps. This purge was proclaimed to be "a new chapter in the progress of the Party", "a historical decision", "a new era", etc. At the same time there were purges in both civil parties (of course they were insignificant) but judging from latest reports it appears that there will be similar purges in the mass organizations.

All these purges are connected through a campaign for alleged "alertness" whose apparent purpose is to cause people to distrust one another, to confuse them and instill them with fear in order to obtain a greater number of votes than would otherwise be possible.

This campaign was increased after a speech made by Pick on September 7, 1950, calling for "the greatest alertness in every enterprise, every section, every job". This alertness is reflected in the huge headlines which appear almost daily in the papers in the Eastern zone. Let us mention a few of these headlines which appear on the first page of the Neues Deutschland: "Extreme Danger for Germany", "Parasites Unmasked", "The Struggle Against All Enemies of Our System", "Discovery of an Attempt to Sabotage the Five-Year Plan", "Greatest Alertness Against Saboteurs", "Justice Must Increase Its Fight Against the Enemies of Our System." Exaggeration means nothing.

For example, here is a sample headline of September 14: "The USA Wants To Transform Western Germany Into 'A Dead Sea' (one can speak about the influence of American imperialism on Germany but to state that the USA wishes to transform all of Western Germany into a dead sea is a little bit too much). One continually reads about "secret plans", "sheltered agents" and on September 10, Neues Deutschland carried an article entitled "Alertness Even In Distributing Literature".

All these measures prior to the elections have as their purpose to instill fear among the people, all of which is necessary to the leading bureaucratic places in Eastern Germany and to their Soviet Commanders in order to achieve satisfactory election returns.

However, at the same time other measures are taking place in an effort to "win over" the people. For example, a few weeks prior to the elections various laws were revealed and might have been welcomed by every man had they not openly served to corrupt the voters. Among other things laws were passed giving credit to small peasants, and satisfying old claims made by those who were incapable of work. However, even while these laws were being enacted it was continually emphasized that those receiving benefits must find it their duty to prove their gratefulness by voting for the National Front on October 15. It was said that Bismark ruled the German people with an iron hand. It is unfortunate that everyman in Eastern Germany must make such a comparison today.

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Also characteristic of these elections is the undemocratic method of selecting candidates. Candidates were not selected by voters meetings but rather by interfraction conferences of Party leaders. Election assemblies only confirm the lists of candidates presented to them. On September 26, Neues Deutschland described an election meeting in Blumberg near Angermind. Those present were shown the names of the candidates and were told that they had been confirmed by the district committee in Angermind. It was further announced that if anyone disapproved he must enter his disapproval in writing with documentary evidence to the district committee of the National Front in Angermind.

It is clear that after such a statement no one dared to make any remarks.

On September 28 Neues Deutschland carried an article explaining the conditions under which the elections would take place in the Eastern zone. This paper said with bitterness that one could still see frequently in Thuringia the slogan: "Peace, Freedom, Progress". This slogan, states the paper, proves that Schumaker's ideology still has not been overcome. District leaderships were immediately called to replace this slogan with a new one "Peace, Unity, Development". This article unmasked not only the United Socialist Party of Germany but also the rulers of the Eastern zone because a system which bans the ideal of "freedom" and "progress" is neither free nor progressive.

Four years have passed since the last elections in the Eastern zone. Then the Eastern zone was in the act of great democratic reforms -- nationalization of key industries, agrarian reforms, school reforms, reforms which the anti-fascist democratic forces of Germany hailed and supported. The United Socialist Party of Germany developed its election campaign under the slogan of a struggle for independent, democratic and socialist progress. Instead of this the past four years have brought about the complete subordination of Eastern Germany to the Soviet Union, the elimination of democratic rights of working people, the elimination of councils in enterprises, the creation of a central bureaucratic machine and the Russianization of all public life. All this shows how far the present state leadership in the Eastern zone has deviated from the proclaimed principles of independent, democratic and socialist progress. The present elections are new proof of this.

Signed: Wolfgang Leonhart

(POLITIKA -- October 13)

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REORGANISATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF BELGRADE.

By the new reorganisation of the Executive Committee of the city of Belgrade, the clumsy administrative apparatus which impeded the operative efficiency in the numerous sectors of the People's Committee has been cut down by 57%. An end was put to the administrative method of handling economic questions as well as the old practice in dealing with individual problems - from the chief to the commission, the director and chief of department of the Executive Committee. From now on all the more important organisational units will be directly connected with the Executive Committee. In this way the directorate and concerns will be able to develop a greater initiative and have more independence in the management of their business.

By this reorganisation the democratic character of the people's authorities will be extended since certain administrative functions and competencies will be given to the councils of citizens founded and attached to the commissions.

The care concerning the supplying of the city with fruit and vegetables has passed from the Executive Committee to the wards, as well as the care for the tidiness, anti-tubercular dispensaries, policlinics, for the maintenance of parks, schools for apprentices, etc. From this are excluded the concern "Kalemegdan" with the zoological garden and entertainment garden "Kosutnjak-Topcider", "Ada Ciganlija" and the city tree nursery all remaining under the care of the Directorate for City Gardens attached to the Executive Committee.

Five departments of the ECPC have been terminated and some directorates of enterprises and in their place new organisational units have been introduced. Among others, the Department for Industry and Crafts has been dissolved, and has been split into two bodies: the Commission for Crafts and Directorate of Local Industry.

The most important change is the introduction of councils. For the co-ordination of the work of economic commissions a Council for Economic Affairs was formed, for co-ordinating and embracing all the problems of exchange of goods the Council for the Exchange of Goods was introduced as well as the Council for Communal Affairs concerned with these kind of problems. All these councils have been founded with the purpose of decreasing the redundant administration.

Instead of the commissions for education, culture and art, public health and social welfare councils have been founded for each branch respectively. The councils will not have permanent staff, work will be carried out by the elected members of the councils, experts for individual problems. Only the chairmen of the councils will be permanent at the same time members of the Executive Committee.

(POLITIKA - Summary - 13th October 1950)

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CROATIAN PEOPLE'S FRONT ACTIVITIES.

Today the extended plenary meeting of the Chief Committee of the Croatian People's Front was held in Zagreb.

Franjo Gazi, Vice-President of the Chief Committee of the People's Front of Croatia greeted the delegates and then gave a commemorative speech about the first President of the Chief Committee Vladimir Nazor, his merits for the raising of the People's Front, and his manifold activities from the foundation of the People's Front until his death when the chair of the Chief Committee of the People's Front remained vacant.

The delegates paid tribute with one minute silence to the ashes of the great son of the Croat people and poet and statesman.

Vladimir Bakaric gave a political report and spoke of the important economic successes achieved in PR Croatia. In 1947 the plan for capital equipment used 3,812,000 din., in 1948; 5,531,000 din., in 1949 5,517,000 dinars. For capital equipment in this year the plan foresees the sum of 6,013,000 dinars. This amount includes only capital equipment of republican and local importance. If one compares this table of the invested monetary means with the table of new and extended economic objects and concerns one can see that in this period in the People's Republic of Croatia 119 timber, metal, chemical, food and building concerns have been constructed as well as several machinery concerns and several federal enterprises. 56 other enterprises are in construction.

Dr. Vladimir Bakaric gave some data about the value of republican and local industrial production. The value of the republican sector of production in 1947 amounted to 8,622,000,000 dinars, in 1948, 14,843,000,000 dinars, in 1949, 19,980,000,000 din. and up to August 31 this year 14,294,000,000 dinars.

Dr. Vladimir Bakaric also mentioned the results achieved in the other sectors of economic activities in the Republic. He also explained why results have not been even greater and why the people did not all the benefits.

After the discussion the new president and secretary of the Chief Committee of the People's Front of Croatia were elected. Dr. Vladimir Bakaric the present Vice-president was unanimously elected as president. Marijan Cvitanovic was elected as secretary instead of Slavko Komar, who performs the duties of president of the Regional People's Committee for the Osijek Region.

The plenum was attended by Dr. Ivan Ribar President of the Praesidium of the National Assembly of the FPRY and Frane Frol, Vicko Krstulovic and Sava Kosanovic Ministers to the Federal Government. From the plenum telegrams of greetings were sent to CC CPY and Marshal Tito and the Federal Committee of the People's Front of Yugoslavia.

(POLITIKA - 13th October 1950)

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ELECTORAL MANIFESTO OF THE PEOPLE'S FRONT OF CROATIA.

In connection with the forthcoming elections, to be held on the 5th November, the Executive Committee of the People's Front of Croatia sent a manifesto to the Serbs and Croats, working people in towns and villages, national minorities, and citizens.

Among other things the manifesto says: "Through the national liberation fight all the Croatian lands have been liberated and united into an integrity. The Eastern shore of the Adriatic is today for the first time in the history of our peoples, the free frontier of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia".

The manifesto emphasizes that the brotherhood and unity of the Serbs and Croats sealed during the National Liberation Fight is the best guarantee for all the successes and the strongest weapon of our invincible peoples.

The manifesto points out that in the pre-electoral preparations, the struggle for performing current daily tasks should be intensified and in this way increase the well-being of the working people of the Republic.

(POLITIKA - 13th October 1950)

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION FOR BASIC FRONT ORGANISATION MEMBERS IN MACEDONIA.

On the 8th October, in PR Macedonia in 1080 basic People's Front organisations elections were held. Out of 285,688 members of the People's Front 263,399 voted for the candidates, in other words 92.90%. Final elections for leaders of basic Front Organisations are to be held on the 15th October.

(POLITIKA - 13th October 1950)

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ACHESON HAS DECLARED THAT THE US GOVERNMENT IS CONSIDERING
THE QUESTION OF SENDING FOOD TO YUGOSLAVIA

(Washington, 12th October)

At yesterday's press conference the Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, speaking about various international problems stated, according to the Bulletin of the US Department of State, that the United States of America will no doubt have to send food to Yugoslavia where the crop yield has been sharply reduced by a severe drought. Acheson also said that this question is being discussed with Yugoslavia and that the Government of the US is considering it. He has further stated that food must be sent to Yugoslavia very soon, probably this fall.

Minister Acheson, who gave this statement in reply to questions put to him by newsmen, mentioned that he did not know whether this help to Yugoslavia would be given as a grant. He added that the discussions on this question had not progressed far enough for him to be able to say whether it would be necessary for this question to be brought before the American Congress. Acheson mentioned that it is necessary to send to Yugoslavia in the first place grains, protein foods like beans and also animal fodder, so that Yugoslavia would not be forced to slaughter her livestock because of the shortage of animal fodder. (Panjug)

(POLITIKA - 13th October, 1950).

WORK OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S COMMITTEES

THE YUGOSLAV DELEGATION HAS SUBMITTED TWO DRAFT RESOLUTIONS
ON IMPROVEMENT OF THE WORK OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

(Flushing Meadows, October 12th).

The Yugoslav delegation has submitted to the Trusteeship Council two draft resolutions on improvement of the work of the Trusteeship Council in the interest of the peoples of the non-self-governing territories. Since it is indispensable for the Trusteeship Council to deal more thoroughly with the questions of all-round progress on the territories under trusteeship, the Yugoslav delegation has proposed a resolution in which it is demanded that the Trusteeship Council should appoint a special commission to this end. The tasks of this commission would be to study the annual reports and other documents submitted by the administering powers, to study and decide on the petitions coming from the territories under trusteeship, to study reports of visiting missions and to submit to the Trusteeship Council reports on the materials it has studied.

According to the UN Charter the basic task of the Trusteeship Council is to help the development of the peoples of the non-self-governing territories in the direction of acquiring self-government and independence. However, various actions of the Trusteeship Council show that the Council has not been taking care of this its main task. One of the big omissions, for example, is the hitherto attitude of the Trusteeship Council towards the petitions submitted by the inhabitants of the non-self-governing territories. These petitions are extraordinarily important, because in them the inhabitants of the non-self-governing territories present their difficulties and apply to the United Nations in the belief that the United Nations would help them. However, the Trusteeship Council has not hitherto been paying the necessary attention to this, and it has been taking quite a negative attitude towards anonymous petitions. Since it is known what sort

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of conditions prevail in the major part of the non-self-governing territories, it is understandable why many of the persons do not dare to put their signature to the petitions. For this reason the Yugoslav delegation has submitted a draft resolution recommending to the Trusteeship Council to carefully study all the petitions. In addition to this, it is recommended in the draft resolution, to the UN Secretary-General to guarantee secrecy of petitions to those submitters who wish it; to receive all the anonymous petitions and all information of a general character; to announce the petitions and circulate them among all the members of the United Nations and to place them on the agenda of the UN meetings, in so far as one or more members demand it.

(POLITIKA - 13th October, 1950).

THE FIRST UN SCHOLARSHIP STUDENT HAS ARRIVED IN OUR COUNTRY

Mr. Gabriel Neirol, a doctor of law, has arrived in our country from Paris. As a UN scholarship student he will stay in our country about three and a half months. Dr. Gabriel Neirol will study social security in our country, as well as all the departments and social organisations which directly co-operate with the social security organisation.

Arrival of other scholarship students, sent by the United Nations, is expected.

(POLITIKA - 13th October, 1950).

NEW RECTOR OF THE BELGRADE TECHNICAL SCHOOL

At secret elections held on October 10th, Radivoje Kasanin, a regular professor of the elector-machine school of the Belgrade University, was elected as Rector of the Belgrade University Technical School. Branislav Kojic, regular professor of the Architectural School, and Vukan Desic, a professor of the Machine School, were elected as Assistant Rectors. (Tanjug).

(POLITIKA - 13th October, 1950).

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FIRST MEETING OF CYRIL-METHODIUS ASSOCIATION OF CATHOLIC CLERICALS OF THE PR OF SLOVENIA.

On October 10, 1950, Cyril-Methodius Association of Catholic Clericals of Slovenia held its first meeting in Ljubljana, which was attended by 140 delegates, representatives of 478 patriotic clergymen. The National Committee for the Defence of Peace of Yugoslavia was unanimously elected as honorary chairmanship. The meeting was greeted by Ivan Berent, the Minister of Education of PR of Slovenia, who spoke in the name of the Slovene government. Numerous other delegates from various People's Republics of Yugoslavia also greeted the meeting, such as: Msgr. Dr. Ritig, minister-chairman of the Religious Commission in the Croatian government; Dilparic, chairman of the Religious Commission at the FFRY Government; F.S. Finsgar, author; Arch-Bishop Smiljanic, deputy chairman of the Presidium of PR Serbia People's Parliament, chairman of the Religious Commission and Orthodox clericals of the PR of Serbia; Dr. Karlo Karin, secretary of Catholic Clericals Association of Bosnia and Hercegovina; Zufer Beslic, chairman of the Moslem Priests Association; Nestor Popovski, secretary of the Association of Orthodox Clericals of the PR of Macedonia; Krstan Bjelac, chairman of the Orthodox Clericals of Bosnia and Hercegovina; Ratko Jelic, secretary of the Association of Orthodox Clericals of the FFRY; Toma Ferina, a monk from Sibenik, acting as the representative of the catholicclericals of Dalmatia; Prof. Pelozo from Pirana, representative of the Croatian clergy from Istria; canon Nikola Lukovic from Kotor and Josip Jeras,

Anton Bajt submitted a report on the organizational affairs. in his capacity of Cyril-Methodius Association chairman. Among other things he stated the following: At the beginning the Association had only 135 members, while now its total membership amounts to 478. The patriotic clericals have already had conferences in various districts of Slovenia in order to discuss about methods of cooperation with the people's authorities. Members of this Association have subscribed 1,165,800 dinars for the National Loan, according to incomplete results. Seven members paid a call to Marshal Tito. "Nova Pot" (New Path) is the name of their paper.

The Association had to withstand many difficulties. Anton Bajt and Jozc Lampret were threatened with excommunication by the Vatican Conciliatory Congregation, as well as Dr. Osterc, Pavlic and deceased Verbanjski. In that connection, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FFRY was informed in order to take diplomatic action, because these decrees meant interfering in the internal affairs of our state. The membership discussed about these decrees and as a result of that a resolution was worked out and handed to the Bishops' Ordination.

In conclusion Bajt stated that despite those decrees of the Vatican the Slovene patriotic clericals joined the Association and participated in the work of the people's authorities. This is the best proof of correct management of the Cyril-Methodius Association of Catholic Clericals of the PR of Slovenia.

Dr. Stanko Cajaker submitted a report on ideological problems. He pointed out that a great number of Slovene clericals participated in the Liberation War. Furthermore he stated that at the present time it is not sufficient to express the loyalty merely by issuing statements, but it would be necessary to take action too. "It was approved for release 2002/01/11 : CIA-RDP83-00415R006700120001-3" The annexation of Slovenia was possible because of the Liberation Movement of the peoples

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of Yugoslavia. Thanks to that Movement, the mutual misunderstanding among the peoples of Yugoslavia was settled, while peace has been restored in the country. When it became clear that the old times will never come back, the doors were opened through which today any clergyman may be admitted". He ended his report by saying that a clear idea of patriotism should help the clericals to contribute their share to the regularizing of mutual relations between the Church and the State in our fatherland.

Both reports were fully approved by all the delegates. 21 of them also spoke and gave several examples from their everyday practice, especially in regard to the collaboration with the people's authorities in the building up of socialism in our fatherland. Dr. Valentin Mortl spoke in the name of clericals and the people of the suffering Carinthia. Stanko Pavlic demanded that clergy should get acquainted with the positive activities of this Association and refrain from opposition. Dr. Stanko Kos spoke about the struggle for peace maintenance. The priest Cergulj referred to the clericals cooperation in the establishment of co-operatives. The priest Carf mentioned the falsification of the plebiscite which took place in Carinthia. The Dean Gabriel Piskanec spoke about the oppression of Slovene population in Trieste. The priest Ivan Camplin said something about the sufferings of Slovenes in Porablje.

The whole work of the present Association's chairmanship was approved and the same people again elected as follows: Anton Bajt, chairman; Janko Zagarj, secretary; Dr. Stanko Cajncar, member. A resolution was passed on this occasion. Telegrams of greetings were sent to the National Committee for the Defence of Peace of FPRY, the Chief Committee of the Liberation Front of the PR of Slovenia and to the Prime Minister of the PR of Slovenia.

On October 21, , the catholic clericals of the PR of Slovenia - members of co-operative stores had their conference, while the guests from other republics were taken to have a look at the hydro-electric power station worksite near Maribor and the aluminum factory at Strnisce.

(SLOVENSKI PO-OCEVALEC, Oct. 11, 1950)

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WHY SHOULD RADIO MOSCOW BE CONCERNED ABOUT OUR LABOR
LEGISLATION

Several days ago our Federal Government passed a Regulation on the vocational training and classification of workers. This regulation, after the passing of the Law on the management of economic enterprises by workers, means an important step for a further building up of a social community. It was welcomed by our workers with justification and naturally was heard about abroad. But, as could have been expected, the first comments about it came from Radio Moscow. It is not even necessary to ask why? This was one more occasion to prove that 'Yugoslavia is passing over to capitalism'. In fact it was an occasion to deceive the working people of the Soviet Union and eastern European countries which are subjected to it, so as to explain the very long stagnation, and even the deterioration of the existing laws and regulations, which are supposed to serve for a further development of socialism in those countries.

The same thing happened at the time when the Law on the management of economic enterprises by workers was passed, a law which was met with great approval even from abroad. The attempt of undervaluing this law of ours and presenting it as a 'means for a deeper sinking into capitalism' had to be justified by the centralist way of management with economic enterprises in those countries in which the whole authority is concentrated in the hands of the state representative, while the so-called factory councils in them are only formal and false institutions without the right to manage and serve only as a perfidious mask of a false socialism. We have obvious proofs of this in Czechoslovakia and Hungary, where, according to the new organization of the so-called 'people's enterprises' and according to the sharp criticism against the collective way of management, the entire authority for the management and responsibility is given to one single person - the director of the enterprise. In Czechoslovakia it is considered that collective councils cannot manage collectively with production, 'to order and mix themselves into everything', but that this right belongs to the authorized representative of the bureaucratic state centralism - the Director. The workers have to work and obey! In Hungary too they disapproved of the establishment of a factory trio for the management of enterprises, because this smelt of collective management. This is why Erne Gere said: 'There can be only one economic manager in an enterprise, who is personally responsible for everything which happens in the enterprise'.

Then it becomes quite clear why those countries are raising such a drive, naturally after a sign from Moscow, against our progressive laws, regulations and decisions, which are realizing the Marxist-Leninist principle, which is that the worker manages with the workers' state.

This is why our Regulation on vocational training and classification of workers, the application of which will contribute to the intellectual and vocational improvement of workers and their aptitude to manage with enterprises, was the subject of fierce attacks by the Radio Moscow.

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Well this is what they are attacking it for. The regulation provides that by the classification of workers a better system of training of expert cadres will be enabled, and further, that just such cadres as necessary in this determined period of development of production forces as necessary to our economic development, will be obtained by it. The bases of the law is not a stiff and stereotypical classification without any spirit and perspective, but it is, which is essential in socialism, a permanent raising of the productivity of work to that height which corresponds to the standard of production forces of such a society. This in fact is, the clearing of the road towards the elimination of existing differences between the intellectual and physical worker, that is, a shortening of the distance between the degree of equality. This means: that by a general raising of the standard of workers the deep breach of inequality would be done away with, which was left to us as an inheritance from the capitalist society.

One of the significant bases of this law, is that it is more just in its rewarding - to everyone according to his work. Because of this, nine classifications of workers with various classification of work will be introduced, so that the workers might be properly rewarded according to their abilities and so as to give them greater desire for acquiring higher positions and expert knowledge, which can be attained through practical work and vocational training, courses, schools for apprentices, etc. Beside this, the opening of schools of specialization are also in project.

According to the regulation, special commissions from enterprises, city, ward and county people's committees formed by experts, who will apply this law properly and justly, will classify the workers. This is even safer today, after having placed the enterprises under the management of workers, who naturally will not go against each other and state community, in which they are the basic link.

As to the 'confirmation' that a worker 'will be able to obtain a function without any order' owing to special abilities, can be taken as a malicious twisting of facts. In order to obtain the right to pass to the higher group of qualified worker, the regulation prescribes a determined period of vocational training and a limit exists - the minimal standard - below which one cannot go. But, the regulation also prescribes that talented workers who are capable of acquiring the vocational training before the determined period, will have the right to pass to the higher classified group before given time. This will be done by the administrative committees of enterprises, who will know best and have the best review of workers in the enterprise, who are acquainted best with all the abilities and probabilities of their comrades, because they are from their ranks, therefore there can be no question about unjust and discriminatory acts against anyone. It is logical that such a stimulation is very progressive and that it is in conformity with the spirit of the entire regulation, because it not only offers a possibility for a just classification of those talented

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workers, who are superior to others by their abilities, but it is also confirming another fundamental principle of socialist democracy - which is, the acknowledgment of capable men and their inclination towards constant improvement of their talents and experience in work. Whereas the Moscow Radio is raising a drive against this very progressive spirit of our regulation, against the endeavors of socialist Yugoslavia to build up socialism in its country upon Marxist-Leninist principles, not so much because it wants to attack this our system of raising the worker by such a progressive means in all its aspects, but because it wants to justify the backward system (even after 30 years of socialism) of classifying workers according to payment classification based upon group work.

According to former categorization, our workers were classified in three groups: qualified, semi-qualified and non-qualified. Such a categorization which we have accepted as an inheritance, and which corresponded, perhaps for the first period, cannot remain today in the present socialist community, although it is defended by the representatives of the first socialist country, because it bears in itself the germs of the capitalist system of exploitation of workers. The regulation on vocational training and classification of workers eliminates this, and offers great possibilities for an all-round vocational training and wider development of workers in every aspect.

And just because the USSR leaders and those of other Cominform countries would like to conceal their revisionist Marxist-Leninist policy before their own people, they cannot stop attacking all that which is progressive in the development of the socialist building up of Yugoslavia. Lj. St.

(Politika, October 13, 1950)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

This Bulletin contains translations from Yugoslav newspapers and periodicals. It is intended for the use of the participating missions and not for general distribution. Accuracy of the translations is not guaranteed.

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No. 294

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO
DO NOT DETACH

October 12, 1950.

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October 11, 1950.

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October 10, 1950.

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MARSHAL TITO RECEIVES GROUP OF EMIGRANTS FROM ARGENTINE

Premier of the Federal Government, Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz-Tito, received, yesterday at 10 AM, a group of our emigrants from Argentine who arrived recently in our country and have visited various parts of it. Marshal Tito remained a whole hour in conversation with the emigrants.

(Borba, October 12, 1950)

MEETING HELD BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CROAT REPUBLICAN PEASANT PARTY

Zagreb, October 11th.

During a meeting held today in Zagreb by the representatives of the Croat Republican Peasant Party, the work of the Executive Committee was discussed and conclusions for further work were brought.

A new Executive Committee of the Croat Republican Peasant Party was elected, with the following persons:

President..... Franjo Gazi
Vice-Presidents..... Tuna Babic
Marko Polovic
Secretaries..... Ante Vrkljan
Ivan Kuzmic

and the inner committee consists of:

Ivan Grandja
Franjo Frol
Stjepan Prvcic
Zlatan Sremec
Filip Lokus
Nikola Sikirica
Jurica Drausnik
Franjo Delic

Telegrams of greetings were sent from the meeting to Marshal Tito and Premier of the Government of PR Croatia, Dr. Vladimir Bakaric.

(Borba, October 12, 1950)

ATANASOV EXCLUDED FROM THE CC CP BULGARIA

Sofia, October 11th.

The Plenum of the CC CP Bulgaria has excluded from the Central Committee of the Party, Rudi Atanasov. This decision made known by means of a resolution of the extended plenum of the CC CP Bulgaria, which was held on October 7th and 8th in Sofia. Atanasov is accused to have 'grossly infringed the party and state discipline' during the purchase of grains, which he should not have done as a representative of the party.

(Borba, October 12, 1950)

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PROTEST MEETING HELD IN LJUBLJANA

Ljubljana, October 1th.

A meeting was held in Ljubljana in connection with the 30th anniversary of the so-called Carinthian plebiscite and celebrations which were organized in Austria in connection with them.

Dr. Josip Vidmar, President of the Executive Committee of the Liberation Front, spoke during the meeting and gave a historical comment on the unjust plebiscite which was held in Carinthia. Dr. Vidmar also said and reminded that the Peace Treaty with Austria was not yet concluded, in spite of the Paris dictate, which was rendered possible owing to the Soviet Union which was led by its selfish aims. Finally he emphasized, that it depended on the Austrian Government, whether conditions for a natural and permanent friendship and closer relations would be established between Austria and Yugoslavia.

The famous fighter for the rights of Carinthian Slovenes, Franc Primožic spoke after this, and expressed his conviction that during the further course of events in Austria, question of the rights of Carinthian Slovenes will be justly solved.

The resolution from the City Conference of the Union of Fighters of the National Liberation War and the letter of greetings sent by members of the Liberation Front of Ljubljana to Carinthian Slovenes, were read during the meeting.

(Borba, October 12, 1950)

FROM THE DISTRICT COURT OF BELGRADE - TRIAL OF EDITOR FOR VIOLATION OF LAW ON PRESS

A trial was held yesterday in the Belgrade District Court against Branko Draskovic, General Editor of Politika and Grigor Peric, Professor in pension. Both accused were tried for having violated the Law on Press.

The plaintiff - the city enterprise for distribution of drugs accuses Politika for two headlines in the column 'Not that way...' in which Politika has allegedly calumniated and offended this enterprise. It is question of two headlines in connection with the case in which the employee of the 'Terazijske' drug-store had sold to a customer bicarbonate of soda instead of pepein, and the case of the employee of the 'Kozara' drug-store, who refused during night-duty to sell bicarbonate of soda without prescription, stating that this drug was not urgent.

As it was proved that in both cases there is no act of offense or slander, the Belgrade District Court released Branko Draskovic and Grigor Peric as innocent. The city enterprise for distribution of drugs is forced to pay all expenses.

(Politika, October 12, 1950)

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WHO ORGANIZES SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES ON THE YUGOSLAV-ALBANIAN FRONTIER

By the second half of July and August of this year nine Shqipetar peasants escaped from Stoj and St. George, villages in the county of Bar. These peasants are: Djon Ivanovic, Les Elezovic, Djon Elezovic, Djerdj Elezovic, Rok Selcanin, Rok Skrelja, his father Simon Skerlja, brother Djerdj Skrelja and cousin Ante Skrelja, who is married to Selcanin. Deceived by the Cominform propaganda, not understanding its obscure aspirations and without thinking much - after what they say - they left their country and families during 1948 and 1949 and went to Albania. But, even after their first contact with Albanian reality they felt and became conscious that the Albanian leaders wanted only one thing from them, i.e. to turn them into a blind weapon of Albanian State Security and sworn enemies of the present regime and authority in the FPRY. After having seen their mistakes, they had only one desire: to return to their country.

"Every day it became clearer and clearer to us - they said in their mutual statement - where this obscure and filthy Cominform propaganda was leading to with its aspirations. We became conscious that by remaining longer in Albania would only lead more deeply into treason. After those feelings had been awakened, we all began having only one thought our return home. We considered that it would be better to come out before our own people and answer for all that which we had committed, then remain in Albania. And as soon as an occasion was found for doing this, we returned to our homeland and reported to the people's authority."

The truth on Yugoslavia and its earnest socialist reality, about its human and just attitude towards all those who commit mistakes, could not be concealed even in Enver's Albania:

"After our arrival in Yugoslavia - they said further in their statement - we were let free. Such an attitude toward us confirms once more the democracy of our people's authority, which accepted us generously and gave us possibility to prove, by our work, that we repent ourselves sincerely and we desire to fall again in the order of citizens of the FPRY, who are building socialism and their better and happier future under the guidance of the leadership of CPY and Comrade Tito."

Rok Skrelja's Story:

That's what the nine escaped Shqipetars had to say about Yugoslavia and its people's authority, about their surprise of being given freedom, about their sincere repenting and desire to amend their treason by deeds, and many other things.

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One of them called Rok Skrelja, gave us a minute and detailed view of Albania, about the life and activities of the 'Polit-emigrants' - a handful of cowards, who are regretting bitterly the thoughtless and cowardly acts, of unsatiable careerists, who are always ready to serve even the black devil in order to reach with more success their aims; and professional criminals, who continue to occupy themselves with the same old profession which they have professed for so many years, only this time for the benefit and by order of new masters; he also spoke about the relations of the Albanian authorities and the attitude of the highest leaders towards them, about their plans and means ^{with} which they dispose for the realization of those same plans, etc.

Rok Skrelja, a 30 year old Shqipetar from the village of St. George (Sv. Djordje) remained in Albania nearly two full years and passed through many emigration camps, bases and centers, he met many people and was witness of many events. He escaped to Albania on November 6, 1948. After having swam at night the Bojana river, he found shelter at the home of one of his friends in the village of Velipoje near Skadar. Two days later his friend reported him to the authorities, and was taken at once to Skadar and handed over to the Albanian State Security. He was questioned nearly every single day and followed at nearly every step, he remained there until the middle of January. During that time he was interrogated several times by the agents of the Albanian State Security for the County and City of Skadar. Finally, came a major of the ASS for Albania, who tried to convince him in the justness of the Cominform Resolution, after which he offered him to collaborate with the ASS and to go over to the Yugoslav territory and work on illegal activities. Skrelja refused this first, but later after being threatened, he accepted. Then, in the middle of January, 1949, he was sent to Tirana and given a room in the Hotel 'Volga', which serves exclusively for officers of the Albanian Army, and in which the civilians are not allowed to enter. After another investigation of 15 days in Tirana, he was sent by car at the beginning of February to the city of Fir, where he was sent to the camp of 'Polit-emigrants'.

'Party Organization' and 'Party Work of Polit-Emigrants'

The 'Polit-emigrants' in Fir had their 'party organization', with Spiro Lekic as its secretary. It was formed in Tirana at the initiative of the Albanian State Security in presence of the ASS Major, Hamlija Saiti, who was at that time at the head of the section of the information service for Yugoslavia. Pero Ivanovic was secretary then. The meetings were held often and turned into quarrels every time. During one of those meetings the discussion nearly ended with revolvers. The 'Polit-emigrant' Rados Zivkovic was jealous of his wife and was beating her very often, and was criticized for this. But he considered that he could beat his wife as this is his private affair. Pero Ivanovic and the group around him wanted to make use of this as a convenient means for settling his accounts with the group around Velisa Lekovic. (Zivkovic was very close to Lekovic), and Pero told him: ^{I have a confession to you and believe that you have}

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come here according to directives from the UDBA (such a way of attacking people is the most convincing and most successful way of squaring accounts among 'polit-emigrants'). After this Zivkovic started swearing at Pera and the remaining Ivanovics and took out his revolver. After this meeting, the ASS confiscated all the weapons from the emigrants. Pera Ivanovic was recalled from his duty as secretary and was sent together with the other emigrants to Fir, while only Zivkovic remained in Tirana.

This 'Polit-emigration party organization' did not have the fate of lasting long. The quarrels continued in Fir and became sharper every day. At that time Sveto Arsenijevic and Dzafer Voksi made a final attempt to preserve the 'unity'. They went to Tirana and brought down Zivkovic to reconcile himself with Pera. The meeting which was held and which lasted three full days, remained absolutely unsuccessful. The hostility among the two groups became even worse. The 'wise leadership' in Tirana then decided to take things into its hands. Himlija Saiti came personally to Fir, convened a meeting and tried to make the reconciliation. But after failing in this, he ordered that the organization should be dissolved with the order that no meetings or conferences can be held without the permission from the Ministry of Interior.

The 'Polit-emigrants' had even greater aspirations and more extensive plans. Pero Ivanovic, Andro Zukic, Saban Hadzija, Dzafer Voksi and Asim Toplica wanted to form a kind of a committee, which would manage with the affairs of the Yugoslav emigration in Albania, which would have its own newspaper and would manage at the same time the spying activities against Yugoslavia. According to their idea, this committee was supposed to be connected directly with the Cominform, receiving directives from it directly, while Albania would supply them only with material help. But Major Himlija buried this desire of the polit-emigrants too. He explained to them during the meeting very simply this senseless desire on their part as follows: 'How are you to manage with the people's of Yugoslavia if you are not even capable of reaching accord among you? You even desire to form a committee!'

However, the Albanian leadership wanted to undertake something more practical and the emigrants had already their determined roles.

The Camp in Fir - Place for Recruiting Spying Agencies

The camp in Fir was in fact a place for classifying emigrants. Here they passed a final investigation and then were sent to various places and directed to various activities.

Directly after the three days meeting, a first group of spies came from Fir to Tirana and then for Skadar, with Pera Ivanovic at the head. This group was formed mostly by emigrants, who were the first to escape and were the first to be investigated. Directly after that Velisa Lekovic, Rados Zivkovic, his father Vojo and brother Dimo were sent to some village near Fir and there they were kept in confinement.

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After all their protests had remained in vain they started a hunger strike, which lasted five days. Velise Lekovic was arrested directly after that and since then nothing is known of his fate, while the rest were returned to Fir, where a working camp was organized in 1949.

After the deportation of Ivanovic's and Lekovic's groups from Fir, the rest of them were again placed under investigation. First of all, detailed information was taken down by three officers of the ASS from that place, and after that by a major and lieutenant from the ASS for Albania. They remained there 5-6 days and questioned every person alone, asking them finally whether they would fight against 'Tito's clique'. After this investigation, the majority of emigrants were sent to 'espionage bases' near Yugoslavia, and the rest were sent to various camps or were arrested.

At the end of April, Rok Skrelja was taken from Fir to Tirana, and from there with Major Hilmiia Saiti and Captain Razim Deda and several emigrants, to the 'base' in Skadar. There they found Pera Ivanovic's group and some other emigrants. They were given weapons at once, as well as clothes and other necessary material for espionage activities. The emigrants from the 'base' were isolated not only from the inhabitants but also from their masters. They lived in several houses and could not even come into contact with the officers of the ASS, with whom they were not directly connected. There was a special mass for emigrants too, which was managed by a non-commissioned officer of the police. Lectures were held in the 'base' about the throwing of bombs, topographic tasks, infiltration over the border, etc. The 'political work' was also organized - articles from 'Nova Borba', letters from the CC CPSU(B), Cominform Resolution, speeches and articles written by members of the Politburo of the CC CPA, etc. were studied. The practical work of the emigrants was the infiltration of spying groups into Yugoslav territory according to order of the ASS and with the aim of fulfilling its tasks.

Sehu places before Emigrants to chose between 'the gun and the hoe'

The hostility and distrust continued in the 'base' in Skadar. Quarrels and fights were a daily habit. The situation was worst than in Fir. The emigrants were especially dissatisfied with the food, and Vesovic, former employee from Cetinje, said once before everybody 'that even cattle wouldn't eat such food'. Beside that, the emigrants began feeling that their masters had less and less respect for them and that they were turning them into simple spies, and a desire was again felt among them for the formation of their own organization and leadership. A group began agitating among the rest to refuse to go over the border according to the ASS directives, as a sign of protest because they are not allowed to form an organization and committee. After having talked about this to a certain fellow called Milos Jevric, he reported them to the ASS, after which Mehmed Sehu, Minister of Interior came personally to Skadar and held a conference.

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"We - said Sehu - for the time being are recognizing to anybody here his former rank or internship in the Party. You are equal to us, those who took a gun in their hands in 1941, just like those who have never held a gun at all. The important thing for us is, who will fight in the future against the existing regime in Yugoslavia. To only those who take active part in that struggle will the rank and internship be recognized." Today is the last day for you to decide whether you will chose the gun or the hoe."

After that Sehu asked everyone apart whether he would obey the decisions of the Albanian party, i.e. whether he has made a decision 'between the hoe and the gun'. Twenty four emigrants who refused to cross the border were taken from Skadar and sent to the working camp in Curik, among whom several persons were later arrested. (Those who obeyed passed best). Pero Ivanovic, for instance, did everything he was told and ordered by the ASS agents, while he characterized his attitude by the following words he said: 'I am ready to obey the Albanian authorities, even if they ordered me to eat dirt, because Albania is a democratic country within the framework of the Cominform.'

Several days after this conference with Sehu, Major Hilmija came to the 'base' and said that Djon Markovic had admitted that he had come to Albania according to UDBA's directives. Bajo Stankovic spoke before that and praised Markovic as a perfectly safe man, and a certain Vukšan Dasic from Plava said in connection with this: 'All those who protect traitors are traitors themselves'. Bajo Stankovic hit him with his fist because of that and a fight took place. 'Vojo' Grujo Kaludjerovic were taken to prison the next day and after that to the working camp in Curik. At the beginning of this year some of the 'polit-emigrants' had the same fate, and are at present in the working camp in Vakutna near Valona.

Those who are the 'selected' go to soviet courses

At the beginning of January of this year a group of emigrants from Skadar in which Rok Skrelja was too, was taken to Tirana and from there to Valona, where it was placed in a building at a place called Ujftoft at about five kilometers from Valona. There they found only one officer, who had come earlier in order to prepare things. After that several more emigrants were brought from the 'base' in Kuks and Piskopeja. Major Sabrija came after them soon after (this major replaced Major Himlijë Saiti in August, 1949, as the leader of Information Service against Yugoslavia in the ASS for Albania, as Hilmija had been sent out to a course in the Soviet Union). Major Sabrija, who was demobilized later and is now working in some civil enterprise because, as it has been heard, he was not handling properly the affairs of the emigrants, made the preparations for opening a course, after which he took Rok Skrelja and Djerdja Blezovic and went with them to Berat, where they found another group of emigrants from all the three 'bases'. He had a meeting with them then and told them, that they were taken there to finish a radio-telegraph course, he

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he appealed to them to place as much as possible effort in their work, so as to attain the maximum success, emphasizing that as radio-telegraphists they would have a very important mission in the revolutionary struggle in Yugoslavia one of these days after the formation of our units, and brigades there, which will struggle against the present leadership of Yugoslavia.' There were nine emigrants at this course. The building in which the course was held was outside the city and we were not permitted to get out of it. Beside the emigrants, Lt. Pilja of the ASS and four more non-commissioned officers were also there, who obtained food from Tirana and took care of everything else. Sabun Hadzijs, who was some kind of political professor of the course, explained very often that it was necessary to finish the course as soon as possible, so that we might be ready to go to Yugoslavia by summer time, 'because by then units would be formed and a revolution would start there'. The ASS officers also insisted that the course should be terminated as soon as possible.

The course ended on May 1st. and a banquet was given during which were present a colonel of the ASS for Albania, Sehu's Assistant and a major also from the ASS for Albania. The colonel held a toast in honor of the emigrants and stressed upon the importance of their role 'in the formation of the new Party and state'. By middle of May the emigrants were taken to Valona and from there they went to their 'bases'. Similar courses started functioning, parallel to this one, in Dren and Valona. There were about 30 emigrants in Valona. They were also sent to the 'bases' in Skadar, Kuks and Piskopeja after the termination of the course.

Who and What kind of Persons are the 'Polit-Emigrants'

Here are several interesting data about those who are the main part of the 'healthy forces', who are preparing themselves 'for governing with the peoples of Yugoslavia'. Bajram Dobrodoli from Macedonia has been hiding in the woods since the liberation. He went to Tirana in 1946 and lived there in illegality and was hidden by some friends under false name. He was caught in 1949 and the ASS started making use of him, as one of his best agents recruited from the ranks of 'healthy forces'. He boasted, after one of his illegal sojourns in Macedonia, to the other emigrants that he had attacked a car and killed several Yugoslav officers. Two other persons: Hazif Sly and a man called Ajet from Macedonia, together with some other 'polit-emigrants' also lived in illegality because of the crimes they had committed during wartime, and escaped to Albania after the Cominform resolution, where they were accepted by the Albanian State Security which is making use of them even today for its struggle against the peoples of Yugoslavia. Hazif Zilivoda, former commander of the Ballist battalion in Drenica, Bajram Dobrodoli and other old traitors of their own country and their people are today the best and most trusted stragglers of Mehmed Sehu. These criminals finished special spying courses and continue with their activities.

We have enumerated only a part of that which Rok Skrelja and other escaped Shqipetars have told us about their sojourn in Albania. Facts have been given without comment, because comment

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is unnecessary. They are enough to show who is occupying himself and who is not with subversive and hostile activities on the Yugoslav-Albanian frontier, and what is the meaning and why it was necessary to spread stories about Yugoslav aggressiveness and about its alleged preparations to attack Albania.

Mehmed Selu knows very well that the gun he is now giving to the emigrants, that the courses which the 'revolution' is organizing, etc. is all aimed against the Yugoslav people, against freedom and independence of a sovereign country. But this is only a small part of the aggressive activity carried out against the peoples of Yugoslavia during these two last years, with an ever increasing inconsideration on the part of the Soviet Union. (V.L.)

(Pobjeda, October 1, 1950)

INFORMATION ISSUED BY THE COUNCIL FOR TURNOVER OF GOODS OF
THE GOVERNMENT OF FPRY

Commercial enterprises which are selling articles on free market according to firm uniform prices, such as: tobacco, salt, petroleum, paper, pencils, school slates, blades and bulbs, are not allowed to sell these articles for coupons according to tied prices with a reduction of 60%, as it was done until now by some of the enterprises. The Council for turnover of goods of the Government of FPRY requests that such articles be sold exclusively according to determined uniform prices without any reduction at all.

(Politika, October 12, 1950)

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USELESS BUSINESS.

In Connection with the Broadcasts of Radio Moscow and Radio Bucharest on the Eve of the Elections for the People's Assembly of the PR Montenegro.

The constitutional four year legislative term of our people's assemblies is expiring. The people's assemblies of Montenegro, Croatia, Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina have already passed the decisions concerning their dissolving and their preasidia have established new elections for deputies. In the PR Montenegro on the 8th October elections have been carried out, the results of which have been published. 201,737 voters came to the poll or 99.63%, the box without a list received 729 or 0.37 votes. This election had an increase of 13,260 voters compared to the election for the Constituent of Montenegro on the 3rd November 1946, when 96.38% of the votes were cast to the People's Front and 3.62% were cast for the box without a list. What is the meaning of these figures? It means that by our democratic electoral system any citizen after the completion of its 18th year of age is guaranteed the right to vote and to be elected and that the number of electors increase every year. The increase of the number of the voters also proves the great interest of our citizens for taking part in state administration, that the candidates of the People's Front receive more and more votes which means that the people have more and more confidence in our state and political leadership and that they approve the line of the Party and are determined to build up socialism.

On the eve of the election in Montenegro on the 7th October Radio Bucharest and Radio Moscow called upon the people of Montenegro to turn the pre-electoral meetings into anti-Tito meetings and to boycott the election. Why? Because according to their opinion "the election, being now carried out by Tito's clique is an attempt for concealing the fascist character of Tito's regime", because the elections are "on the orders of the imperialists and do not serve the people but the fascist clique". Furthermore, they said that "the false parliamentarism is a mask for the Tito-Rankovic clique and that it was unmasked long ago". Speaking of the Republican elections for the people's assemblies they said that "it is the question of electing well known Kulaks and Chetniks who are to receive the high paid position of MP's". These radio stations appealed to the voters to abstain from voting "since the previous elections for the Constituent have proven the falsity of electoral promises" and that "the Belgrade rulers" have gained the votes of the electors solely by American tinned food which was distributed at the polling centres.

Is there one person, who listens in, to believe this. If there were in our country a false parliamentarism with the sole purpose of serving fascism not even a false parliamentary system would be necessary. Therefore, we are either a state of fascism or a false parliamentary system. Both things could not exist at the same time. However, the workers all over the world know that we are building up socialism, that we are extending and widening socialist democracy in which the authority and administration are given to the working men.

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Our pre-electoral meetings are consultations on a large scale between the candidates and the people concerning the further tasks of the development of socialism. That is why the statements of these radio stations that the elections for the Federal National Assembly in March 1945 were won with American tinned food evoked laughter.

Montenegro as the smallest and most backward Republic is already enjoying the fruits of its independence and assistance of the other Republics. That is why the results of the election in Montenegro is nothing else but the readiness of the Montenegrin people to continue on the road of the Party and comrade Tito, and this election is the best reply to those appeals of the Cominform broadcasting stations calling upon the people to boycott the elections and convert it into riots. This is one more attempt of interfering in our internal affairs which remained fruitless.

(POLITIKA - Summary - 12th October 1950)

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SLAVISH HUMBLENESS.

The paper of the Rumanian national minority in Yugoslavia Libertatea published an article by the Rumanian writer Mihai Avramescu concerning the slavish humbleness of the Cominform press in Rumania, which in the campaign against our country ordered "from above" tries to replace the lack of arguments with unworthy rude expressions. The article reads:

"I wonder how the Rumanian working masses sinned being deliberately ordered to ignore facts and presented daily with frustrating and insulting expressions by the Pauker propaganda? On the basis of what kind of compromise and at what price, with what rights and on the basis of which laws, the leaders of Rumania try ~~-Boasting~~ loudly that they are struggling for peace, the development of socialism and better living conditions - to eradicate the conception of truth, to convert it into a monster which would frighten to entire honourable world?

Why have rude expressions and slavish humbleness become every day more and more provocative and nervous in the press of the Soviet Union and the other Cominform countries? Why is it necessary to Scantea, Pravda, For Lasting Peace and People's Democracy and other papers to repeat daily the usual number of curses? Why must these rude expressions be a means of imbecility to influence the people instead of arguments. These expressions are like a demon who has got the task of stopping the swing of the honourable and pure thought and the duty of enslaving the truth.

It is impossible to popularize with polite terms things of a doubtful value as well as propagate false beliefs. This can be done only in one way, since Rumania has got such leaders who are ordinary receivers, awkward automata, who jump as if struck by electric current as soon as a Moscow order arrives, no matter whether such an order imposes lies on the Rumanian masses.

I had that impression from the bitterness of the terms and slavish humbleness of the Board of Editors of Scantea - the organ of the Rumanian Workers' Party - when reading an article by V. Kirsanov, published on the 13th August, this year. The filthiness of expressions in this article had the purpose of attaining important results.

I wonder, who is that V. Kirsanov, I suppose he is a Russian and I cannot blame him for that. He is a Russian by birth just as others are Rumanians, Bulgarians, Serbs or Poles by birth.

I came to conclusion that he might be a Russian because the Board of Editors of the daily paper Scantea - in their well known obtrusively obliging manner for everything Russian - gave him a place of honour in their copy No. 1811. All articles published in this copy were signed at the end, only V. Kirsanov's article bore the signature immediately after the loud title, with the purpose to make it more obvious and attractive. The article was entitled: "Tito and His Gang". The same copy of the paper published articles by engineer Petrescu Stoian, G. Gheorghiu-Dej, C.I. Parhon professor and academician, D. Danielopol, R. Cernatean, then an article by Teodora Anca an artist, and others. All these articles were signed at the bottom except V. Kirsanov's so that the stamp of shame on the honour of the press be more obvious.

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Anyone reading this copy of Scantea must feel upset. Not because the writer of the article is called V. Kirsanov, but because he is an dishonourable person and because the Board of Editors permitted the printing of such contradictory, confused and vulgar statements and lies.

Since he came before the public with abstractions, with unfounded and undetermined statements, nothing else can be said about the author of the article but that he lost any sense of reasoning and that the impertinence of those who ordered that kind of article was quite obvious, because public opinion throughout the world unmasked these vulgar liars and the cause of Yugoslavia became every day clearer and more familiar all over the world because of its truthfulness.

The heroine in one of the plays of the Rumanian writer I.L. Caradeale, a woman from the suburb called Zita - "a well brought up person" - in order to express her utter disgust for her husband Tricada, and to throw him into the dust so that once fallen he would never be able to get up calls him various names: drunkard, vagabond, stops at the term "mitocan". This term - which in fact means scoundrel and rogue - according to the opinion of the heroine means the deepest perversion of the man with whom she cannot live any longer. In the case of V. Kirsanov one cannot speak of a simple "mitocan" known by everybody. Here we have to deal with a "mitocan" who appeared on the stage of politics and journalism. His tool is not the baton of which the other "mitocan" makes so cleverly use in the stage play in the pre-electoral propaganda, but spiritual misery from which all the other "mitocan" feats derive: curses, rudness and stupidity.

By what means does V. Kirsanov and the Board of Editors of Scantea wish to orientate the Rumanian people's masses? Which are the methods of "clearing up the atmosphere" in their "determined struggle for peace"? By articles of the type of No. 1811 of Scantea in which it was stated "it comes from reliable sources that Josip Broz with the conspiratory name Tito was the secret agent of the Yugoslav Royal police since 1936 and at the same time he was in the service of the Gestapo and the English Intelligence Service".

Is there anything else necessary for convincing the workers' masses of the People's Republic of Rumania of the degeneration of the Rumanian press? Nothing else is necessary'.

The Rumanian readers still remember all the articles which used to appear daily in the Rumanian press and periodicals before the notorious Cominform Resolution. The book called "The Struggle of Enslaved Yugoslavia" was printed in thousands of copies, the leaders of the PR Rumania came to visit us and on the occasion of Marshal Tito's visit to Rumania, they sang eulogies about the military abilities of the best son of Yugoslavia. Brigades of progressive Rumanian youth, workers and peasants and students came to us and took part in the working activities and youth railway building. As well as this Rumanian writers called on. They wrote about things they saw here and even broadcast them.

Can a Rumanian reader consider the Rumanian press as a serious press. If he reads what Scantea is writing, he does it with disgust, since its deterioration is more than obvious. The bitterness and rudness of terms used interferes with the conscience and honour of the Rumanian reader who can only exclaim: "They are 'mitocans'! Down with them! "

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What shall I do with V. Kirsanov? Shall I reply? Shall I deny his lies? I cannot, since he said nothing. He only cursed, he only dipped his pen of a scribler of journalism into the scum of the mouth of those who do not like the situation in Yugoslavia, for whom the working enthusiasm of our workers and their love for their leaders and teacher is a thorn in the eye, who do not rejoice over the fact that the working masses became closer linked with the Central Committee. He dipped his pen into the gall of those who planned and failed to overthrow our state order, who deeply, from the bottom of their soul hate our leadership and hate especially with a mortal hatred our peoples because they refused to follow blindly the suggestion of riots throughout the country!

That fellow V. Kirsanov ought to be ashamed!

To our readers for information, I mention the fact that in freeing comrade Rankovic from fascist claws the printer Ion Popescu also took part. Our national minority is very proud of him. (V. Kirsanov in the above mentioned article stated that comrade Rankovic was set free by the Germans). Ion Popescu was killed on the 20th December 1942 by the Germans out of vengeance for having taken part in the liberation of comrade Rankovic and because he gave all his strength to the cause of the working classes. On the anniversary of this event the fascist press celebrated the slaying of Ion Popescu and comrades. In the Belgrade fascist paper Obnova on the 20th December 1943 an article appeared entitled: "Breaking off the Belgrade Communist Organisation".

V. Kirsanov's article reminds me much of the article from Obnova, it has the same strong expressions and the same style and composition. Signed: MIHAI AVRAMESCO

(SLOBODNA VOJVODINA - 6th October 1950)

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WHAT DO REAL FACTS TELL US ABOUT THE YUGOSLAV-GREEK RELATIONS

The Greek press and radio, and even official representatives, are continuously exerting their efforts to prove that the Yugoslav Government is responsible for the fact that relations have not yet been normalized between Yugoslavia and Greece. According to what is being said and written in Greece Yugoslavia is obstructing improvement in the relationship between the two countries in the way she poses the question of the Macedonian national minority in Greece and because she does not agree to return the Greek children to their parents.

The Athens paper Acropolis, for example, wrote a few days ago "that attempts at reconciliation should be directed towards the other side". This paper said further that more concessions should not be demanded from Greece, and concluded: "Let Yugoslavia now do her duty by abandoning her reserved attitude and her unfounded demands".

Recently Radio Athens broadcast a statement given by the Greek Premier, Mr. Venizelos, in which it was said in part: "In the case of Greece there has not been noticed an absence of goodwill for the establishment of friendly relations with Yugoslavia. Meanwhile, the other side has not shown even the smallest indications of a similar disposition".

Such and similar statements and assertions are usually backed in Greece by the example of the Greek children who live in Yugoslavia. We, however, are of the opinion that such a justification can never serve as a proof of the fact that the Yugoslav Government is dragging on with the establishment of good-neighbourly relations with Greece.

Yugoslavia's attitude towards the question of the Greek children has several times up till now been stated in the Yugoslav press and in the declarations made by our official representatives. The attitude of the Yugoslav Government is in full conformity with the well-known resolution of the UN General Assembly on the Greek children, and it ought to be known in Greece. And, when it is known that the Yugoslav Government is strictly keeping to the said resolution of the UN General Assembly, then the example of the Greek children cannot and must not be cited as a proof of the fact that Yugoslavia is not showing goodwill for the normalization of Greek-Yugoslav relations.

The resolution of the UN General Assembly binds the Yugoslav Government to return all the Greek children who wish to be returned - regardless of where they are. In that respect the Yugoslav Government has done and is doing everything on its part. In that way a large number of Greek children have already been returned to their parents who live either in Yugoslavia or in some other country. It is known that a certain number of Greek children were sent from Yugoslavia, through the Red Cross League and the International Red Cross Committee, to their parents in Australia, after the parents sent the proper documents of relationship. It is also known that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY has several times demanded that the cominform countries issue passports and visas to those children whose parents live in these countries. However, instead of any kind of a reply there have been coming from that side only accusations that the Yugoslav Government is unlawfully keeping the Greek children, contrary to the UN resolution.

As to Greece herself, so far there has not come from that country a single parent's application nor a legitimate document of relationship, although the Yugoslav Red Cross has sent to Greece, through the International Red Cross Committee and through the Red Cross League, the names of over 60 Greek children who live in Yugoslavia and whose parents, it is supposed, are in Greece.

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In view of all this, the writings of the Greek press and the statements of the official Greek representatives have no grounds at all. On the contrary, the facts which we have stated show that Yugoslavia has made efforts to solve the question of the Greek children in the way stipulated in the resolution of the UN General Assembly. The Greek press, and even Greek official personalities, are attempting to present Yugoslavia's interest for the Macedonian national minority in Greece as being an interference in the internal affairs of Greece, giving this also as an argument that Yugoslavia is rendering difficult the settlement of the Greek-Yugoslav relations. In fact, to this quite justified interest for the Macedonian national minority, the Greek press and the Greek official circles have reacted very bitterly - proclaiming that the question of a Macedonian national minority in Greece is non-existent. And it is precisely such an attitude on their part that has rendered difficult the attempts and efforts to solve the question of Yugoslav-Greek relations.

In our opinion any discussion on whether there exists a Macedonian national minority in Greece is out of place. We can repeat here, in short, Yugoslavia's view on the question of national minorities in general, and, consequently, on the question of the Macedonian national minority in Greece. In other words, we shall say what has been said several times already, what the UN Charter itself foresees, i.e., we shall bring out things which are notorious - if one is to pretend to democratic character.

The Macedonian minority in Greece, in the first place, does not enjoy even the most elementary national rights. It is rendered impossible for it to use its mother tongue; it has no schools of its own and it is not permitted to form any social organisations of its own, not to say anything about other democratic rights. And all these rights are, according to democratic concepts, indivisible, and the Government which does not grant them (which is the case with the Greek Government) or grants them only partially to a national minority cannot be qualified as being a democratic government.

The Yugoslav Government is, in its own country, pursuing a purely democratic policy towards the national minorities, a policy which only reflects its general policy - internal, national and international. Therefore, any departure from this policy on the question of the Macedonian national minority in Greece would, to put it in mildest terms, mean for the Yugoslav Government an inconsistency which is not characteristic of either the internal or foreign policy of the New Yugoslavia. And now you see why, when it is a question of relations with Greece, Yugoslavia cannot easily pass over the assertions on the non-existence of a Macedonian national minority in Greece.

One arrives at this conclusion. In Greece both the press and official circles are, verbally, in favour of good-neighbourly relations with Yugoslavia. However, as soon as one starts talking about individual concrete questions (the Macedonian national minority and the Greek children), whose just and democratic solutions are a condition for the normalization of the Yugoslav-Greek relations, the people in Greece assert that all that depends only on the Yugoslav Government.

Judging from what we have said up till now, one can see that the cause of the Yugoslav-Greek relations remaining unsolved for so long should be sought in Greece herself.

(Sd.) RANKO LOZO.

(POLITIKA - 12th October, 1950).

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STEPS FOR PROVIDING STOCK FEED SHOULD BE EXPLAINED TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE PEOPLE'S FRONT

At its plenary session, held in connection with the regulation of the Federal Government on provision of foodstuffs for inhabitants and preservation of our livestock, the city committee of the People's Front of Belgrade assigned new tasks to its members.

The vice-president of the city committee of the People's Front of Belgrade, Dragomir Nikolic, emphasised in his report that the principal task of the organization of the People's Front in villages around Belgrade is their implementation of decisions of the Executive Committee of the People's Front of Serbia relating to immediate tasks in agriculture. Explaining the political aspect of the regulation of the Federal Government organisations of the People's Front will help local people's committees and purchasing agents to consummate their white cereal purchasing plans as soon as possible and struggle against destruction of our livestock. Similar tasks have also been assigned to the urban members of the Front. Steps for providing foodstuffs for inhabitants and for preservation of our livestock should be explained to members of the Front gathered at the conferences of their basic organisations without keeping back the difficulties confronting our country after this year's drought. They must be openly told of the sacrifices expected from them, but they must also be told that with certain sacrifices all difficulties will be overcome with our own means.

It was then emphasised that particular attention should be paid to the work of our women. After the re-organisation of the AFZ their political activities slackened so that some women were ready to believe that the rumour about the dismissal of women from government service, which members of the Front failed to repudiate, was true. Members of the Front should work more with women in the future, giving them a true political and economic picture.

Finally, comrade Nikolic pointed out the necessity of saving and assisting people's inspectors.

After this report a lively discussion took place.

(POLITIKA - 12th October 1950).

NEWS FROM TRIESTEDR. DEKLEVA HAS PROTESTED AGAINST THE POLICY WHICH AUTOMATICALLY EXTENDS ITALIAN LAWS ON THE FTT

(Trieste, 11th October 1950).

Dr. Dekleva, a representative of the Slovene-Italian People's Front on the municipal council of Trieste, at yesterday's meeting of the council asked for an explanation of a number of problems which concern various Slovene institutions in Trieste.

Dr. Dekleva first of all asked that a statement be made in the council on whether or not the council has taken over the management of the Slovene children's day nurseries in Trieste, which are being managed by the chauvinist Italian institution for children's day nurseries. He then demanded that a few new classrooms be placed at the disposal of the Slovene secondary schools, since all the Slovene secondary schools together have in all only eleven classrooms. Dekleva added that all necessary conditions exist for the fulfilment of this demand, since the Anglo-American authorities have requisitioned the "Dante" college building and evacuated the school building in Kanzler Street. In this way the Trieste schools have this year been given 54 new classrooms.

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In the debate on the Law on the lifting of the restrictions on the issuing of permits for handicrafts, which has been introduced in Italy and, by the decision of the Anglo-American authorities, extended to the FTT, Dr. Dekleva protested against such a policy of the Anglo-American Military Government, a policy which automatically extends Italian Laws to the FTT, regardless of whether these Laws are useful or harmful for this territory.

After Dekleva's intervention the municipal council adopted the proposal that the existing restrictions on the issuing of permits for handicrafts in the FTT should not be abolished. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 11th October, 1950).

THE WORKERS' CHAMBER HAS REFUSED TO UNITE WITH VIDALIA'S SYNDICATES

(Trieste, 11th October, 1950).

The cominform press in Trieste expresses regret that the Trieste Workers' Chamber, which is in the hands of the Trieste capitalists, has turned down the invitation of Vidalia's syndicates to unite with them, calling this a "big mistake".

The proposal for union was submitted at the recent congress of the Trieste Workers' Chamber by one of the leaders of Vidalia's syndicates, Ernesto Radic. The functionaries of the Workers' Chamber turned down this proposal, declaring that the work of Vidalia's syndicates is developing on a "dishonest basis". Despite such a reply, Radic is continuing his efforts to unite the Workers' Chamber and Vidalia's syndicates, and during the last few days he has written five articles in the Trieste Cominform press, in which he had tried to prove that Vidalia's syndicates have never done anything against the Workers' Chamber. In one of these articles he has invited the functionaries of the Workers' Chamber to cite at least one example of disloyalty of Vidalia's syndicates towards the Workers' Chamber.

(BORBA - 11th October 1950).

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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DO NOT DETACH

No. 291.

October 8 & 9, 1950.

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WORLD ECONOMY FACING THE DANGER OF INFLATION

The strained atmosphere in international political relations after the outbreak of the Korean conflict led to a feverish acceleration in military preparations. In connection with this, and especially because of huge military credits and weaker or stronger transformation from peace time to war time economy, there has arisen a fear of inflation. In one generation enough experience has been gained to prove that inflation inevitably follows war time economy. For this reason it is today difficult to convince people, especially those who have lived through two world wars of anything to the contrary.

No sooner had world economy last year rid itself of inflationary pressure following the second World War than there is again a danger of compromising results achieved in balancing state finances and of destroying the partially realized balance of factors which determine the normal progress of international economic exchange. The signal that there is a danger of inflation came from the USA. This is quite understandable because the trend toward war time economy has most acutely been expressed there. Along with regular military credits of 13 billion dollars there has also been approved an additional credit of 17 billion, ten billion of which it is said will be spent by the end of the year. The other members of the Atlantic pact have also approved considerably huge sums for military credits. All this means that military production in a large part of the world will more or less replace peacetime production. One should think about this all the more so since the camp apposed to the Atlantic Pact is going in the same direction.

The danger of inflation in military economy arises primarily from the fact that a state does not have the possibility of financing military expenditure out of its normal income. No matter how great the increase in private income during war time economy, increases in taxes, no matter how drastic; they can never cover the entire expenditures of war. For example, it cannot be expected that the USA will be able to cover extraordinary military expenditures from a five billion dollar increase in taxes. Thus, a state finances expenditures for military needs by loans, made either through the people or through banks. In either case circulation of money is increased. By making loans through the people the state collects savings and places them in circulation and it does the same with money obtained through banks. A vital requisite for the stability in the value of currency is the balance between supply and demand, that is a balance between material and purchasing funds. In war time economy there is no such balance because there is a priority in the production of war materials for which there is no demand on the market, while production for the needs of the population is reduced. However, the direct and indirect participants in war time economy apply a large part of their income for the purchase of goods. Since there is less of such goods there is an increase in their cost and therein is the first and most convincing proof of the existence of inflation. The longer wartime economy lasts the greater will be the difference between material and purchasing funds and the increase in cost of goods because of their scarcity. The increase in costs is not without influence on the increase in military expenditures. Inflation becomes more acute because of the disposition of the public to save less of their income. Fear of the scarcity of goods and fear of new price increases causes the public to spend more than customary and to hoard food, to purchase goods which they do not need, etc. In other words with the increase in inflation there is a lack of confidence in the national currency and the pressure of inflation is increased in prices. Thus we can have a situation when circulation of currency cannot attain the increase in prices and there are complaints regarding the lack of money at a time

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inflation has a harmful influence on production and on the position of the workers class.

After the outbreak of the Korean conflict prices of raw materials increased greatly. Under the leadership of the USA countries are feverishly supplying themselves with so-called raw materials, and the London Economist of September 16 states that there has been a mad rush for these materials whose prices are leading to inflation. This sudden jump in prices proves that there was a latent inflation in a large number of countries and was only waiting for a chance to become open. Even though it is known that huge sums of dollars are being spent for these raw materials thus increasing the scarcity of dollars, especially in the pound sterling territory, this is being done at a cost of dangerous inflation in world prices. Taking into consideration that there has also been an increase in food prices, it becomes clear that even a partial war time economy brings about inflation. How accurate this is even for the USA, a country whose national income is proportionately less burdened by expenditures for armaments, is confirmed by an appeal made by Leon Kaiserling, president of Truman's economic council, delivered to the American citizens on August 9. In this appeal he asks for a control of inflation which he feels is a vital element in the struggle for increased production. He admits that the sudden increase of state expenditures of armaments and other military needs cannot be harmonized with a corresponding increase in civil production. The same day, 65 prominent economists and businessmen in the USA sent Congress a demand for increased taxes in order to cover expenses of war time economy and for a limitation of consumer and investment credits. A similar recommendation was made by the director of the international monetary fund at this years joint meeting of the fund and the international bank for reconstruction and development.

Control of inflation represents a very compact operation which is never sure of success. The reason for this is that in economy one must reckon not only with the object but also with the subjective moments. Even if there is a desire to do this it is difficult because it is impossible to control everything. However, in a partial war time economy it is better to undertake control than to allow the undisturbed activity of inflationary factors. If this were not done the doors would open wide to all the detrimental things which follow inflation, especially in the sphere of the distribution of national economy and in the sphere of national production.

With the purpose of preventing inflation the following is recommended: increased taxes, limitation of investment and consumer credits, reduction of less important state expenditures, and price control. As soon as there is an increase in income, the increase in taxes is justified from a fiscal and social-political standpoint. When income increases there is an automatic increase in taxes without an increase in tax rates. However, it is to the interest of righteousness in taxation that tax rates be increased and that new tax forms be introduced. Under such a condition the tax burden is increased proportionately to the strengthening of tax forces and, what is more important in war time economy, the increase in income from taxes partially paralyzes the inflationary activity of increased income on prices. Investment credits create an increased demand for goods and services on the market, that is a jump in prices. Therefore a reduction in investment credits is a measure which should deter the increase in prices. A reduction of consumer credits is recommended particularly in those countries where it is wide spread. Finally, the control of prices, no matter how unpopular a measure in capitalist countries, must not be omitted from the change of measures calculated to put down inflation. Evasion of price controls is not

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justified simply because it is unpopular, as is now being done in the USA because of the coming Congressional elections in November.

The struggle against inflation is recommended because it is a great danger. Since the present inflation was brought about by the unsatisfactory development in international political relations, the most successful means to combat it will be a general and sincere stand by countries to protect peace in the world. In this way the causes for inflation will be eliminated and world economy will be saved from new temptations.

(POLITIKA -- Oct. 8)

RESTRICTIONS IN THE USE OF ELECTRICITY

The use of electricity for hot plates, irons, heaters, etc., is banned from 5:00 p.m., to 8:00 p.m. every day except Sundays and state holidays until further notice.

(POLITIKA -- Oct. 8)

THE PHARISAICAL ATTITUDE OF THE USSR IN THE UN HAS THE TENDENCY OF WEAKENING THIS ORGANIZATION

The whole world is now carefully watching the work of the fifth regular session of the General Assembly and expecting this great international organization to make another attempt at protecting peace and improving the existing relations between countries. Including the question of peace in the agenda as the principal present day problem, represents, for the UN, one of the conditions for meeting expectations of civilization and its tasks. This expectation is evinced also by an independent interest of an increasing number of countries in many international problems.

The greatest hindrance to the successful solution of international problems is the policy of blocs, which is endangering the peace of the world and making itself fully manifested during the present session of the General Assembly. The tendency, exhibited at this session, of turning the UN into the weapon of one or the other bloc of world powers, should close the path leading to the peaceful solution of conflicts and discrepancies in the world. The policy of the USSR and acts of its delegates are leading the UN into a blind alley or to the path which eliminates possibilities for peaceful solutions and agreements. At a time when leaders and representatives of the USSR are quoting Stalin's words about the great role of the UN in ensuring peace and stressing the peaceful policy of the USSR, and so on, their acts are of a contrary nature. Facts tell us that by putting on the agenda a number of questions of secondary importance, their efforts are directed to divert the session from the problem of saving and solving peace definitely. While torrents of blood are shed in Korea, the USSR, acting as a disinterested party in affairs of other countries, did nothing for the peaceful solution of the conflict. Even today, after the failure of its inspired North Korean adventure, it is, on the one hand, showing an ostensible disinterestedness in the Korean events and on the other, pushing the PR of China to take the hot ingots from the mold with bare hands. Its help in settling the Korean conflict consists even today of submission of protests against the bombardment of the North Korean cities. This policy is, therefore, identical with the Stockholm peace appeal, in other words, war can be waged, provided one does not use atom bombs. People of Korea were the first to experience how one can destroy the whole country without the use of the atom bomb.

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the use of the atom bomb.

The disintegrating policy of the Soviet Union in the UN made itself particularly known in respect to the settlement of the question of acceptance of the PR of China. Early in 1950, representatives of the USSR withdrew from all the UN committees because of the presence of the delegate of the Kuomintang China. Its seven month long boycott of the work of the UN was detrimental most of all to the PR of China itself because it resulted in aggravation of its relations with western countries. Acceptance of the PR of China has been set up by the USSR as an exclusive question of the Soviet's foreign policy, its monopoly, just as one would set up the question of acceptance of a Soviet republic. Without such a policy of the USSR, the PR of China would have very likely already been accepted as a member of the UN. One may conclude from this that the USSR has special reasons for keeping the PR of China outside that greatest international organization and that the acceptance of PR China should be a pledge for its further subjection to the Soviet Union. Besides, during the boycott of the UN by the USSR, the conflict in Korea occurred which, being the central problem of the world, evoked the struggle for saving peace. The Soviet Union, however, continued to speak about the struggle for peace but it did nothing for its protection in Korea. And when the military situation deteriorated, the USSR delegate returned to the UN and took his seat beside the Kuomintang delegate. The stand, paying no respect to any principles, could not result in an ultimate reason for his return. Lack of respect of the principles in foreign policy must inevitably lead to wanderings and false attitudes and steps, harmful to the correct development of international relations.

This narrow and selfish policy of the USSR which pays no respect to the established maxims is not only reflected in these two most important problems, but also in many less important ones. If one bears in mind that the USSR presented us with a countless number of examples of the violation of rights of small states and of their political and economic exploitation, one should not be surprised to see that they are following the same path used by other imperialist powers in settling numerous problems. They assumed the most energetic stand for rejecting the declaration on privileges and duties of states which sets up correct principles for international cooperation, and openly confirmed in this way that they disagree with the principle of equality of nations which is one of the fundamental maxims of the Marxism-Leninism regarding national problems. This is also illustrated in the proposal of the USSR for protecting peace of the world. In addition to the prohibition of the war-mongering propaganda, use of the atom bomb, reduction of armaments of the great powers to a third, this proposal also provides for conclusion of a Five Power pact. The USSR believes that those Five great powers should dictate peace to the whole world. This policy, however, tends actually to by-pass the UN, where all member nations are participating in decisions, and permits them to continue practicing the official division of spheres of interest. Peace is the essential question concerning all nations, most of all the small, and for this reason, every country should participate in its maintenance and protection.

The Cominformist delusion of delegations of the USSR and their satellites and hate towards everything that is Yugoslav made itself manifest also at this session of the General Assembly. The proposal of the Yugoslav delegation for establishing a commission for friendly services, the resolution on prevention of war conflicts, and other proposals of our delegations, which are aimed at the root of all sources of the present problems, have been hailed by every progressive throughout the world. The Yugoslav proposal for a peaceful solution of the Korean conflict, ill-considered and unprincipled policy and permits the people of Korea to evade further difficulties confronting

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them because of the policy of regimes subjugated to foreign interests. But, the Soviet and its subservient delegations are assuming their attitude towards such proposals in conformity with the old Cominform prescription, repeating phrases about the transition of Yugoslavia to the imperialist camp. Their parrot-like cries are also reflected in their incessant reiteration of many assertions and worn out phrases, whose fallacy is well-known to the entire world. It is evident that the attitude of the USSR differs from their words about their desire for sincere cooperation and for protection of the peace in the world. Instead of contributing to the stabilization of the UN, to the cooperation of states on the basis of equality, and to the maintenance of peace, it undermines its fundamentals and creates troubles in the world. Their pharisaical stand is turning the struggle for peace into prolonged discussions which deviate the UN from settling this most important of all questions. The attitude of the Yugoslav delegate in the UN, followed also by many delegations of other small nations, is therefore, becoming under such conditions more significant and greatly beneficial to mankind. It is at present the greatest guarantee that the UN will not become a weapon of one of the other bloc or a means for their imperialist aims.

(ZADRUGA--"The Cooperative -- Oct. 5)

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MARSHAL TITO RECEIVES ITALIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN TRADE
(Zagreb, 8th October)

At 6 p.m. today Marshal Tito received Mr. Lombard, the Italian Minister for Foreign Trade, and the Italian Minister in Belgrade, Mr. Martino.

Vladimir Volebit, Assistant Minister of Foreign Trade in the Federal Government, was present at the reception. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 9th October 1950).

PRESIDIUM OF THE ASSEMBLY OF B & H ISSUES TWO DECREES

(Sarajevo, 8th October)

The Presidium of the People's Assembly of B & H has issued a decree confirming the numbers of people's deputies in the elections for the People's Assembly of B & H. A further decree defines the boundaries of the electoral wards. According to the first decree 270 people's deputies will be elected in the republic, working on the basis of one deputy for 10,000 inhabitants.

Luka.

79 deputies will represent 24 wards and in the district of Banja Luka 41 deputies will represent 15 wards in the Mostar region and 17 more wards in the district of Sarajevo will supply 57 deputies. In 23 more wards, including the city of Tuzla 81 people's deputies will be elected. The remaining 12 deputies will be elected in the city of Sarajevo. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 9th October, 1950).

FINAL BROADCAST MESSAGE OF JOSE DEL BARRIO AND GENERAL RIKELME

Before the departure for Yugoslavia of the delegation of Spanish anti-fascists, Jose del Barrio and the Spanish Republican General Rikelme made a statement about their stay in Yugoslavia in a Spanish language short-wave broadcast over Radio Belgrade.

Barrio's statement included the following words: "By my presence here before the microphone, and in my capacity as a fighter for communism, who has always been active, I give the lie to the campaign of falsehoods and slanders which is waged in the Spanish language day by day over the radio stations of the cominform countries under the leadership of Moscow, and directed against the Yugoslav peoples, the CPY and the famous and respected leaders of the party.

"Our presence here is far better testimony. We are witnesses of the building of socialism by the Yugoslav peoples under the leadership of the CPY, with whom they are closely bound. Although labouring under tremendous difficulties, they are full of enthusiasm and are conscious of the true worth of their efforts, of whose fruits they are firmly convinced that no man is capable of robbing them. Our stay here has enabled us to understand the wickedness of the cominform, i.e., the Russian government, in its economic blockade of the peoples of Yugoslavia - a blockade which plays a principal part in increasing their labours and difficulties".

"During our stay in Yugoslavia" Barrio went on to say "we have re-established links with all surviving Yugoslav veterans of the Spanish war. Here too they bore the burden of an anti-fascist war during Yugoslavia's liberation struggle, and today they are fighting for the building of socialism. However distasteful it may be for us

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Spanish Communists to admit that the Soviet leaders have ceased performing their communist duties, our experience from the days of the Spanish war, the ruinous policy of the Spanish Cominformist CP from our defeat until today, the experience of Greece and Yugoslavia in recent years all lead us in the last ^{profound} analysis to the inescapable conclusion that the Soviet leaders have wandered from the path of Marxism-Leninism and that they have to bear the heavy responsibility of perverting our doctrines. They are also guilty of imposing a policy on the Spanish cominformists which compelled them to accept the existence of Franco's fascist regime in Spain after the liberation of France, if not earlier.

"I now repeat that had we in Spain gained victory in the war against fascism, and had we found ourselves in the same position as the CPY, we would have taken up the same stand as Yugoslavia, basing ourselves upon our working class, and our anti-fascist peoples, and we would have resisted a power which calls itself socialist, a power which might have desired to lead us and to subject us to its tutelage and to transform our peoples into an appendage of its economy and policy.

"We Spanish communists", concluded Barrio "who fought against fascism and have not left off fighting today but desire to wrest Spain from Franco's claws, are bound to fight determinedly against the lies and revisionism of the Russian leaders.

"Our need is for an independent communist party capable of following the path of Marxism-Leninism - for a party capable of achieving the unity of the working class".

General Rikelme, in his statement, declared that the members of the delegation had now been able to observe the great working enthusiasm of the Yugoslav peoples and their sacrifices in the building of socialism. They had also witnessed the correct settlement of the national question. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 9th October, 1950).

SPANISH DELEGATION LEAVES BELGRADE

The Spanish anti-fascist delegation left Belgrade last night after a 4 weeks visit to this country. They were seen off at the station by Lt. General Danilo Lekic, Ivo Rukavina and Gojko Nikolic representing the Spanish war volunteers, by a representative of the People's Front of Yugoslavia (Josip Hrnecvic) and by the Secretary of the Supreme council of the League of Fighters Milutin Vukovic. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 9th October 1950).

AUSTRIAN TRADE MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON ZAGREB FAIR

(Zagreb, 8th October)

In an exclusive statement to a Tanjug correspondent, the Austrian Trade Minister Dr. Kolb, who is staying in Zagreb, expressed his desire for the re-establishment of the broadest and deepest economic relations between Austria and Yugoslavia. "Even now" he said "there already exists a trade agreement between Yugoslavia and Austria and discussions for the conclusion of new agreements are impending. We shall endeavour, within the framework of the new trade agreement, to enable Yugoslavia to import capital equipment and consumer goods which Yugoslavia still requires". Speaking of the fair he said "the laying out of the Yugoslav exhibits is really remarkable. The fair truly gives a perfect picture of the riches of your country, which overflows with sources of raw material and whose industry is already capable of today displaying a mass of different goods on the market". (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 9th October 1950).

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HUNGARYTHE TROUBLES OF THE SATELLITES IN BUDAPEST
OR
AN ADMISSION BY THE POLITBURO OF THE HUNGARIAN WORKERS' PARTY

"There is something rotten in the state of Hungary " - that is the general conclusion one arrives at after glancing at the various addresses, speeches, articles and resolutions, either directly or indirectly bearing on the Hungarian economy, which the paper Sabat Nep carried, particularly during recent months. However, if we dwell a little longer on, let us say, the speeches of Rakosi or of the theorist Gere, or even on the threats of Varga, we shall see that it is not something but rather quite a lot of things that are rotten in the land of the Hungarian cominformists.

We have already dealt with Rakosi's classical formula that the "Magvars are eating their future", with Varga's economic story published in the paper Sabat Nep about the "spending fever" and with Gere's address delivered at the July plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Workers' Party. We saw that the state of affairs in the Hungarian economy is difficult and unsatisfactory, that labour productivity in "Hungary which is taking gigantic strides into socialism", is progressing the speed of a snail, that the Budapest branch of the CPSU(b) is throwing sticks and stones on the working masses which, as Gere said, are increasingly forming a "front against the people's democracy" (naturally, the Rakosi type of democracy).

On that occasion we brought in the open three things, namely: that Hungary's economy is in a serious crisis; that between the Hungarian masses and the cominform agency there exists a deep unbridgeable gulf; and, finally, that all these things, to use the terms from a medical dictionary, are signs of a serious illness caused by the Satellite-ism bacillus (that is to say: that the Soviet exploitation of the Hungarian hunting ground, wholeheartedly made possible and aided by the cominformist CC Hungarian Workers' Party, has left deep traces). These three facts, as we shall see, are exceptionally well confirmed by the latest resolution of the Politburo of the Hungarian Workers' Party "on the state of affairs in the labour unions".

If space in our press were not precious, really it would not be a bad thing to cite the whole text of the said resolution. As it is, we shall only give the most characteristic points. The first two paragraphs of the resolution are, according to the old recipe, just glorifications: "Quick tempo of industrial production"; "Enthusiasm of the working masses"; "Realization of the Stakhanovite movement"; "Successful building up of socialism", etc. And then, at the beginning of the third paragraph there comes a "but". This fatal "but" is followed by 17 heavily inked sentences which from A to Z negate all what is, in a conventional way, said in the first two paragraphs.

We cite: "The State Council of Labour Unions, and a big section of the higher leaderships of some of the Labour Unions, have not yet substantially realized, and therefore have not sufficiently popularized the fact that in our homeland the working class is in power and that the fruit of their labours no longer belongs to the exploitative capitalists, but rather to the society of the toilers".

What a sad fact! When high Labour Union functionaries (and not a few of them, either), who are supposed to possess more consciousness and more political knowledge than in the People's Republic of Hungary the working class is in power, one can imagine how the matter stands

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with the working masses! One immediately sees that that is not the real thing. And truly, the working class is not in power in Hungary. The one who is in power is the cominform agency, branch office of the CPSU(b). The Hungarian toilers have not been freed from exploitation. The fruit of the labours of the Hungarian labour class goes into someone else's pockets. Whether it is the pocket of the capitalist or of the "elder Soviet brother", what does it really matter (the principal thing is that the pocket is as deep and as insatiable). The Politburo of the Hungarian Workers' Party has made a big admission: the working class and the working masses of Hungary are not masters in their own country, nor are they proprietors of their own work.

Need one look for a better explanation of the motives which led up to the formation of the "front against the people's democracy", of the causes of poor labour productivity, of the signs against which the entire Hungarian cominform agency has arisen - trying to camouflage them and to present them as being the fruit of the subversive work of the enemies of socialism.

We shall cite a few sentences from the resolution which speak of the chaotic state of affairs in the Hungarian Labour Unions.

"The communists who work in the State Council of Labour Unions and in the higher leaderships of the Labour Unions, have not fought to ensure firm unity of the Party, not to consistently carry out the Party's policy in the Labour Unions." "In the State Council of Labour Unions, and in the higher leaderships of the Labour Unions, the spirit of revolutionary alertness has lost its keenness". "Democracy in the Labour Unions is poor. What is more, in some places it is on the decline. Broad membership of the labour unions has no possibility of looking into the management of the Labour Unions and because of this the toilers do not feel that the Labour Unions are really theirs". etc.

Consequently: "A separation of the State Council of Labour Unions and of the Labour Union leaders-communists from the Party": "Loss of keenness in the revolutionary alertness"; "Democracy on the decline in the labour unions", and, finally, noting that "the toilers do not sufficiently feel that the Labour Unions are theirs". Really, not a very envying state of affairs in the Labour Unions of a country which pretends to the name "Popular democratic" and "Socialist"! All this speaks of one thing only: that the situation in the Hungarian Labour Unions brings out in clear relief the general state of affairs in which Hungary finds herself - thanks to the Rakosi-ites and to the Soviet "wise leadership".

At the end of the resolution, under item number 1, 2, 3 and 4, the Politburo of the Hungarian Workers' Party prescribes to the Labour Union functionaries umpteen tasks which "undelayably must be carried out". Among these tasks being this one: "To educate the working class in the spirit of the firm faith in the Party and in Comrade Rakosi; in the spirit of loyalty and love towards the Soviet Union".

An epilogue truly in harmony with the basic themes of the revolution: the Hungarian toilers must at all costs be won over to oney the cominform agency and to be loyal to the wise leadership.

A sysitian business!

(Sd.) R.P.

(BORBA - 8th October, 1950).

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ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHIEF OF THE USA MISSION FOR ASSISTANCE TO GREECE.

Athens, 8th October.

Paul Porter, Chief of the American Mission for Assistance to Greece, declared that he is "completely satisfied" with the measures proposed by the Greek Government for economic reconstruction. Reuter announces that one of the measures is the decision concerning the freezing of wages and salaries for the next three months. Porter warned the Greek Government that American assistance might decrease even more if measures of "vital importance" for reconstruction are not introduced. (Tanius).

(POLITIKA - 9th October 1950)

NEW HUNGARIAN ILLUSTRATED PAPER PUBLISHED IN NOVI SAD.

Recently, the first number of a Hungarian illustrated paper Het Nap (Seven Days) was published. The paper has 24 pages of which 8 are illustrated. This new illustrated Sunday paper shall replace the former one of the same name. At the beginning of October a Hungarian weekly sport paper shall also appear and will be called Sport Ujsag. Preparations are made for the publishing of another weekly paper in Hungarian which shall deal with agricultural problems and especially with producer co-operatives.

(POLITIKA - 9th October 1950)

LABOUR MP A. ALLEN GIVES HIS IMPRESSIONS OF YUGOSLAVIA.

Margate, 7th October.

At the session of the annual meeting of the Labour Party at Margate the Society of British-Yugoslav Friendship gave a lecture about Yugoslavia. On this occasion the Labour MP Arthur Allen and ex-MP Mrs Leah Manning spoke.

Both speakers talked about impressions which they gathered during their trip to Yugoslavia. They paid tribute to the efforts of the Yugoslav peoples in the post-war period emphasized that Yugoslavia, being an independent country ought to be given full assistance in the defence of her independence and the building-up of socialism. They have particularly pointed out that this assistance should be given without any conditions and beyond the existing trade agreement.

During his lecture Arthur Allen MP touched upon the talks with Stalin in 1947 made by a British Parliamentary delegation in which he also took part. Allen declared that he was amazed by Stalin's opinion saying that small countries cannot exist as independent factors in international relations but have to adapt their orientation according to the great powers.

This lecture was attended by several delegates of the Labour annual meeting as well as by some MP's.

(POLITIKA - 8th October 1950)

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DELEGATION OF YUGOSLAV JOURNALISTS' UNION HAS RETURNED FROM GREAT BRITAIN

The delegation of Yugoslav Journalists' Union returned yesterday to Belgrade, after twenty-five days of sojourn in Great Britain. The delegation was formed by: Dusan Blagojevic, Assistant of 'Borba's' General Editor; Frane Barbieri, Editor of 'Naprijed'; Milen Orgin, Editor of 'Ljudska Pravica'; Jasa Almuli, TANJUG Editor; Zdravko Pecar, Editor of 'Medjunardnoe Politike', and Mirloslav Vitorovic, Secretary General of the Yugoslav Journalists' Union.

The Foreign Office gave a reception in honor of the delegation of Yugoslav Journalists, and Ernst Davis, State Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs gave a lunch in their honor in the British Parliament, during which were present also a deputy from each of the Labor, Conservative and Liberal parties. The delegation was received also by Mr. Bottomley, Minister of Foreign Trade. Having interest for the conditions reigning in England, they talked to various trade union and political parties' representatives.

The delegation visited mines, factories, shipyards, farms, cooperatives, administrations of various newspapers, several cultural-economic and health institutions, cultural-historical monuments, as well as the cities of: Newcastle, Leeds, Birmingham, Stratford, Cambridge and Portsmouth.

The delegation visited in London, beside other things, also the the Municipal Council of West-Ham, which is mostly inhabited by workers, where they were received by the Lord-Mayor, who explained the system of work of the local administration and showed them the newly built workers' settlement in the part of the suburb which was badly damaged during the German bombardment. The Yugoslav journalists were also received by the Lord-Mayor of the great industrial center of Leeds. The delegation visited in the surroundings of London, East-Grinsterd, especially the 'Queen Victoria' Hospital, which is the most modernly equipped hospital for plastic surgery.

They also visited the famous historical Castle of Hitchingbrook, which belonged to Cromwell's family, and were shown by the owner of the Castle, Earl of Hitchingbrook, member of the House of the Lords, Cromwell's relics and the famous gallery of paintings. The Yugoslav journalists were guests of the workers' miners' club in Peckswoc in North of England, and in Sheakespeare's birthplace Stratford, they were present during a performance of the Sheakespeare classical work 'Measure for Measure'.

The delegation was most cordially welcomed during its entire visit to England.

(Borba, October 8, 1950)

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PARENTS OF SLOVENE CHILDREN PROTEST AGAINST FAVORIZATION
OF ITALIAN SCHOOLS

Trieste, October 7th.

The organs of the Anglo-American Military Management in Trieste have not yet taken any decision about the numerous petitions submitted by the parents of Slovene children in connection with the opening of nurseries for Slovene children in the Donadoni and St. Francesco Streets, and the opening of a Slovene elementary school in the suburb 'Higher Colony', giving the excuse that many of the petitions 'are lost'. The petition for building a nursery for Slovene children in Proseco has also been 'lost', while an Italian nursery has been working during these last two years although there are only 16 children in it, and the Slovene nursery would have a hundred.

Because of such procedure, the parents of the Slovene children from Greta and Roiano have sent a letter to the Anglo-American Military authorities in which they protest against this favorization of Italian schools and nurseries.

(Borba, October 8, 1950)

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THE POPULATION OF YUGOSLAVIA IS 16,250,000 INHABITANTS.

In our country two years ago, on March 15, 1950 a census was taken to find out the exact total population. This was essential for working out estimated plans for economy, education, health services, and so on. The federal statistics announced incomplete results in the summer 1948, but recently the magazine "Statistics Bulletin No.1." published full and complete details about the census.

The Estimate of Population in 1950:

On the day when census took place the population of Yugoslavia was 15,772,000, or about 20,000 more than announced in 1948. Let us compare those figures with the pre-war statistics: The last census was taken in the summer of 1931 on the territory of the old Yugoslavia, including Istria and Slovensko Primorje. On that occasion it was found out that Yugoslavia had 14,438,000 inhabitants. If Yugoslavia had not had so many casualties during the last war, as well as a reduction in births, its population would amount to some 18,300,000 inhabitants. According to that we have lost more than 2,500,000 people because of war conditions.

It was due to an improved standard of living and health conditions that since the end of war the population of Yugoslavia was relatively quickly increased. Taking into consideration the mortality and births, the statistics estimates are that the population now amounts to 16,250,000, which shows an increase of 3.1% above the original census in 1948. In the course of the last three years, the population of Yugoslavia was approximately as follows:

| | On the territory
of old Yugoslavia | including the popu-
lation of Istria and
Slovensko Primorje |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Census in 1921 | 11,985,000 | |
| Census in 1931 | 13,934,000 | 14,438,000 |
| Estimates for 1941 | 16,220,000 | 16,760,000 |
| Census in 1948 | - | 15,772,000 |
| Estimates for 1950 | - | 16,250,000 |

Yugoslavia has today approximately the same amount of population as it had before the war in the framework of the old Yugoslavia. In comparison with the pre-war census, including the population of Istria and Slovensko Primorje, we have still a decrease about 500,000 inhabitants.

Despite all those losses Yugoslavia can easily be ranked among the middle states in Europe in regard to the number of its population. Let us just point out that, e.g., Finland has 4,000,000; Denmark - 4,200,000; Switzerland - 4,600,000; Sweden - 6,900,000; Bulgaria - 7,100,000; Greece - 7,800,000; Belgium - 8,600,000; Hungary - 9,200,000; Czechoslovakia - 12,500,000; Rumania - 15,900,000.

Present population of various republics:

The statistics also give the estimates of the population in the middle of 1950. The increase of population is not the same all over the country; the increase is much higher in the southern parts of the country than in the north. In Slovenia, for example, the following is the number of population given in thousands:

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| | March 15,
1948 | by the middle
of 1950 | increase of popu-
lation in percentages |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Serbia | 6,528,000 | 6,711,000 | 2.8 |
| Croatia | 3,757,000 | 3,829,000 | 1.9 |
| Slovenia | 1,392,000 | 1,422,000 | 2.1 |
| Bosnia and
Hercegovina | 2,565,000 | 2,679,000 | 4.5 |
| Macedonia | 1,153,000 | 1,216,000 | 5.5 |
| Montenegro | 377,000 | 393,000 | 4.2 |
| Total | 15,772,000 | 16,250,000 | 3.1 |

Figures referring to the population of Serbia would be as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Serbia | 4,137,000 inhabitants |
| Vojvodina | 1,663,000 " |
| Kosovo and Metohija | 722,000 " |

Shqipetars are the biggest national minority of all:

For the first time in this Bulletin were also published the results of census giving separate figures for each nationality: Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Macedonians, Montenegrins and undetermined Moslems (Moslem Turks are listed separately) according to census taken in 1948:

| | | percentage of the total
number of population |
|-------------------------|------------|---|
| Serbs | 6,547,000 | 41.5 |
| Croats | 3,785,000 | 24.0 |
| Slovenes | 1,415,000 | 9.0 |
| Macedonians | 810,000 | 5.1 |
| Montenegrins | 426,000 | 2.7 |
| undetermined
Moslems | 809,000 | 5.1 |
| Total | 13,792,000 | 87.4 |

The above listed figures cannot be compared with the results of census taken in 1931 because the regime at that time attempted to prove the existence of a certain "Yugoslav people". According to census of 1931, 82.9% of the whole population of Yugoslavia were "Yugoslavs". In regard to the national minorities, the following figures were given:

| | total number | percentage of the total
population |
|------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| Shqiptars | 750,000 | 4.77 |
| Hungarians | 496,000 | 3.15 |
| Vlahs | 103,000 | 0.65 |
| Turks | 98,000 | 0.62 |
| Slovaks | 84,000 | 0.53 |
| Italians | 80,000 | 0.51 |
| Gypsies | 73,000 | 0.46 |
| Rumanians | 64,000 | 0.41 |
| Bulgarians | 61,000 | 0.38 |
| Germans | 55,000 | 0.35 |
| Czecks | 39,000 | 0.25 |
| Ukrainians | 37,000 | 0.23 |
| Russians | 20,000 | 0.13 |
| Jews | 2,000 | 0.05 |

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There were also several thousands of Polish people, Austrians, Greeks and French. Before the war, the Germans were the biggest national minority in Yugoslavia. Their total number has been reduced from 590,000 (in 1931) to 55,000. As regards the figures referring to the Shqiptar national minority in 1931, they are completely wrong. Shqiptars were the most oppressed national minority in the old Yugoslavia, while in the new Yugoslavia they were granted all rights. A great number of Shqiptars were listed as Yugoslavs in 1931. This is an explanation of the fact how has its population been increased so much from 510,000 to 750,000, or 3.67 and 4.77 percent respectively. There are about 500,000 Hungarians in Yugoslavia now. Vlachs have been listed on the third place now, while they were hardly recognized in the old Yugoslavia.

Various nationalities inside the People's Republics:

Slovenia is among all the other republics of Yugoslavia the most homogenous in regard to the nationality of its population. In Slovenia there are 1,350,000 Slovenes, while only 42,000, or 3% of other nationalities (16,100 - Croats; 10,600 - Hungarians; 7,000 - Serbs; 1,800 - Germans; 1,460 - Italians, and so on). It is worth mentioning that 65,300 Slovenes are residing in other People's Republics, such as: 39,000 in Croatia and 21,000 in Serbia.

Apart from 4,824,000 Serbs, in Serbia there are 170,000 Croats and 131,000 inhabitants of other nationalities, which represent 78.6% of the total population of Serbia, (such as: Shqiptars - 532,000; Hungarians - 434,000; Vlachs - 93,400; Slovaks - 73,000; Rumanians - 63,000; Gypsies - 52,000; Germans - 41,500 and Bulgarians - 59,500).

There is relatively a small number of national minorities in Croatia. Apart from 2,975,000 Croats, there are 544,000 Serbs and 44,000 other nationalities.

The population of Bosnia and Herzegovina is more mixed than in any other republic of Yugoslavia. There are 1,136,000 Serbs, or 44% of the whole population; 788,000 undetermined Moslems, or 31% and 614,000 Croats, or 24%, including also 26,600, or 1% of other nationalities.

Macedonia: 789,000, or 69% are Macedonians; 31,000 Serbs; 197,400 Shqiptars, or 17% of the whole population and 96,000, or 8.5% Turks.

Montenegro: 91%, or 342,000 are Montenegrins. The biggest national minority represent the Shqiptars (19,400).

(SLOVENSKEI POPULACIJA, Oct. 2, 1950)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

This Bulletin contains translations from Yugoslav newspapers and periodicals. It is intended for the use of the participating missions and not for general distribution. Accuracy of the translations is not guaranteed.

No. 293.

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SPEECH BY KARDELJ IN THE UN:

(Flushing Meadow Oct. 10)

Kardelj presented the Yugoslav stand in regard to a resolution expanding the jurisdiction of the GA. He stated that the Yugoslav delegation basically approved the resolution but there were certain things which would be mentioned when details of the draft are discussed.

"These remarks do not refer so much to the principles on which the resolution is based as they do to the proper application of those principles. The Yugoslav delegation took this stand for the following reasons:

"First of all, it cannot be denied that the effectiveness of the UN mechanism to prevent the acute danger of aggression is very slight. In our discussions all of us are accustomed to refer critically to the League of Nations, noting that the reason for its failure was the lack of effective measures for collective activity against aggression. We all say that the UN should not suffer from this deficiency and that it should be capable of opposing any aggression. This was the spirit that prevailed among us when this organization was created and when we approved the UN Charter. The role of the Security Council was reflected in this spirit; provisions were made for UN military forces and for other sources for the collective security of international peace.

"However, practice has shown that we have all agreed in words while actually very little was done to make the UN an effective mechanism for securing peace. The council, which was considered to be a safeguard from any eventual abuse of such a mechanism provided by the charter, has remained but the very mechanism does not exist, that is, that mechanism has been reduced to a very limited measure. This is the way matters stand today. In this respect we feel that we have not gone much further than the League of Nations.

"However, it is apparent that the very existence of such a mechanism would be a strong barrier to an aggressor. It is possible to return confidence and peace among the nations only if we return confidence in the fact that not one nation, independent of its general political position and independent of whether or not it belongs to some bloc or regional system of collective security, can find itself in the position of suddenly becoming the victim of aggression. Our main task is to strengthen the UN so that it becomes more capable of opposing any aggression. To a certain extent the proposal made by the seven states corresponds to that task. Of course, a remark might be made that in the present international atmosphere in which profound social conflicts play a very significant role, such a mechanism can be wrongly used or even misused for interfering in the internal affairs of this or that country. In connection with this two factors must be pointed out: first in the opinion of the Yugoslav delegation efforts should be made to accurately formulate certain broad and unspecified formulations in the suggested resolution. However, at the same time we must bear in mind that thus far we have had too many fool experiences with tactics and that if ideal solutions were looked for no solutions would be achieved. In other words, by foreseeing any possibility of an irregular use of the mechanism of international security we cannot justify the fact that we are doing nothing to create such a mechanism, thus practically giving aggression open hands. Therefore, we feel it better to have a system of international security with deficiencies than to have no system.

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"The fact is that the Security Council has scarcely made any steps in the building of an effective mechanism for international security. Actually, it has frequently been involved in prolonged discussions regarding concrete disputes which rarely ended successfully. However, it was never in a position to prevent an increasing strain in international relations and open manifestations of an aggressive policy. To continue along this road without looking for new sources would mean to stand in place and allow aggressive tendencies to increase in the meantime. For these reasons we feel that strengthening the role of the General Assembly is a positive fact and a serious contribution to guaranteeing international security. Even though we are fully aware of the weaknesses in the General Assembly we feel that here among the 60 nations the wishes and desires of civilisation for peace would be felt more strongly than in any other agency of the UN. In this sense the very feeling of greater responsibility in the Assembly would contribute to the constructive work of the Security Council. It truly is observed today that it is theoretically possible through use of the veto to prevent establishing a noticeable aggression as aggression and by this preventing measures for collective protection from being undertaken. Of course in such cases the very possibility that the Assembly might reach a different decision prevents, or at least vitally lessens, the possibility of repeating such attempts in the Security Council.

"The third reason why the Yugoslav delegation supports the resolution is the present concrete international position of Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia is subjected to aggressive pressure which cannot be the problem of only the people of Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav government has not placed, nor is it placing now this problem before the UN because it does not wish to hinder the efforts which we are making here to find a way towards peace. However, independent of this stand by the Yugoslav government, the fact remains that aggressive action against Yugoslavia is entering its third year. It is perfectly clear that states which find themselves in such a position, and which are not in any bloc or any regional defensive system, can consider or feel as protection and support only such a system of international security which will truly be able to oppose aggression effectively".

Kardelj then pointed out the reservations of the Yugoslav delegation in regard to the proposed resolution. "We feel that it would first be necessary to precisely define that the use of armed forces would be considered only as a measure of reprisal against an established aggression and second, certain formulations must be introduced which will strengthen the conviction that the mechanism suggested by this resolution cannot be used for interfering in the internal affairs of this or that country. We feel that it would be detrimental both to the resolution and to the authority of the UN if these things were not fully prevented by corresponding amendments in the resolution.

"Finally I would like to remark that the Yugoslav delegation has made two suggestions which would ease the proper application of such a system of international security. One suggestion represents a contribution to the proper identification of the aggressor before all of mankind, while the second suggestion gives the organisation another measure for mediation and an agreeable solution to disputes before the disputes become a direct danger to peace. I do not intend to talk about this now but I feel that it would be of benefit to stress that the adoption of the Yugoslav proposal would automatically eliminate all the objections to the suggested resolution, particularly in regard to guaranteeing its proper application".

(BORBA - 11th October)

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MARSHAL TITO RECEIVED THE REPRESENTATIVES OF ARTILLERY UNITS.

Yesterday afternoon, in connection with Artillery Day, the Supreme Commander of the Yugoslav Army, Marshal Tito, received, after his returning from a trip, the representatives of our artillery units headed by Major Generals Radivoje Jovanovic and Karol Levicnik. Marshal Tito most cordially congratulated all the fighters, NCO's, officers and generals of artillery units on the occasion of their holiday and thanked them for the gifts and greetings the members of the delegation brought him.

(Tanjug)

(BORBA - 11th October 1950)

EXPULSION FROM THE PARTY OF THE CHIEF EDITOR OF THE ORGAN OF THE CP AUSTRIA FOR STYRIA.

Vienna, 10th October.

The Vienna press announces that the chief Editor of the paper Wahrheit, the organ of the Communist Party of Austria for Styria, Willi Scholz has been dismissed from his duties and expelled from the Party. It is believed that Scholz was expelled because he belonged to the group of Austrian Communists who spent the war years as emigrants in the West. This group of members of the Communist Party of Austria is now under a "purge". A month ago it was said that Willi Scholz was ill.

(Tanjug)

(POLITIEA - 11th October 1950)

VERDICT ON RAILWAY WAGON BURGLARS.

Today the District Court of the town of Sarajevo pronounced the verdict on 22 railwaymen - former employees of the railway station in Bradina who forced wagons and stole the goods.

The organisers of this group - the burglars Franjo Siljic and Emin Huseinbegovic are sentenced to death by firing squad. Siljic started in 1947 to force railway wagons at the Bradina railway station and later he organised a complete gang of thieves. The thieves committed 71 burglaries and stole various food stuffs and other articles of consumer goods - woollen fabrics and other textiles, shoes, etc. Siljic and Huseinbegovic the two chief accused committed about 50 burglaries by themselves.

To 20 years of imprisonment with hard labour were sentenced: Selim Saric and Filip Sontak. Nikola Pavlovic station master at Bradina, who received various stolen things was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment with hard labour. 10 years of imprisonment with hard labour were given to Milorad Kuljanin and Mexo Alihodjic. The other burglars have been given terms of imprisonment ranging from 1 to 8 years.

(Tanjug)

(BORBA - 11th October 1950)

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AUSTRIAN NEWSMEN ON VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

A group of four Austrian newsmen arrived in Belgrade yesterday. The Austrian newsmen will stay in Yugoslavia for a certain period of time as guests of the Yugoslav newsmen's guild.

The group is composed of the following: Kraut Josef, chief editor of the Socialist paper, Demokratisches Volksblatt from Salzburg; Walter Hackett, chief editor of the socialist party bulletin, Socialistische Korrespondenz and editor of the paper Arbeiter Zeitung; Birnbaum Emmanuël, representative of the paper Die Presse; and Heindel Gottfried, editor of the paper Neue Wiener Tages Zeitung.

(Tanyug)

(BORBA -- October 11, 1950)

A FEW WORDS ABOUT SATIRES -- WRITTEN BY BRANKO COPIĆ

Some people wonder and ask: Where did you get the courage (they even say impertinence) to write satirical stories? This question has been asked so many times that we consider it necessary to give a polite answer.

Today in our country a writer does not need that sort of courage in order to write satirical stories. Today we are free writers in a free country and we can include within the range of the whip of satirical writings anyone whom we consider as a deserving person. (There is another question which pertains to the maturity of the writer to enable him to discover the true objects for satire and through these give healthy criticism on general lines of progress.) Therefore, our writers should not be afraid of being "called to answer" for working on satirical literature.

These things are so natural and understandable in a truly free country like ours that they are part of its alphabet and even children should know about it, but they still ought to be particularly emphasized since in our country there are still people who consider every satire at the expense of any sort of "authority" as an anti-state and heretical business.

That is why two kinds of courage are necessary: the courage to stand up and the courage to struggle stubbornly against such opinions.

The roots of such perverted opinions of criticism have to be sought in our awful history.

One is bound to admit openly that the Slavish obedience and "servile mentality" as Cankar says, can be traced back to Turkish, Venetian and Austro-Hungarian times and old Yugoslavia of the gendarmes until today when the miserable servants cowardly speak with the voice of the Cominform or with some other more polite voice.

A writer is bound to see deeper than an ordinarily intentioned agitator. He will see that in our reality there still exists besides bold and noble revolutionaries, Abdul Hamid's parasites, black-and-yellow Feldwebels (Austrian NCO's) repainted perfects, Stojadinovic's profiteers and clever opportunists. We still carry that burden; it impedes our steps like tar, it tries to infiltrate into our blood circulation and that is why boldness and stubbornness is needed to get

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rid of it; to struggle against the opinions, habits, interests and tendencies of those people. The entire state, Party and social apparatus, in general, is directed towards the suppression of those living remnants of obsolete times and systems. That is why the writers should not lag behind the others. The re-education of the people is the most difficult job. The deeper one penetrates into it the better one sees what a tiresome and painful job it is. It is easier to construct the "Jablanica" and the Autoput than to make the peasants from Vranduk understand that he is equal to the Minister or that his wife, wrapped up in her yashmak, is equal to him.

That is why today a writer who writes satires should not be afraid of that fact that many "would stop considering him sympathetic any longer" or that he might be slandered, doubted, etc. "There is no place for suspicion in our country - said Comrade Tito - suspicion kills people morally, in this way thousands of people are being destroyed, people who lose the desire to live, let alone the desire to work". We will certainly not allow such things to happen, we shall fight against those who doubt our good intentions, and as free people we shall rightfully struggle in the field of literature for the soul of our people, in order to be worthy of the honorable title of engineers of the soul.

Satire is also a battlefield of literature, and who working on satire is afraid of conflicts or enemies should hand over the pen to a better fighter. In our country heroes were always respected although some times one could find among them "wayward and quarrelsome people".

(KNJIZEVNE NOVINA - Oct. 10)

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ITALIAN POLICE AT GORIZIA QUESTION LEADERS OF SLOVENE ORGANIZATIONS
Trieste - October 10

During the last few days, the police authorities at Gorizia have been resorting to a new method of scaring the distinguished Slovenes. Over 40 leaders of various Slovene democratic organizations have been asked to furnish data on their activities in the organizations such as: the Democratic Front of the Slovenes; the Union of Slovene Youth, and Union of Slovene Women. The chief editors of the papers Soca and Majatur have been warned that the authorities are not satisfied with their writings.

The police authorities are continuing this action.

(Tanvug)

(BORBA -- October 11, 1950)

ITALIAN MINISTER LOMBARDO HAS REPORTED TO DE GASPERI ON THE
POSSIBILITIES OF INCREASING EXCHANGE OF GOODS BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA
AND ITALY

Rome, October 10, 1950

The Italian Premier De Gasperi today received the Italian Minister of Foreign Trade, Ivan Mateo Lombardo, who last night returned from Zagreb where he had visited the Fair. After the meeting an official communique was issued which said that Minister Lombardo had reported to De Gasperi on his talk with the Yugoslav Premier Marshal Tito. Minister Lombardo has reported to the Italian Premier on the possibilities he has noted for increasing exchange of goods between the two countries, pointing out the possibilities of increasing export of Italian machine industry products to Yugoslavia. He mentioned to the Premier that the Yugoslav representatives view with sympathy such a possibility.

Minister Lombardo will speak on the same subject tomorrow with the Italian Foreign Minister Count Sforza.

(Tanvug)

(BORBA -- October 10, 1950)

AUDIENCE WITH MARSHAL TITO

Yesterday morning Marshal Tito received representatives of the Israeli Trade Union organization, Histradruth, who have been in Yugoslavia for a few days as guests of the Central Board of the Yugoslav Labor Unions Federation.

The delegation is composed of the following members of the executive board of the Histradruth, Aron Becker, Mosa Riton, Issak Haskin and Johathan Cohn.

Also present at the reception was Milan Jlanic, a representative of the Central Board of the Yugoslav Labor Unions Federation.

Marshal Tito spent about an hour talking with the delegates.

(Tanvug)

(BORBA -- October 11, 1950)

Supplement

ABOUT THE SOUTH-SLAV FEDERATION

The counter-revolutionary policy of the Soviet leadership, which particularly came to expression with the appearance of the Cominform Resolution, has dealt, in a series of grave shocks to the world workers movement and socialism in general, a terrific blow to the work of brotherhood and unity of the people of South-Eastern Europe, freed from imperialist chains, and particularly to the unity of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Through a whole century, the most progressive sons of the South-Slav peoples were enthusiastic with the ideas of rapprochement and unity and fought for the creation of a joint state, based on equal rights of all South-Slav peoples. They came into conflict with mad chauvinist attacks and with spreading of chauvinist hatred among South-Slav and Balkan peoples, instigated by Balkan bourgeois-monarchist cliques, which desired hegemony of one national bourgeoisie over all South-Slav and Balkan peoples; they came into conflict, on the other hand, with the imperialist policy of Great Powers, which were trying to snatch away natural resources or strategic advantages in the Balkans, - but the ideas of the South-Slav and Balkan federation cleared its way and became the possession of millions of working men in the Balkan countries, which in its realization saw the best possibility for achievement of a true national independence and for defense against imperialist enslavement. This idea of brotherly agreement, mutual aid and union of the South-Slav and Balkan Peoples, which had its root in the century old fight against enslavement and in the contemporary fight for free national development, could not be destroyed either by chauvinist propaganda, developed in monstrous forms, by inciting one people against another, or by their sanguinary disputes imposed upon Balkan peoples by reigning bourgeois monarchist cliques in their division of spoils. This idea, in its most trying predicaments, represented the only way of salvation in the hearts of working masses and progressive movements in Balkan countries, in spite of all attempts at a permanent division and disintegration of South-Slav and Balkan peoples or creation of hegemonistic relations between them.

By the victorious people's revolution in Yugoslavia and the establishment of the Fatherland's Front in Bulgaria and by revolutionary changes in other Balkan countries, conditions were created for the fulfillment of the age-long dream of the best sons of the South-Slav and Balkan peoples in effecting - on the basis of equality in socialist relations - rapprochement and joint consultations until the final state union, with the view of promoting progress, mutual assistance and defense of great revolutionary heritage from all reactionary encroachments to reintroduce on the Balkans traditional divisions and disintegration, which will so well answer the interests of Great Powers in their imperialist policy of division of spheres of influence and in conquest and exploitation of small countries.

This was the way - the way of consolidation and integration of brotherly and closer relationship - which the South-Slav and Balkan peoples took after the Second World War, which caused deep revolutionary changes in almost all Balkan countries. And Yugoslavia - both by its own revolutionary way and internal structure in which five South-Slav peoples entered joint relationship on the basis of equality and national integrity - gave an example and initiative in this direction.

In this short-lived period, from the end of the War to the time of the Cominform Resolution, much was done for the rapprochement of Balkan peoples, and especially for the rapprochement of peoples of

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Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, who always strove for a closer brotherly commonwealth. In spite of terrible sacrifices and destruction which the peoples of Yugoslavia suffered during the occupation, in spite of numerous atrocities which the Bulgarian fascist rulers committed on the occupied Yugoslav territories, the peoples of Yugoslavia and their leadership did everything they could in post-war years to remove as quickly as possible all traces of mistrust sown in the past. They helped the Bulgarian people with all their might for the consolidation of people's authority and independence in Bulgaria, giving initiative for prompt accomplishment of the South-Slav federation. The agreements of Bled and Lvsinograd, concluded in 1947, opened a close perspective for state union of all South-Slavs.

But the Cominform Resolution, by its disruptive role, prevented further action for the rapprochement of Yugoslav and Bulgarian peoples. The hegemonist motives of the Soviet leadership were antagonistic to the rapprochement and closer union of peoples of South-East Europe, and that is why it took the role which, under different historical conditions, was played by Imperialist Russia, whose expansionist policy was conditioned by incitement of one people against another. The Soviet leadership relying on its agency at Sofia, disrupted this unity which was strengthening the power of resistance of eastern European countries against all attempts at flouting their independence and equality, in order to make an individual country more easily submit to its hegemonistic pressure and exploitation. At the same time a series of actions was taken, ranging from violent chauvinist propaganda to open intimidation and framing-up of court trials, in order to discredit the idea of rapprochement and interlinking among east European countries, and especially the idea of South-Slav federation, and to falsify the historical evidence on the course of negotiation between the Yugoslav and Bulgarian Governments for the conclusion of a South-Slav federation even before the end of the war. The Soviet leadership and the east European governments submitted to it did not stop to use most barbarous measures in order to prevent dissemination of truth regarding the just cause of our country and to check the ever growing sympathies of the working masses in east European countries for Yugoslav peoples, who are fighting for equality in international relations, for respect of their sovereignty and national independence, constructing socialism with a quick tempo.

The Cominform propaganda machine of lies and slanders about our country is especially active in Bulgaria, because the Bulgarian people with great sympathies follow everything that is happening in new Yugoslavia and because it has deeply rooted historical traditions about the South-Slav federation, which immediately after the war found their full expression in the desire of Bulgarian working people for union with the Yugoslav peoples. This desire of the Bulgarian working masses could not be destroyed by the entire campaign of lies and slanders conducted so far, nor by the brutal provocations which the Bulgarian Government conducts against our country. Unequal position of the Bulgarian Government in relation to the Soviet Union only enhances the sympathy of the Bulgarian working masses towards our country, and the idea of a South-Slav federation is becoming more popular in their midst than ever before. For this reason the Bulgarian agency of the Cominform, after numerous maneuvers, was forced to incriminate as a "treachery against Fatherland" all adherence to the idea of a South-Slav federation. Thus, the Soviet leadership, fighting against rapprochement and reciprocal interlinking between the countries of people's democracy in an endeavor to secure its own

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supremacy over them and frustrate their joint resistance, has developed its Cominform campaign along the line of struggle directed against South-Slav federation, because up to the Resolution Yugoslavia and Bulgaria (excepting the relations between Yugoslavia and Albania) went furthest in their mutual cooperation, which gave rise to the perspective of a South-Slav federation, for the idea of which the best sons of Yugoslav and Bulgarian peoples fought in the course of the joint liberation struggle against Turkish enslavement.

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The Bulgarian national-liberation movement in the middle of last century had one of its basic principles - federation with other Balkan peoples and above all with the Serbian people and for the creation of a common state - a South-Slav, Balkan, or Danubian federation. (1)

(1) Georgy Rakovsky in his political program anticipated "fusion into one federation of Rumanian, Serbian and Bulgarian peoples" and Ljuben Karavelov wrote that "Serbs, Bulgarians, Croats, Slovenes, Rumanians (and Greeks) should form one strong liberal federation". In his newspaper "Svoboda" which appeared in Bucharest, Karavelov in a series of articles explained the historical necessity for creation of a Balkan peoples federation, both for an easier liberation against the Turkish yoke, and for our defense against invasion by Great Powers: "in other words we shall only be secure when we form a "Danubian Federation" on the model of Switzerland and when we unite our small interests into one aggregate" (Svoboda, year I, No. 29, May 2, 1870). The same principles were popularized by Hristo Botev and Vasil Levski emphasizing that the federative commonwealth of the Balkan peoples should have a republican form of government. With the object of achieving a Balkan federation, Georgy Rakovsky, on the behalf of the Bulgarian national-liberation movement, negotiated with Prince Mihailo and travelled to Cetinje, Athens and Bucharest.

This principle was deeply rooted in the Bulgarian people since the time of its struggle for liberation against Turkish rule and it has - in spite of subsequent numerous temptations and temporary triumphs of chauvinism - remained as one of the most significant aspirations of the masses. During the last century, this principle of solidarity in the common struggle and striving for the establishment of a joint state for South Slavs and all Balkan peoples inspired also the most progressive men in Serbia, Croatia and other South-Slav states. (Strossmayer was known by his "Yugoslav patriotism"; while Svezozar Markovic exerted himself for the "Federation of Balkan peoples in the form of federation of free communes or free national states".) The very position in which Balkan peoples found themselves during the previous century (large sections of individual people or entire peoples were subjugated within the framework of the Turkish Empire or Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the Great Powers in their competitive struggle endeavored either to preserve the Turkish Empire in order to prevent growth of power of imperialist Russia, or to inherit themselves the estate of the fallen "Sick Man of the Bosphorus") - that very position imposed upon them the imperative of joint and common struggle. This was the historical basis of the principle of joint liberation of Balkan peoples.

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need of fusion and joint struggle. This was so much more necessary because the actual liberation of Balkan peoples could only be effected by their own revolutionary forces, since all those who covered themselves with the garment of "Liberators" of Balkan peoples and appeared in the role of protectors of "enslaved Christians" were thereby disguising their conquering aims. (3)

(3) Marx and Engels especially exposed the conquering aims of imperial Russia in the Balkans, disguised under the "defense of rights of Christians" or "assistance to Slav brothers": "These Christians were in creed akin to Russians, and Slovenes were to their clansmen; all Russia has to do was to declare that she is to put her power and prestige for the defense of Christians of the Greek Church and for defense of the enslaved Slavic race, and the ground is prepared for conquest, under the cloak of liberation,... Under the cloak of Pan-Slavism and liberation of Christians from Turkish rule, the Slavs from Hungarian-German yoke, the Tsarist Russia concealed her aim to obtain through the Slavic peoples on the Balkans and by their assistance the control over Constantinople". (Friedrich Engels "Foreign Policy of the Russian Empire", Belgrade, 1896. p.7). In connection with this policy of Imperialist Russia in the Balkans Marx emphasized that in the liberated Balkan countries there is a growing resistance against the submission to the subduing plans of the Tsarist Russia: "It is generally known that in each state in the Turkish territory, which achieved complete or partial independence, there was an immediate growth of a strong anti-Russian party.. If this happened then, when the Russian assistance was the only refuge against Turkish oppression, what then could we expect when such oppression disappears?" (Marx - Engels, Works, vol.IX, p.394).

All controversial questions between Balkan peoples (questions of frontiers and national territories and form of mutual relations) should be settled by the interested parties themselves within the framework of their fraternal federation and on the basis of their common struggle. Such development of mutual relations between Balkan peoples did not suit the Great Powers (in the first place Tsarist Russia), whose entire policy of so-called "Eastern Question" was built just on the disharmony of Balkan peoples and on utilization of one against the other. Engels in this respect emphasized:

Hungarians, Rumanians, Serbs, Bulgarians, Albanians, Greeks and Turks will succeed at last, without foreign intervention to clear up their differences, to round up their national borders, and to make their internal arrangement according to their own will. From all this it will clearly appear that the greatest enemy of home-rule and free grouping of peoples between the Carpathian Mountains and the Aegean Sea is exactly the very same Empire which, under the disguise of liberation of these peoples, worked for the supremacy of its government over the whole world (i.e. the Tsarist Russia). (Friedrich Engels, "Foreign Policy of the Russian Empire", Belgrade, 1896, p. 46.)

The development of Balkan peoples during last century did not proceed that way of "self-government and free grouping". The imperialistic game of the great powers prevailed also in the relationship of the Balkan peoples. The influence of progressive movements, which indicated the way to fusion and unity in the

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common struggle, was still slight, while the great powers found in bourgeois-monarchist cliques their obedient tools. The bourgeois leaderships, instigated from abroad, started internecine fights about division of territories which should first be liberated from Turkish enslavement. (1)

(1) In negotiations between representatives of Bulgarian national-liberation movement, which represented highest bourgeois ranks, and representatives of Serbian state about joint action for liberation of Bulgarians from Turkish enslavement, the above plan was faced with ethnical frontiers between Serbs and Bulgarians (with reciprocal high pretensions) and with the question as to which ruler would be at the head of a joint Serbo-Bulgarian state. In this connection Ljuben Karavelov wrote: "Tell me, is it not ridiculous to quarrel about dividing what we have not got yet in our hands, to determine the frontiers and to think of the future of our government while still foreign slaves? General liberation must be our foremost care and when we achieve the liberation, then our people will alone settle their destiny"/ (Newspaper "Svoboda", year I, No. 4, November 26, 1869.)

This question of ethnical frontiers was placed in especially sharp form during the Russo-Turkish War, 1877-78; While from the Serbian side the prominent bureaucrats displayed our request for the Bulgarian cities of Vidin, Gostendil and Bulgarian territory to the river Iskar, the Bulgarian emigres at Bucharest, in the name of Bulgarian national-liberation movement, had sent on December 1, 1876, a memorandum to the representatives of great powers, in which they have shown the frontiers of Bulgarian state which should be created after the Russian victory over Turkey. The memorandum was made at the suggestion of diplomats of Tsarist Russia, so that they might thereby acquire "arguments" for the subsequent Bulgaria of San Stefano. In this memorandum the borders of the Bulgarian state are determined in the following way: on the Danube from the Kiliya mouth to the Timok, on the Ibar as far as Mitrovica, and the rivers Sitnica and Lepenac, while Macedonia, Thrace as far as the Anastasius Rock (from Silivri to Derkon) and from it along the Black Sea to Kiliya. This Great Bulgaria, which the Tsarist Russia did not succeed in creating by the Treaty of San Stefano, on account of resistance of other great powers, became for the Bulgarian bourgeoisie a "life long ideal", for the creation of which, as well as for the hegemony she would like to have in the Balkans, it has thrown the Bulgarian people into national catastrophe several times. Later on, these differences between the Serbian and Bulgarian bourgeoisies were reduced to the struggle for division of Macedonia, so that at the conclusion of the Treaty of Alliance in 1912, the representatives of the Serbian and Bulgarian bourgeoisies were bargaining about each settlement in Macedonia and at the end provoked a sanguine fratricidal war.

The chauvinist propaganda gave, by means of various "theories" on superiority of one people over another, "historical" rights, etc., "arguments" to such a policy, and when these failed, a more convincing method was adopted - of mutual warfare. In spite of this, the idea of rapprochement and brotherhood of the Balkan peoples was not extinguished; it was carried on by new social forces, under the leadership of which it could only be achieved. (1)

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(1) Dimitar Blagojev, founder and leader of the Bulgarian Socialist Party, emphasizing that the rapprochement of Balkan peoples and their national union without enslavement can only be achieved under the leadership of the working class, wrote: "It is obvious that the bourgeoisie on the Balkan Peninsula has shown itself incapable to effect the national union of peoples and, moreover, it is against democratization of administration, being itself monarchical... In other words, the national union of any Balkan people means for the bourgeoisie a partial or entire submission of another people... On the Balkan Peninsula there is no other except the proletarian class which can embrace the only right way toward the national union and democracy - a Balkan federative republic. (Novo Vreme, ch, XIV, vol. I and II, 1910.)

In his article, "A New Chapter of World History", Lenin wrote in connection with the Balkan War:

Conscientious workers in the Balkan countries were first putting out a slogan for democratic settlement of the national question on the Balkans. (Lenin, Works, vol. XIX, p. 340, LV Russian edition.)

With the development and growth of the working class in the Balkan countries and with the appearance of workers' parties, the idea of rapprochement and unity of Balkan peoples in defense of common interests has obtained a true bearer, capable with revolutionary forces to seek its realization. The working class was in the least subject to the chauvinistic propaganda and the spreading of the national hatred, both of which were amply used by the ruling bourgeois-monarchist cliques in their mutual struggle for supremacy in the Balkans.

Under the influence of the international ideas of socialism, it has conceived the need for common action in order to prevent armed conflicts in settling their mutual accounts animated by alien interests and to achieve rapprochement of Balkan peoples - which is the foundation for their further progress and for successful defense against imperialist menace of the great powers. The workers' parties since their inception had to face some burning problems - the national question on the Balkans and to seek ways and means for its correct solution, in the interest of all Balkan peoples and working masses. (3)

(3) Concerning this, Dimitrije Tucovic wrote: "It can be freely said: all measures of the ruling Balkan bourgeoisie for raising of state autonomy and national independence are resulting in heavier chains, closer bondage, increased danger and incapacity for resistance. It appears like a hero, who by pulling his tuft of hair hopes to drag himself out of the mud.

Thus the national question is being incontestably imposed to the party of the proletariat, to the social democracy. It would not be what it is if it should, like an ostrich, thrust its head into the sand. Far from that, it bravely faced perils and misery, sought a solution and joint activity. Cooperative consideration and joint activity of brotherly party became an immediate necessity of political struggle of the proletariat in the Balkans. They are not diplomatic luxuries, but a class interest. ("Borba", vol. IV, No. 24, December 16, 1911, p. 453.)

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National disunion and economic disintegration, which placed Balkan peoples in the impossibility to defend effectively their national independence, the need for integration of economic forces for more rapid economic development of all Balkan countries; the intermingling of Balkan peoples and complicated question of national minorities; as well as the great mutual contradictions of the ruling bourgeois-monarchic classes in their national aspirations, which even more complicated their struggle for supremacy and division of Macedonia - all these imposed to the working class and its party the adoption of the attitude for the solution of the entire complex national problem by means of creating a Balkan federation as an equal partnership of free Balkan peoples.

In fact, only one way may lead Balkan peoples and states to their salvation: mutual grouping in a political and economic commonwealth, which will be capable to live alone, to defend itself and to develop. (Dimitrije Tucovic, "Penetration of Austria-Hungary to the East", "Borba", vol. VI, No. 17, p. 213, November 1, 1912.)

The first conference of Balkan socialist parties, held on December 25 and 27, 1909, at Belgrade, in presence of 32 delegates from all Balkan countries, had pointed out this way for rapprochement of the Balkan peoples. In the full blast of chauvinist propaganda, which was poisoning mutual relations between Balkan states, the socialists of Balkan countries manifested for the unity of Balkan peoples and for the Balkan federation. In the Resolution passed at the Conference it was emphasized that the existing relations on the Balkans prevent economic and cultural development of Balkan peoples, because it only benefits the imperialist policy of the great powers:

Under the imposed tutelage and overruling influence of European diplomacy, which is the instrument of expansionist policy of capitalism, certain territorial and national relations developed in the historical past of southeastern Europe, and especially on the Balkan Peninsula, which hinder modern economic and cultural development of the peoples; as they were found to be in sharpest contradiction with their interests and needs. From such contradictions emanate all crises, disturbances and events which the European diplomacy and its monarcho-reactionary agents on the Balkan Peninsula use as a pretext for assisting the policy of intervention tutelage, submission and reaction... All progressive forces of the peoples must strive to free themselves from particularity and shyness, which answer only a patriarchal and restricted life in a county or a village: frequent border lines which disunite peoples of the same language, of the same creed and culture, or regions which politically and economically depend on each other, and direct and indirect alien rules which snatch the destiny of a people from its hands.

The Resolution ends by imposing tasks to the workers' parties in the Balkan countries:

Recognizing urgency and justification of such strivings of the peoples of southeast Europe, the first social-democratic Balkan conference is of the opinion that its realization can be accomplished only by integration of their forces, by abolishing artificially drawn frontiers, by creating full mutual interdependence in the life and defense against common dangers. The Conference therefore thinks to be the first duty of social-democracy to fight

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most energetically against any antagonism between peoples of south-east Europe and to work on their rapprochement.

In such situation the socialist parties put out their slogan on Balkan federation. Conditions under which the Balkan peoples then lived, the policy of great powers towards them, growing contradictions and antagonism between individual Balkan states, as well as the chauvinist campaign which prepared subsequent decisive events in the Balkans, made this slogan more realistic and constructive. The socialist parties in Balkan countries did not face the storm with their hands crossed, but they have - in accordance with their possibilities, by propagating the ideas of fraternity and rapprochement of Balkan peoples, by fighting against dissemination of hatred and unmasking the "national unity" prepared enslavement of other peoples and strengthening of its political power - assembled working masses. (1)

(1) Concerning the significance of the first Balkan social-democratic conference and the reality of its tasks, Dimitrije Tucovic wrote as follows:

"For the success of any common action it is necessary above all to reach agreement in the evaluation of real circumstances, assumed and conditioned by the object which we strive to achieve. The first Balkan social-democratic conference answered, in our opinion, that task. For the first time, so far as we know, the Balkan social-democracy visualises the whole question in an entirely different way. It says: the essence of the Balkan question is not in this or that policy of the Balkan states or in this or that injustice committed against Balkan nationalities, but the essence of the question lies in the disharmony of the present economic and national disintegration with the tendencies of modern economic life and the imperialist policy of the capitalist Europe. For full cultural, economic and political development against an outside opponent, it is necessary to place the axle in its proper perspective and remove disintegration and numerous border lines, which interfere with our development and our defense, to unite our economic forces and permit full reciprocity in the communal life of the Balkan peoples.

"Such solution of the Balkan question is not an artificial construction which may be sympathetic but without real foundation; it is, so to speak, taken from the reality and understanding of the needs of economic, cultural and political life of the Balkan peoples. Here lies the value of such a solution for both propaganda and action of social-democracy. It becomes a special form of our internationalism which still today means in the Balkans national salvation; it is a concrete expression of our feeling on international solidarity which is still practiced by the small peoples in face of the danger to get swallowed by the powerful capitalist birds of prey; it gives crane's wings to our agitation against national misconceptions, chauvinistic blights, militaristic pretensions and the entire political system of our bourgeoisie in which the national question was the foundation-stone!! (Balkan Conference, "Borba", vol. 4, No. 24, pp. 454-455, December 16, 1912.)

Although at that time the socialist parties in Balkan countries were few in number, with stronger influence only in larger cities, nevertheless their propaganda for rapprochement and federation of Balkan peoples penetrated the general public. The policy of

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of Balkan peoples penetrated the popular masses. Subsequent wars and mutual conflicts which lead to triumph of imperialist policy of great powers, by utilizing national contradictions on the Balkans and setting up one people against another, in spite of strengthening of chauvinism and national antagonism, nevertheless could not destroy aspirations of national masses towards rapprochement and fraternal relations. The socialist parties of the Balkan countries have an historical merit in propagating the ideas of free union of Balkan peoples, which have left deep impressions upon the consciousness of working masses.

After the First World War, the Communist Parties of the Balkan countries, whose activity was merged in the Balkan federation of the Communist Parties, continued under new conditions, especially in the first post-war years, to propagate the ideas of a Balkan and South-Slav federation. Under influence of the great October Revolution, this idea was more awakened and materialized in the request for establishment, by revolutionary method, of a federation of workers' and peasants' Balkan republics. In this way the traditional desire of working masses in Balkan countries for closer rapprochement was more stabilized.

For this reason all attempts at destroying any idea for closer rapprochement with the FPRY and to treat it as a "deceitful imperialist plan" are even more ridiculous, especially after great revolutionary changes in almost all Balkan countries, which have even more influenced in the strengthening of mutual solidarity and desire for rapprochement and closer alliance. The idea of fraternity and closer unity of Balkan peoples and especially the idea of South-Slav federation did not result as a fruit of a temporary political opportunity immediately after the Second World War. It was deeply rooted in the consciousness of the working masses and cannot be destroyed by any resolution nor by staged trials.

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With the advent of the people's revolution in Yugoslavia and revolutionary changes in almost all Balkan countries, there were real possibilities for accomplishment of closer unity of Balkan peoples. While between two world wars, the ruling bourgeois regimes, which also had their "Balkan" conception, trifled with the strivings of the Balkan peoples for unity, by conclusion of various "Balkan agreements" and Pacts of "eternal friendship", preparing themselves behind this facade of false friendship for fresh warfare - the Balkan peoples were faced with new perspectives for bringing about a new era in their reciprocal relations, founded on fraternal alliance and equality.

No doubt the national revolution of the Yugoslav peoples was a decisive factor which permitted changed in mutual relations, which influenced striving of the working masses of the Balkan peoples for closer unity.

Hitler's occupation forces, by carrying out and perfecting the traditional imperialist policy in the Balkans, endeavored to throw the Yugoslav and other Balkan peoples into the whirlpool of war for mutual extermination, to disseminate to the uttermost the national antagonism and to change the map of the Balkans in the interest of their "new order". For these reasons, both the Second World War and the national-liberation struggle of the Balkan peoples against Hitler's occupiers were of decisive significance for future existence of the Balkan peoples. For Balkan peoples there were two ways: to submit to the German occupiers, to serve for realization of their war aims of world conquest, mutual extermination, loss not only of national independence but

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endangering their own physical existence - or follow the way of revolutionary struggle against occupiers and their followers, achieve a new revolutionary authority, break once for all the imperialist chain which was binding the Balkan peoples and thereby also achieve the national independence and opportunity for rapid further progress on the basis of common interests of all Balkan peoples.

The Communist Party of Yugoslavia, which organized and successfully led the great struggle for national liberation of the Yugoslav peoples, pointed out to this second way, and the great intensity of the national uprising in Yugoslavia has shown also practical possibilities for other Balkan peoples to follow that way. By building up firm brotherhood and unity of Yugoslav peoples, until yesterday disunited and incited by occupiers to bloody thirsty fratricidal wars which endangered their mutual extermination, by creating through determined and uncompromising struggles against occupiers and their followers a united national-liberation front, by solving through creation of national-liberation committees, as revolutionary organs of new people's authority, the basic question of every revolution - the question of authority, by resolving during the national revolution our national question in a consistent revolutionary way which guarantees full equality and sovereignty to Yugoslav peoples, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia has thereby marked a way of revolutionary transformation in other Balkan countries too.

The old Yugoslavia, as a typical country with unsolved national questions, with five South-Slav nations, in spite of numerous national minorities, as a country subject to a semi-colonial exploitation by more advanced capitalist states, represented something that was typical of all Balkan countries, and ways of her revolutionary transformations were of tremendous practical significance for other Balkan peoples. On the other hand, since the old Yugoslavia occupied the chief imperialist position in the Balkans, her revolutionary transformation was of decisive importance in overthrowing imperialist positions in other Balkan countries also. The creation and strengthening of a powerful national-liberation Army of Yugoslavia, liberation of vast territories, formation and function of the revolutionary organs of the new people's authority, formation during national-liberation struggle of a new revolutionary state of Yugoslav peoples, these were factors which influenced the strengthening of the national-liberation movement in all other Balkan countries and thereby the creation of a new era in the relations between Balkan peoples.

Comrade Tito wrote in 1943:

Our military power and growing elan of the national uprising in all parts of Yugoslavia may play a decisive role in the national liberation movement of all other Balkan countries. (From the unpublished letter of Comrade Tito to Comrade Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo, of October 9, 1943, which is in the Archives of the Historical Department of the CC of the CPY.)

All that transpired in the course of the national revolution in Yugoslavia, and particularly the solution of the national question through the creation of a federative commonwealth with the same rights or privileges for Yugoslav peoples, represented a precious experience for all other Balkan peoples (and not only for them), emphasized the concrete revolutionary possibilities for breaking off the imperialist chain, pointing out to the tremendous revolutionary force of the masses, drawn into the revolution-

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-ary struggle consistently with the revolutionary policy of the Communist Party. The opportunist leaderships of the Communist parties in other countries, which expected that the question of revolutionary transformation of their country will be solved at the Eastern Front and by application of the routine formulas to the workers' movement, could not believe in the revolutionary force of the masses and in that new revolutionary way of the working class to power and to socialism. Hence the resolutions of the second session of the Anti-Fascist Organization of National-Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ) by which, "on the basis of right to self-determination of each people, including the right of separation and union with other peoples", a new federative Yugoslavia, an association of peoples with the same rights and privileges, was established - which represented a historical milestone for all Balkan peoples, because they meant birth of a new revolutionary state in the Balkans, whereby the power ratio in the Balkans was fundamentally changed, pointing out also to the Balkan peoples a way for mutual settlement of their future relations.

Therefore, with the view of achieving betterment for the Balkan peoples, liquidation of imperialist policy of disunion among Balkan peoples and their opposition to each other, and closer unity among Balkan peoples, it was essential that the national-liberation movement in all Balkan countries should be strengthened to the degree of national revolution. It was necessary to follow the Yugoslav example in the fight against Fascist occupiers and to build up in common the brotherhood and unity of Balkan peoples. This was the way which the Balkan peoples followed: some more, some less, some earlier, some later, some more audaciously and profoundly, some less audaciously and consistently.

Thus the national revolution of the Yugoslav peoples in their intensity and their victory become a center for assembling of revolutionary forces of other Balkan peoples, and a guarantee for closer unity and fraternal cooperation of the Balkan peoples. It represented a force which broke off with the old order in Yugoslavia and simultaneously was the chief impediment to all attempts at restoration of old relations among Balkan peoples, and therefore has by its victory undermined the imperialist positions in the Balkans in general. For this reason all those forces which strived to retain or reverse to the old relations and old order of things in the Balkans, fought with all their means to prevent the influence of national revolution of Yugoslav peoples upon other countries, to isolate the national-liberation movement of Yugoslavia from that of other Balkan countries, or to subordinate it. (In his letter of December 6, 1943, to Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo, Comrade Tito says: "Among all other countries, Yugoslavia is developing a most powerful national-liberation movement and all reactionary cliques, both those inside the country and among the refugees abroad, as well as German fascists and reactionaries in England and America, are busy to isolate our movement and to subordinate it.")

We must view the line of policy of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia during the national-liberation struggle in reference to the closer unity of Balkan peoples in general and the national-liberation movements in other Balkan countries from the point of view of general Balkan significance of the Yugoslav national revolution and its influence on national-liberation movements in other Balkan countries. This line of policy consisted, on one hand, in frustrating the isolation of national revolution in Yugoslavia from other Balkan peoples;

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in interlinking with thenational-liberation movements in other Balkan countries for political cooperation and exchange of experience, for the strengthening of this movement in each particular country, with the view of achieving their victories, by means of which through the struggle against common enemy we build brotherhood and unity among Balkan peoples, in securing conditions for their post-war cooperation and rapprochement; on the other hand, this line of policy consisted in rejecting those forms of relationship for which conditions were not ripe and which will result in shifting national revolution in Yugoslavia by "some sort of general Balkan movement which has not been sufficiently crystallized in the process of struggle", which forms could only benefit reactionary cliques inside and outside the country in their propaganda against the national-liberation movement. Our Party had rejected certain general Balkan abstract combinations, which also could have been used in frustrating revolutionary changes in all Balkan countries. For that reason, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia did not put forward during the war of national liberation any slogan of Balkan or South-Slav federation.

2) From a letter of Comrade Tito to Comrade Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo of December 6, 1943, which is in the archives of the Historical Department of the CC of CPY.

Concerning this, Marshal Tito wrote at the end of 1943 as follows:

Our present slogan can be neither Balkan federation nor union with Bulgarians, although - from a general propaganda point of view - we are putting forward and emphasizing the desire of Yugoslav people that Bulgarians should enter with them into a single future federative state, and we speak from a general propaganda point of view also about the brotherhood and unity of the Balkan peoples. You see from the radio news that both in England and America the most diverse combinations are being made about the central-European and Balkan federations, etc. All these plans have for object to utilize inequalities in the development of national-liberation movements in individual countries, stifling of such movements by reactions in those countries where such movements have not yet developed, isolation of the Soviet Union, etc.²⁾

2) From a letter of Comrade Tito to Comrade Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo of December 6, 1943, which is held in the Archives of the Historical Department of the CC of the CPY.

This shows how Comrade Tito estimated then all possible combinations about various "federations" which tended to exploit striving of Balkan peoples for closer unity to save shaking positions of Imperialism in the Balkans.³⁾

In the same letter Comrade Tito emphasized:

On the other hand, we must strictly keep account - in view of the international position - about Yugoslavia as a whole, as a state which existed and was recognized abroad as such, being on our guard not to overstep formally the legal boundary in our speeches and with various phrases not to assist the reactionary cliques which endeavor to label movements among

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Balkan peoples - in Balkan states - as some sort of Balkan Bolshevism, or bolshevization of Balkans and so forth. It is not even necessary to point out what difficulties we would have to face - without any results - both for us and for our fraternal parties, if we went that way. Instead, it is a proper thing to develop forces of the national-liberation movement in all Balkan countries, to cooperate politically and to exchange experience with fraternal parties, assisting them that they should too, in their work, on the basis of achieved successes, utilize inexhaustible riches of our struggle both of political and military character.

Ad. P.20- 3) On that line Peter Karadjorjevic made in 1942 with the king of Greece an agreement about "union between Yugoslavia and Greece, and the British Government, in connection with the negotiations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria lodged on January 26, 1945, a protest to the Bulgarian Government, declaring that it is energetically opposed to any federation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, which was subject negotiations, but that it would approve a federation if wider scope - between Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece and Turkey.

In carrying out its international policy towards the national-liberation movements in Balkan countries, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia gave during the war of national liberation precious assistance to the development of national-liberation movements in other Balkan countries. By transferring to them its own revolutionary experience, through the struggle with opportunist and nationalist notions of leadership of individual Communist parties in Balkan countries, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia gave a determined contribution for rapprochement of Balkan peoples during the war. In its struggle against occupiers, it has always distinguished the fascist regimes in certain Balkan countries, which entered the war on the side of Hitler and as his hirelings occupied individual Yugoslav territories, from the peoples of these countries. In the most desperate days it has invited the Yugoslav peoples to see in all Balkan countries their brethren and allies, not permitting that the hatred toward fascist regimes in certain Balkan countries should also include the people of such countries should also include the people of such countries. The representatives of the CPY have helped in organizing and forming the Communist Party of Albania, they have shown direct help in the strengthening of the national-liberation movements in Bulgaria and Greece. Thus the foundations were laid for a post-war rapprochement and cooperation among Balkan peoples.

The rapprochement between them went simply and naturally. Their closer cooperation and mutual assistance were necessities to them all; a necessity which sprang in a most natural way from the very essence of socialist democracy. This nearness and close cooperation were there regardless as to whether various treaties and agreements among Balkan states were written or not, despite the fact that no one has ever mentioned federation of Balkan socialist republics, which was even before the First World War on the program of the Balkan social-democratic parties. The very reality compensated and surpassed all that could be expected of such federation, considered to

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be the best defense of their independence against imperialistic dolphins. In so far as treaties were concluded, they only confirmed the relations resulting from their life and development, (M. Oijade, "Concerning the Question of Balkan Federation", "Borba" k 6, III, 1949.)

The interlinking of national-liberation movement in Yugoslavia with that of Bulgaria and the assistance which the Communist Party of Yugoslavia gave for the organization of first Bulgarian liberating armed formations were of especial significance for future relations among Balkan peoples.

The ruling fascist clique of Boris of Gogurg has again, this time for the account of Hitler, thrown the Bulgarian nation into war against the Yugoslav peoples, aspiring to the realization of old dreams of grand Bulgarian bourgeoisie in establishing a "Great Bulgaria". The Bulgarian fascist troops effected a series of crimes and massacres over the peace-loving inhabitants of Macedonia and Serbia, where they have, in replacing German divisions which moved to the Eastern Front, waged the war against the units of the national-liberation Army of Yugoslavia. In developing chauvinistic propaganda and spreading national hatred the Bulgarian fascist rulers have surpassed all their predecessors. In such a situation the Communist Party of Yugoslavia held unshakably the attitude of fraternity with Bulgarian people in organizing the common fight against the fascist occupier. In addition, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia led a sharp fight against nationalistic, typically grand Bulgarian standpoints of the opportunist leaders of Macedonia, because they regarded Macedonia as a Bulgarian province. After attempts to separate the party organization in Macedonia, they placed a series of hindrances to the development of the CP of Bulgaria, which did not look in the armed uprising the main form of struggle against fascist rulers and on its opportunism blindly stuck to the old formulas about "work in the cities", about "explanation to the Army", about "demonstrations" and actions of protest, as means of pressure on the fascist government and so forth. More important partisan activities in Bulgaria were initiated from the liberated territory of Yugoslavia, where first partisan battalions and brigades were formed from escaped Bulgarian soldiers and prisoners of war, which was of considerable significance for further development of the Bulgarian national-liberation movement. The mutual cooperation and assistance to the Bulgarian national-liberation movement was especially strengthened in the spring of 1944. Through this cooperation and assistance during the war of national liberation we started, in spite of all, to build brotherhood and unity between Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples and to create conditions for their rapprochement in the post-war period.

Immediately after the establishment of the Fatherland Front authority, the National Liberation Committee of Yugoslavia, by agreement between Tito and Terpechev of October 5, 1944, made it possible that new Bulgaria as such should be confirmed in the war against Hitlerite Germany, permitting the entry of the units of the new Bulgarian Army upon the Yugoslav territory, to take part in the operations against Germans. This agreement provided that "all questions arising from the neighborly relations and friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria should be settled in the spirit of fraternal and intimate ties of the Yugoslav and Bulgarian peoples". The Yugoslav people's tandem, in the spirit of agreement, helped in the liberation of Bulgaria from the fascist authority.

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and joint interests of the Yugoslav and Bulgarian peoples". In this way, the Yugoslav peoples tendered a hand of appeasement to the Bulgarian people and helped in the consolidation of the Bulgarian people's authority. 1)

1) Upon his arrival in Bulgaria the head of the Fatherland Front delegation, Dobri Terpechev, gave a statement to the press about the negotiation with the national-liberation committee of Yugoslavia in which he emphasized the allied attitude and fraternal feelings which the Yugoslav peoples and their leadership hold for the Bulgarian people. In his statement, among other things, he said:

"To our declaration that we will fight the Germans till the end, that we know who is responsible for being brought into this catastrophic position, and that we are ready with our own blood to wash away the stain and with our own efforts to create conditions for a fraternal agreement, Marshal Tito replies with his accustomed breath of outlook and sincerity. He said he wished that past mistakes should not be repeated in future and to create really faithful friendship among Balkan people, and not a false one of the past.

He wishes that in future Balkan peoples should not serve as a small change to great powers, but to settle themselves their own interests. He advises that we, Bulgarians, should do everything to do away with the hostile disposition created between us and Serbs by great Bulgarian and great Serbian chauvinists, because with other Yugoslav peoples we have not bad relations. There exists a mistrust as a result of mistakes made in previous and present wars.

Marshal Tito declared that he looks upon Bulgarian people in the same way as upon other Yugoslav peoples, regardless of the past misunderstandings. He does not consider the Bulgarian people a hostile but a friendly people. He personally wants, that the South Slavs should in the near future remove all causes of misunderstanding and to start to live in the sincerest, fraternal and eternal, friendship. In the person of Marshal Tito, the Bulgarian people has a devoted friend." (Nabotnicesko Delo, October 10, 1944.)

In carrying out its subsequent policy of consolidation of fraternal relations with Bulgaria, the leadership of new Yugoslavia has made a series of concessions to the Bulgarian Government (in the agreement on settlement of litigious claims of Yugoslavia against Bulgaria arising out of occupation, signed in Belgrade on June 15, 1946.)

2) In a statement to the press concerning the conclusion of this agreement, the General Secretary of the Government of the FPRY, Mitar Bakic, emphasized:

"That the Yugoslav Government, inspired by the spirit of brotherhood and close and friendly cooperation with new Bulgaria and bearing in mind the contribution of that country to the victory over a common enemy, had made maximum efforts in favor of Bulgarian peoples, renouncing a series of material benefits and indisputable financial claims, arising out of occupation of part of our territory by the Germans." (Nabotnicesko Delo, June 15, 1946.)

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occupation of a part of our territory by Bulgarian fascist troops and seizure of public property." ("Borba", June 20, 1946.)

It gave important international support to Bulgaria, especially at the Peace Conference in Paris and went so far as to renounce in the name of the Yugoslav people, reparation payment amounting to 25 million dollars which Bulgaria in accordance with the peace treaty should have paid to Yugoslavia in respect of a portion of compensation for devastation and destruction committed by the Bulgarian occupation troops in Yugoslavia.1)

1) This international support was of considerable significance for the Bulgarian government of the Fatherland Front, which was in 1945 and 1946 exposed to twofold pressure - of strong opposition which worked for the active removal of the new authority within the country, and of the Anglo-Americans from without. From the international point of view, Bulgaria was almost completely isolated. Now when the Bulgarian leaders have joined the slanderous campaign against our country, this support is not only denied but the Government of the FPRY is being indicted for intentional acts directed against Bulgaria at the Peace Conference in Paris. Georgy Dimitroff has however in due course, on November 28, 1946, in a declaration of the Bulgarian government given in Parliament emphasized: "The Government expresses the heartiest thanks to the fraternal government of Yugoslavia, headed by Marshal Tito, for its sincere and unreserved support which the Yugoslav delegation rendered to Bulgaria at the Paris Peace Conference". (Georgy Dimitroff, "Dokladi, statii i reci", vol. III, p. 466, Sofia 1947). In his statement to the press correspondents, after the Bled agreement of August 2, 1947, in connection with the renouncement of the Yugoslav government to reparation payment, Dimitroff stated: "The brotherly gesture on behalf of the Yugoslav government, which has renounced to reparations, ...will fill with joy and happiness hearts of the entire Bulgarian people."

Its desire for rapid realization of closer unity with new Bulgaria, the leadership of new Yugoslavia has obviously manifested also in the negotiations held at the end of 1944 and in the beginning of 1945 between representatives of Bulgarian and Yugoslav governments, with direct participation of the Soviet government, the object of which was the creation of a South-Slav federation. At that moment the leadership of new Yugoslavia did not start from the fact that Bulgaria was among defeated states, while Yugoslavia came out of the Second World War with great international reputation and authority, but was rather unbued with the traditional desires of the Yugoslav people for unity, as well as with the interests of stabilizing and extending revolutionary heritage on the Balkans and of strengthening the general socialist front.

In his article "Lenin on Relations Among Socialist States", Comrade Djilas said:

Our Party never held the standpoint - that socialist

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states should not unite in one single state organism. But it never was explicitly for it. In its consideration of this subject it has always viewed the interest of the movement as a whole, whether such unity with this or that socialist state would strengthen or weaken development of socialism and democracy. In this sense we should consider its attitudes, taken in different periods on the questions of state union with Bulgaria and Albania. Our Party never considered the question of union with such states as of first class importance nor compulsory for our people or for the peoples of those states. Under all circumstances and in all phases it has considered "a compelling need for close military and economic alliance" and it has strictly adhered to these obligations towards all socialist states in so far as they were dependent upon it. [See "Communist" No. 5/1949, p. 14.]

Starting from this basic attitude, the leadership of new Yugoslavia was in this period for the realization within shortest possible delay of union among all South-Slav peoples, which would result in strengthening of democracy and socialism in the Balkans and become a powerful axle for efficient liquidation of imperialist positions in the Balkans, "because the South-Slav federation once realized would obviously and necessarily, sooner or later, open up the question of a general Balkan federation." (M. Pijade, Speech in Budget debate at the VIII regular session of the People's Assembly of the FPRY, "Borba", December 29, 1949.)

The national revolution in Yugoslavia was finally victorious and the union of revolutionary Yugoslav state with Bulgaria - where the Fatherland Front was in power but where strenuous work was anticipated on all sectors of state and social life and the fight with reaction for the revolutionary transformation of the country - would have contributed not only to the strength of revolutionary forces in Bulgaria, but in the Balkans in general. On the other hand, the definite establishment of relations among South-Slav peoples on the basis of full national equality would also be in a significant factor in the Balkans, when borne in mind that the actual relations among South-Slav peoples represented the essence of the so-called Balkan problem. For that reason the creation of a South-Slav federation in this period - the question was deliberated as to the victory of revolutionary forces over tough resistance of internal reaction, supported by the imperialist great powers in all Balkan countries (one must remember, for instance, the situation in Greece and Rumania in that period) - would have been of immense importance, and for these very reasons the leadership of new Yugoslavia has taken then a standpoint for its realization. "Now is the time, and I doubt that it will ever repeat itself", - wrote Comrade Kardelj at the end of 1944. (From the letter of Comrade Kardelj to Comrade Tito, written at Sofia on December 23, 1944 [quoted from "Borba" of December 29, 1944].)

The negotiations for the creation of a South-Slav federation started at the beginning of November 1944 with exchange of letters and proposals between the CC of the CPY and the CC of the CP of Bulgaria, which led to the visit of Comrade Kardelj to Sofia at the end of 1944, where he has, together with representatives of the CC of the CP of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian government (T. Kostov, V. Cervenkov, K. Georgiev), considered the proposals of both governments and explained the attitude of

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the Yugoslav government for the creation of a South-Slav federation.²⁹

2) The Soviet Government was also acquainted with these negotiations. On December 22, at the meeting with the representatives of the Yugoslav Government, headed by Comrade Kardelj, Stalin said: "The process of federative union with Bulgaria should be speeded up, for if the people so desire, no one can prevent it." Of the course of negotiations, which afterwards started between Yugoslav and Bulgarian governments, at the end of 1944, at Sofia, the Soviet Government was constantly informed. In connection with the postponement on the part of Bulgaria to conclude a treaty of federation, and its proposal to conclude a pact of mutual assistance, Comrade Kardelj wrote in the above mentioned letter to Comrade Tito: "Perhaps it may be advisable to acquaint Stalin with this postponement. In conversations with me he has clearly stated that we should be united, and not create some 'pact on mutual assistance'." At the end of 1945, these negotiations were continued at Moscow, and in them, in addition to representatives of Yugoslav and Bulgarian governments, the highest Soviet leaders took active part, while Vishinsky submitted his own draft treaty. In the first half of February Molotov had through the Bulgarian Government urged the conclusion of this agreement.

Georgy Dimitrov, who then was in Moscow, was also completely acquainted with the course of Yugoslav-Bulgarian negotiations and the first Bulgarian draft treaty was made in accordance with his instructions. After remarks of Comrade Kardelj to the Bulgarian draft treaty, the Yugoslav proposals were sent also to Mr. Dimitrov. Concerning this, in the above mentioned letter Kardelj writes to Comrade Tito: "All this text was sent to Dimitrov in Moscow. I told them to communicate to him my reasons in connection with the criticism of their proposal". After receiving Kardelj's letter, Comrade Tito had sent a telegram on December 25, 1944, informing Dimitrov: "I have received your draft proposal of the agreement between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. But we have earlier sent our proposal to the CC of the CP of Bulgaria and comrades will transmit it to you." (Borba, Dec. 29, 1949)

After this, it was provided that the treaty should be concluded on January 1, 1945, but it was postponed till the middle of January, when the representatives of the Yugoslav and Bulgarian governments were invited in Moscow to continue negotiations, where they arrived by the end of January, M. Pijade as representing Yugoslavia, and K. Georgiev and A. Jugov, representing Bulgaria. Since it was established that on account of internal situation in Bulgaria and the steps taken by the British Government in Sofia, against the creation of a South-Slav federation, it was not possible to conclude the treaty of federation, and efforts are now being made to prepare a draft treaty on political, military and economic cooperation and alliance, to be supplemented by letters exchanged between Prime Ministers of Yugoslav and Bulgarian governments, which will contain the desire of both governments "that all measures for carrying out of the concluded treaty should be guided by the chief object of present rapprochement - realization of a federation of South-Slav peoples within the shortest possible delay. After all this, at the end of February, the Soviet Government requested that we should abandon signing this treaty, as Great Britain had made similar intervention with the Soviet Government.

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ment. So the negotiations concluded without the desired results. In the course of negotiations on the treaty of federation, different points of view of Yugoslav and Bulgarian governments, regarding certain vital questions, came to light. Since these questions were of importance for proper understanding of post-war relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, it is necessary to review them here briefly.

One of the fundamental questions, upon which depends the proper organization of reciprocal relations of South Slav peoples within the federation, was the form of federation. The Yugoslav federation - FPRJ - was based on the principle of equality and sovereignty of all its peoples, which is reflected in the existence of six equal republics. Strict observance of the principle of equality - is one of the precious heritages of the national revolution of the Yugoslav peoples. It is quite comprehensible that the leadership of the new Yugoslavia - which fought, among other things, for the equality of all Yugoslav peoples - and this it has achieved, had introduced in the draft agreement that the federation of South-Slavs should be based on the equality of South-Slav peoples, the equality which will uniformly apply to them all. This would be reflected in the existence of seven people's republics inside the South-Slav federation and representatives of all South-Slav peoples will take equal share in the work of the commission which will prepare the Constitution of the South-Slav federation. The Yugoslav draft agreement in this sense was as follows:

1.- The democratic federative Yugoslavia and Bulgaria are being united in one federative state which will consist of 7 federative units: Bulgaria, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia, Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, which will have a joint Parliament and a single custom territory.

2.- The joint activity of the federative state includes military affairs, foreign policy and customs, and in addition also all other which will be included in the Constitution of the federation as joint affairs and therefore under the competence of federative organs.

3.- A joint Bulgarian - Yugoslav commission to be established in Belgrade, called the "Commission of South-Slav Unity" with the task to prepare a draft constitution of the joint federative state. This commission will consist of representatives of Bulgaria and of 6 federative units of the Democratic Federative Yugoslavia, which will be appointed by the corresponding governments. (Quoted from "Borba", December 29, 1949.)

The Bulgarian proposal, however, provides for a parity Commission, composed of equal number of Yugoslav and Bulgarian representatives, which foreshadowed that the federation will be created on certain dualistic basis - on the one side will be Bulgaria, and on the other - all six federal republics of Yugoslavia. The Bulgarian project was as follows:

The governments of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia declare that they are acceding to the union of South-Slavs, by means of creating a joint state, organized on a federal basis, which will be called "South-Slav Federation - Federacija Juznih Slovena (FJ-US)", with joint Parliament, with joint ministries of foreign affairs and armed services, and with all other joint institutions and Ministries which will be finally determined in the joint Constitution of the South-Slav Federation.

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in consequence of the final realization of this agreement.

The beginning of the realization of such Federation will take place with the effective function of the specially created organ of the federation, namely the temporary Council of the South-Slav Unity (PSJSJ), with the seat in the city of Belgrade. This Council will be formed on the parity principle of representatives of both governments. (Quoted from "Borba", December 29, 1949.)

Concerning the Bulgarian argumentation of this proposal and the views of leaders of the Soviet union of this question, Comrade Aleksandar Rankovic in his speech to the II Congress of the CP of Serbia said:

...and offered union to the Bulgarian leaders on the basis that Bulgaria should be one of the republics of the new South-Slav state. In view of the special state traditions in Bulgaria, they considered at first that relations in the future state should be organized such a way that there should be on one side Yugoslavia as an entity, and on the other, Bulgaria. The matter came up for discussion in Moscow. At the beginning Comrade Stalin was inclined to the Bulgarian point of view. But when arguments were put before him that, for instance, both Serbia and Montenegro had their special state traditions, no less than Bulgaria, and in the new state do not receive special positions, he then agreed with our standpoint. ("Borba", January 20, 1949.)

Explaining the mistaken notions of the Bulgarian leaders about the essence of the South-Slav Federation, Comrade Rankovic on the same occasion said:

In Bulgaria, for instance, the question of South-Slav federation is viewed as a question of settlement of relations between Serbs and Bulgars. Sometime in the past when both Serbian and Bulgarian bourgeoisies were in power, they viewed the issue in such a way as to bargain and quarrel about the territories which were not theirs, in fact about Macedonia. Today, however, the question of South-Slav federation does not concern Serbo-Bulgarian relations only, but it concerns the relations of all South-Slav peoples, i.e. question of relations between peoples, whose relations will be organized on the basis of equality and fraternal cooperation. ("Borba", January 20, 1949.)

All the present glamour about the alleged "Intention" of Yugoslav leaders to transform Bulgaria into a "seventh republic" by creating a South-Slav federation was connected with this notion of Bulgarian leaders and with the desire that Bulgaria should have a privileged position among the South-Slav peoples.

2) "Another word about the Bulgarian term "seventh" republic". In our federation there is neither first nor last republic, but all are to be equal. We have no leading nation like in Russian federation. But when listing our republics, in the Constitution, or in the Budget, for instance then we usually write Serbia first, because it is the largest republic, then Croatia, etc. Where was it recorded that we wished that in such rank list Bulgaria should come in the seventh place? I have mentioned the article 1 from our proposal on federation, in which Bulgaria is placed in the first place, simply because

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which Bulgaria was placed in the first place, simply because it was larger than Serbia in number of inhabitants". (M. Pijade, speech during the budget debate, "Borba", December 29, 1949).

The second vital issue which in the course of negotiations gave rise to the fresh nationalist expressions of Bulgarian leaders and to their Great Bulgarian stand - was the Macedonian national question, which always was a stumblingblock in all ideas or plans on the creation of a South-Slav or Balkan federation and still is a stumblingblock for the leadership of the CP of Bulgaria too.³⁾

3) As early as the middle of last century when the idea was advanced for the creation of a joint Serbo-Bulgarian state in the basis of a federation, it was pointed out from the Bulgarian side that Macedonia also constitutes a province within the ethnical borders of the Bulgarian people and that she should be in such a federation within the structure of Bulgaria. However, since its formation, the Macedonian national liberation movement insisted on an autonomous Macedonian state, which is to be reached through the autonomous Macedonia within the framework of Turkey and which subsequently will become a separate unit in the future Balkan federation. Thus the political program of the internal Macedonian revolutionary organization (VMRO) in 1894 provided that the autonomous Macedonia may serve as a unifying link in a federation of Balkan peoples." Later this principle received expression also in the Macedonian Federal Party which was founded after the Young Turkish revolution by Jane Sandanski. The Bulgarian socialists of that time (tesnjaci) considered Macedonia as a Bulgarian land, and for them this problem did not arise. One of the reasons for not holding the second Balkan socialist conference, which was fixed for 1912, was due to the refusal of Bulgarian socialists to accept the thesis of the Serbian socialist party on Macedonia as a separate unit within the framework of the Balkan federation. After the First World War, when the slogan for Balkan federation of workers' and peasants' republics was widely used, the Communist parties in the Balkan countries, among them the CP of Yugoslavia, were of the opinion that Macedonia should be a separate unit in the Balkan federation. Thus in a publication "Macedonia to Macedonians, Land to Landworkers", published in 1923 by the Independent Workers' Party of Yugoslavia, it was written: "The Independent Workers' Party of Yugoslavia confirms that Macedonia was nationally enslaved, and the only solution of Macedonian question was: creation of an autonomous Macedonia and its union with other Balkan countries as a federative Balkan republic which will alone establish peace among Balkan people and create favorable conditions for their economic development and secure their existence and their political independence. "During the Second World War, the Communist Party of Bulgaria justified the occupation of Macedonia by considering it a Bulgarian province. When in the resolutions of the second assembly of Anti-Fascist Organization of national liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ) the equality of Macedonian people was proclaimed and Macedonia established as an equal federal unit in the new Yugoslav state, the leadership of the CP of Bulgaria in a declaration of the Fatherland Front on the Macedonian question, opposing the

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resolutions of the AVNOJ, expressed its stand: "No change whatever in the present disintegration of Macedonia by its enemies, nor incorporation in its entirety to any Balkan state. The only salutary deviation lies in the entire, free and independent Macedonia...The Soviet Union and democratic forces will be guarantors for free and independent Macedonia". This attitude of the Fatherland Front was characterized by Comrade Tito, in his telegram to Dimitrov on January 24, 1944, with the following words: "That is at the present time a German policy, which is hostile to the national-liberation struggle."

On this occasion too the leadership of the CP of Bulgaria indicated that it does not respect the right of self-determination of the Macedonian people, which in the course of the national revolution has gained its national state - People's Republic of Macedonia - within the framework of the FPRY.

The question did not arise any longer as to whether the leadership of the CP of Bulgaria would recognize the existence of PR of Macedonia within the framework of the FPRY - this was, in spite of its earlier efforts, a living reality - but as to whether the CP of Bulgaria will grant national rights to the Macedonian people of the Pirin Macedonia, i.e. the right of self-determination, including the right of separation and the right to the union with its national state. Although from the Yugoslav side the question of incorporation of Pirin Macedonia to the PR of Macedonia was not raised as an action slogan, this question required its fundamental solution, i.e. proof was sought that the leadership of the CP of Bulgaria has truly got rid of its Great Bulgarian chauvinism.

During the budget debate in the People's Assembly of the FPRY in December 1948 Comrade Kardelj in reference to this said:

We consider that without a perfectly clear solution of this question and in general without a perfectly clear Marxist-Leninist attitude on this issue from both sides there can be no healthy relations inside a future federation of South Slavs. In addition, we considered - and I must state this openly - that the stand of Bulgarian leaders towards the Macedonian question will also be a test proof that the new Bulgaria has freed itself of the Great Bulgarian chauvinism which has, in spite of changed conditions, even after the liberation appeared from time to time in various forms, to light. It is perfectly clear that peoples of new Yugoslavia - which have witnessed in the past heavy struggle against Great Serbian hegemony, that was dispelled thanks to their unity gained through the cruel warfare with the Serbian people in the first ranks - feel a deep mistrust against all remnants of hegemonist tendencies no matter where they appear. ("Borba", December 30, 1948.)

However, the leadership of the CP of Bulgaria recognized to the Macedonians of the Pirin Macedonia their national rights and the right of self-determination - on condition that the South-Slav federation is fulfilled. Then they also could be united with the PR of Macedonia. And if the South-Slav federation does not materialize for any reason whatever, nothing is to be said about that self-determination. This meant recognition in words of the rights of Pirin Macedonians, and in deed the Great Bulgarian chauvinism which in this way expressed the latent aspirations towards the PR of Macedonia. Practice has con-

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-firmed it: the Macedonians from Pirin Macedonia were not given the most elementary minority rights they are not recognized as a part of the Macedonian nation, the Pirin Macedonia was rebaptised into a "Pirin region", while a slanderous and aggressive campaign is being waged against the PR of Macedonia.

In this connection in his letter of December 23, 1944, Comrade Kardelj wrote to Comrade Tito:

I do not know whether it is for us possible to agree in principle to such a formulation, which was contained in their proposal on Macedonia, namely, that the Bulgarian Macedonia should be united with the Yugoslav only in case if the union with Bulgaria should take place. I consider that Macedonians have such rights regardless whether the federation with Bulgaria should take place or not. (Quoted from "Borba", December 29, 1949.)

In the course of negotiations on the creation of a South-Slav federation there came to light also an insincere attitude of the Bulgarian leaders towards its creation in general. Its only true supporter was Mr. Dimitrov, who was a great protagonist for rapprochement and for equal fraternal existence among South-Slav peoples. The Bulgarian leaders wanted that these negotiations should close with the recognition of Bulgaria as an ally in the war against Hitlerite Germany, and to yield to the improvement of her international position. In negotiating with the Yugoslav representatives, the Bulgarian leaders thought less on the subject under negotiation - on the federation, and more on the Peace Conference. This does not imply that the leadership of the new Yugoslavia was indifferent to the international position of Bulgaria. On the contrary, as it will be seen, it has under all circumstances consistently endeavored to improve international position of Bulgaria and stood for the defence of her interests. The leadership of new Yugoslavia did something more - not only for the pact of mutual assistance, to which it has also consented, but for the conclusion of such a treaty which will answer the aspirations of the masses of all South-Slav peoples towards a rapid union which will lead to the strengthening of the revolutionary positions in the Balkans.

Comrade Kardelj in the above mentioned letter said:

I told them my opinion, namely that such a pact would be valueless.... If we want to do a serious thing, then we must give more than a pact, we must make an alliance which our masses will accept as the first step towards union.

After the discussion we agreed on some formulations (Article 1) which more strongly emphasized that aspect and from which it appears obvious that the question does not only refer to "the pact of mutual assistance". But this formulation represented only a minimum and was far weaker than what we proposed. I think we can sign with Bulgars only such an agreement which directly aims at union.¹⁾

1) Georgy Dimitrov in his letter from Moscow to the CC of the CP of Bulgaria, dated September 1944, stressed the great importance of the stubborn fight of the Bulgarian Com-

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-unist Party in the eradication of Great Bulgarian chauvinism: "Without merciless destruction of Great Bulgarian chauvinism, that deep-seated wound in the living organism of our country it is not possible to build the renaissance of a new Bulgaria. It is necessary, along with the prevention of harmful work by the bearers of this deadly contagion, to carry out a tremendous ideological campaign, which will explain things to the people and its intelligentsia, in order that every trace of the Great Bulgarian ideology and adventurous policy should vanish."

In subsequent development of relations between the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria these views of Bulgarian leaders have been emphasized, especially their nationalist stand towards the Macedonian national question and particularly on the question of Pirin Macedonia. The development of international events, the general political situation, and the position of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria contributed at a later period to the joint attitude of Yugoslav and Bulgarian governments to intensify the general work on the rapprochement of Yugoslav and Bulgarian peoples, which should develop to such a degree, that the question of federation and union will become a mere formality. This work on rapprochement, on the other hand, should have removed all remnants of mistrust and liquidate all consequences of earlier subversive activity of chauvinistic propaganda, and finally result in the crystallization of correct and consistent Marxist-Leninist standpoint of the Bulgarian chauvinism not only in the ranks of leadership in all essential questions of mutual relationship.

Especially persistent work was to be undertaken in subduing the Great Bulgarian chauvinism not only in the ranks of leadership to the CP of Bulgaria, but also in all fields of social and public life in Bulgaria, where there was an excess of chauvinist characteristics and traits due to the general mental conception, cultivated for many years, on the "Balkan mission" of Bulgaria. (Dimitrov's letter from Moscow to the CC of the CP of Bulgaria, dated September 13, 1944.)

In addition the Bulgarian leadership was to encounter persistent fights with the internal reaction in connection with stabilization and more profound penetration of the people's democratic regime in Bulgaria. "Opposition" - very strongly organized internal reaction - especially in the second half of 1945 and during 1946, developed a turbulent chauvinistic propaganda, first of all on the question of Macedonia, causing to the new Bulgaria many difficulties, menacing with open intervention of Anglo-American imperialists and making additional difficulties to the cause of rapprochement between Yugoslav and Bulgarian peoples.

In this period, great contribution to the rapprochement among peoples of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria was rendered by Georgy Dimitrov, who was firmly believing in the equal fraternal relations among all South-Slav peoples. In his work he has to a considerable extent checked all nationalist views of the individual leaders of the CP of Bulgaria, endeavoring that the CC of the CP of Bulgaria should take a correct stand with regard to the Macedonian national question, the question of the self-determination of the Macedonian people and granting the national rights to Pirin Macedonia. As a result of his endeavors the Xth Plenum of the CC of the CP of Bulgaria granted, at least for a temporary period and in a restricted form, national rights

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to Pirin Macedonia.

In his comments and speeches Mr. Dimitrov emphasized the fateful association of Yugoslav and Bulgarian peoples, the need for a closer rapprochement among them, and an early creation of a South-Slav federation, as well as the need for the struggle against all, open and concealed, enemies of closer cooperation among South-Slav peoples.

In connection with the second anniversary of the second session of the Anti-Fascist Organization of National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ) in his letter to Comrade Tito, Mr. Dimitrov wrote on November 28, 1945, as follows:

In this great feast of the Yugoslav peoples, the Bulgarian people is sincerely participating. Our people never felt so closely and deeply linked in feeling, hope and common interest with their Yugoslav brethren as now.

We know that there are many difficulties in this direction which must be overcome. There are not few public and concealed enemies who do not wish progress of the new Yugoslavia and the new Bulgaria, who do not wish to see them free, independent and powerful, who are exceedingly dissatisfied on account of their close, sincere and firm friendship. (Mr. Dimitrov, Reci, dokladi, statii, v, III, 1942-7) p. 123, BWP(K), Sofia)

With regard to the organization of mutual relations inside a South-Slav federation, Georgy Dimitrov was of the opinion that there must be respect for equality and sovereignty of all South-Slav peoples, emphasizing that Bulgaria should be one among the equal people's republics of the joint South-Slav state. Led by the interest of firm unity of South-Slav peoples, he has also in this direction departed from the known standpoints of the Bulgarian leadership on this question during the negotiations at the end of 1944.

In his speech to Yugoslav students at Sofia on June 4, 1946, Dimitrov said:

Both people's Slav republics (i.e. FPRY and Bulgaria - L.M.) will go together, hand in hand, like two devoted sisters, on the way of Slavic and cultural progress, on the road of progress, for realization of great ideals of all progressive socialist peoples. These two Slavic fraternal countries, whom the enemies in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia always wanted to disunite, to place them against each other, in order to rule over them, to exploit and oppress them, these two Slavic countries have now an open road for a closer unity, to get acquainted, linked up till the moment when they will get the common state roof without frontiers when they will create a South-Slav federation - of Serbs, Bulgars, Macedonians, Croats, Montenegrins, Slovenes, when Belgrade, Sofia, Zagreb, Skoplje, Cetinje and Ljubljana shall be cities and capitals of the peoples within the great federation of South-Slavs. (Dimitrov, Reci, dokladi, statii, v, III, 1942-7) p. 295, BWP(K), Sofia.)

Mr. Dimitrov pointed out that the "Bulgarian people, under the leadership of the Fatherland Front and the Bulgarian Communists, will never again permit existence of hostility between Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples, it will not permit creation of disunity and opposition between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia", that the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples had a common destiny. He said:

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History tells us predestined that we should always go hand in hand forward, despite all difficulties and temptations which we will

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meet on this road. (Dimitrov, Reci, dokladi, statii, v. III, 1942, no. 7) pp. 298, 321, BNP(K), Sofia.)

For his great exertion towards the achievement of closer unity not only between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, but among all countries of people's democracy, at the end of January 1948, Dimitrov was publicly reprimanded, through "Pravda", by the leadership of the Soviet Union. This was at a time when the open hegemonist tendencies of the Soviet leadership and its policy of submission and exploitation of countries of people's democracy could no longer be matched with closer unity of national democratic states and their leaning upon each other for easier defense of their independence and equality.⁴⁾

4) In connection with the statement of Dimitrov of the need for closer cooperation among countries of people's democracy, published in "Pravda", another explanation appeared also in "Pravda" in which the "editors" denied the stand of Dimitrov, and then condemning Dimitrov's stands, the editors of "Pravda" declared:

"In the first place "Pravda" could not but give room to a statement by Dimitrov which was published by the press of other countries, and naturally "Pravda" could not make any change in the text of this statement.

"Secondly, this, however does not mean that the editors of "Pravda" approve Dimitrov's attitude concerning federation or customs union of the mentioned countries. On the contrary, the editors of "Pravda" believe that these countries are not in need of a problematic or artificial federation, confederation or customs union, but what they need is consolidation and protection of their independence and sovereignty and organization of internal people's democratic forces, as was justifiably said in the declaration of nine Communist parties." (Quoted from "Borba", February 11, 1948.

The road of rapprochement and general cooperation between peoples of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria led to the conclusion of agreements at Bled and at Evksinograd, signed on August 1, and November 27, 1947, which opened close perspectives for the union of South-Slavs "under one state roof" and which in fact were preparing for federation. The visit of the Bulgarian delegation headed by Mr. Dimitrov to Yugoslavia, and the visit of the Yugoslav government delegation headed by Comrade Tito to Bulgaria, were transformed into a mighty manifestation of brotherhood and unity of the South-Slav peoples and of their desire for union. The Bulgarian people with unprecedented enthusiasm greeted Comrade Tito and representatives of the Yugoslav government expressing their devotion to the work on rapprochement and federation with Yugoslav peoples. The aspirations of the Bulgarian working masses towards the closer unity with Yugoslav peoples, which were frustrated in the past, gave rise to mighty expressions.¹⁾

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1) After his return from Sofia, Comrade Tito spoke about his impressions of his visit to Bulgaria, at a meeting in Belgrade: "From the border to Sofia, and then to Varna, and from Varna, to Sofia, by another way, we were greeted by men who arrived at the railroad stations at night in bad weather, crossing tens and tens of kilometers in order to see us and to greet us. There were cases where men have crossed hundreds of kilometers, coming from various distant regions.

The treaty of friendship, cooperation, on customs facilities, on preparations for customs union, convention on the adjacent property rights, on nationality and crossing of border, settled a whole series of questions relating to mutual interests of Yugoslav and Bulgarian peoples. On the occasion of signing the Blud agreement, Mr. Dimitrov stated:

"I must point out that the general feelings of the fraternal peoples have outsmarted us as leaders of both brotherly countries in establishing, strengthening and organizing the political, economic and cultural cooperation desired by the peoples."

While Comrade Tito emphasized:

"What we have brought and signed here is not an ordinary act. This is a reality which will be accomplished. The reality is that we have today linked the destinies of our countries into one inseparable entirety."

The carrying into effect of these treaties and agreements which did not lead to direct creation of a South-Slav federation was insuring secure foundations upon which a joint South-Slav state will be constructed.²⁾

2) At a huge meeting of about 300,000 people held at Sofia, Comrade Tito in this connection stated: "Many will say with regard to our visit: they came to create federation, while we are creating such a close and general cooperation, that the question of federation will be a mere matter of formality." ("Borba", November 26, 1947.) At a meeting at Varna, Comrade Tito referred to this question: "It is however clear that the question was not one of formality. We are building foundations and the frontage will be laid when the time comes. The frontage without foundation is not enough. It could fall suddenly. The firm foundations which we are building today will secure our future, our great South-Slav Commonwealth." ("Borba", November 29, 1947.)

But in a short time, - just when this closer rapprochement of Yugoslav and Bulgarian peoples was yielding fruit, - a sneaky attack was made by the Soviet Communist Party (Bolsheviks) upon the leadership of the new Yugoslavia and by the notorious Resolution of the Cominform all these agreements were, with merciless brutality, trampled down overnight, and the results of many years of labor on the rapprochement of peoples of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria were destroyed. It was demonstrated that the work on rapprochement and unity of South Slavs had its enemies on that side also,

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where it was not to be expected.

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On the occasion of signing the agreement of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between FPRY and PR of Bulgaria, November 27, 1947, at Bysinograd, Georgy Dimitrov expressing the desire of the Bulgarian people for an unbreakable alliance with the Yugoslav peoples, said concerning this agreement as follows:

Our allied agreement was not the result of secret diplomacy. It was free from all dissimulation, and from any underhand game or intentions. It was not a piece of paper, which can be blown by the wind; it was sealed with much blood, spilt by our peoples in the struggle for freedom and national well-being. With us there can be no difference between words and deeds.

But when he spoke these words, Georgy Dimitrov could not anticipate that he would be cruelly contradicted by events which have rapidly supervened through the servile association of the Bulgarian leadership with the Cominform conspiracy against freedom, independence and sovereignty of the Yugoslav peoples, against peaceful socialist construction of the FPRY. He could not foresee that the great work in rapproching and unifying of South Slav peoples, for which through the contemporary history many of their best sons have exerted their energy and which was so near the accomplishment, would soon be blasted, only two years after his own words were spoken, though after his death; and that the cold Cominform easterly wind which was henceforth to guide unscrupulous rulers of Bulgarian will also blow this treaty like a piece of paper, that its line of policy for further rapprochement and fraternal cooperation with the FPRY, socialist commonwealth of Yugoslav peoples with equal rights and privileges, should be trampled down.

In the past, the perfidious diplomacy of the imperialist great powers needed many efforts, cunning promises, all sorts of moves and maneuvers - in order to disunite the Balkan peoples, to play with their aspirations and to place opposite one against the other with the view of preventing their rapprochement and association. Now, with a single move of the Cominform resolution everything was wiped out in Bulgaria, except the national aspirations which were built with many years' effort for stabilization of fraternal relations with Yugoslav peoples.

At one time Engels wrote that Tsarist Russia was the "greatest enemy of autonomy and free grouping of peoples between the Carpathians and the Aegean Sea". And now too, the interlinking and closer unity of peoples "between the Carpathian Mountains and the Aegean Sea" and all other countries of people's democracy had become a hindrance to the hegemonistic aims of the Soviet Union leadership and to its policy of submission and imposition of unequal status to the socialist countries. Their aims necessitated breaking off all treaties of alliance with the FPRY and her isolation, in order to prevent the extension to other countries of people's democracy of the great just fight which the CPY was waging for equality of peoples and of socialist countries, for social democracy, for victory of truth and morals in the international workers movement, the fight so significant for further development of world socialism. Any interlinking of countries of people's democracy which will permit more successful resistance to all hegemonist tendencies was bound to be objected by the leadership of the Soviet Union in carrying out its avowed aims. That is why such cooperation was stigmatized as "problematic and ..."

... which was foreshadowed to the very idea of ...
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artificial", while a real war was foreshadowed by the very idea of South Slav federation as a federation of free, independent and equal peoples.

This does not mean that the Soviet leadership at the time of issuance of the Cominform Resolution did not possess its own conception about the South-Slav federation; In its plan for disrupting the resistance of the CPY, the Soviet leadership counted also on the rapid conclusion of "federation" in which through its Bulgarian Cominform agency, which will be at the head of the "federation", it will secure its full control. This explains why the CC of the CP of Bulgaria, which at once sided in its attacks on the CPY, hand in hand with the slanderous campaign against our country, insisted on this and such truly problematic "federation".

However, when this maneuver too did not succeed, the Soviet leadership attempted through the Cominformists of the CC of the CP of Greece to make certain combinations in connection with the Macedonian question, with the view of disrupting the FPRY, putting out the slogan on the Balkan federation in which Macedonia will accomplish its union.¹⁾

1) Zahariades, who after Varkiza several times gave statements in which he categorically emphasized that the "CP of Greece proclaimed a thousand times that Macedonia was fully Greek" (Laiki Phoni, November 12, 1945), and that the "CP of Greece rejects, categorically and absolutely, every territorial pretension against Greek Macedonia, no matter whence it came", has displayed on February 1949, through the newspaper "Nepokoren" organ of the national-liberation front of Aegean Macedonia, a slogan on the "creation of independent Macedonian state within the framework of the Balkan federation" and the proclamation of such "independent Macedonian state was also provided for. The Sofia newspaper "Trud" hastened to praise this stand in its editorial of February 14, 1949, on "independent Macedonia" and "Balkan federation" as the only correct way for solving the Macedonian question, emphasizing that it was the standpoint also of the CC of the CP of Bulgaria, as opposed to the "nationalistic" stand of the CPY, on this issue. The aim of the Cominformists was to utilize this slogan on the Macedonian question in the campaign against the CPY and for disruption of the FPRY. Since our press reacted sharply and unmasked the background of this slogan which had caused even in Greece sufficient confusion in the ranks of the national-liberation movement, while the Monarcho-fascist reaction utilized the arguments in its propaganda against the CP of Greece, the CC of the CP of Greece was forced in its communication of March 10, 1949, to deny that it has concluded any "agreement on the creation of Balkan federation or in connection with the establishment of a separate Macedonian state, through the union of three parts of Macedonia, located in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Greece". Nevertheless, in spite of this official denial the Cominformist leadership of the CP of Greece, sacrificing the interests of the Greek national-liberation movement for the aims of the Cominformist conspiracy, against FPRY and in joining the slanderous campaign against the CPY, resumed some such attitude, until it has betrayed finally the national liberation struggle of the Greek people. While the entire world reactionary press dwelled in a sensational way with the Macedonian question, amply using this political intrigue of the CC of the CP of Greece, the Cominform propaganda assumed that the PR of Macedonia was a "weak point" of the FPRY and resumed speculating with the Macedonian problem.

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In connection with this maneuver for rapid and immediate creation of South-Slav federation, Comrade Rankovic said at the Second Congress of the CP of Serbia as follows:

However, in connection with the campaign against Yugoslavia and its leadership, the question of federation was suddenly being pressed as urgent. We were not against the federation, but, on the contrary, for the prompt solution of this problem. But how can you enter the federation when the Bulgarian CC without attempting to establish the truth, joined from the very beginning the monstrous and slanderous indictments against our Party and our country. It was quite obvious that in such an atmosphere and in such a situation, the putting of the question of federation, helter-skelter, did not have for object the rapprochement of South Slavs, but disruption of new Yugoslavia and causing misunderstanding among South Slavs, for what sort of federation would it be in which the CC of the CP of Bulgaria would ask for removal of the present CC of Yugoslavia and of the present Yugoslav government? ("Borba", January 20, 1949.)

Since the creation of such a federation, as an independent and equal commonwealth of South-Slav peoples, was frustrated by the Cominform attack on the CPY, the Bulgarian leaders, by order of their superiors, started with a systematic break of all ties between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, until they have finished with the denouncement of the treaty of mutual assistance, provocations on the frontier, infiltration of spies and diversionists into our country and monstrous indictments on specially staged trials.²⁾

2) Georgy Dimitrov, who in fact retired from public and political life of Bulgaria before the resolution of the Cominform, having sympathies for a just cause of the CPY for equal relations, endeavored to prevent disruption of allied relations with FPRY. Thus, on his initiative, immediately after the resolution of the Cominform, The Bulgarian Government, the only one among those of countries of people's democracy which had contractual relations with the government of the FPRY, made a statement in which it was pointed out that the allied relations between the both states are in a way altered with the resolution of the Cominform, and also due to his exertion a Convention on cultural cooperation between FPRY and Bulgaria was concluded after the Resolution of the Cominform. After the Resolution of the Cominform he only made one public appearance (at the Fifth Congress of the CP of Bulgaria in December 1948). In his report, after he had attacked fairly coldly the leaders of the CPY with general standardized phrases, he still was of the opinion that the CP of Bulgaria should work on the rapprochement and federation with FPRY:

"Vital interests of Bulgaria and Yugoslav peoples dictate categorically that we should work for a closer unity between the two countries which will lead in the shortest possible time to their economic and political state unity, to the establishment of South-Slav federation. On this road our Party embarked with determination and enthusiasm, trusting upon the word of the Yugoslav Communists, with whom we are linked with longstanding common work and friendship. This line is today supported by our Party, "Rabotnicesko Delo, December 28, 1948.)

After his death, the Bulgarian leaders began with the systematic deterioration of relations with the FPRY and with the

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expulsion of all those who were in favor of rapprochement and fraternal relations with the Yugoslav peoples. But their task in the end will be futile, sooner or later, in this or that form, the Yugoslav and Bulgarian peoples will be united, without or against the will of foreign tutors, because they are forced to that course by their history, economic development and their conscientious aspirations for unimpeded development and to live as free peoples, equal with other peoples. History will finally confer upon them what the reactionary hegemonists from the USSR and their devoted supporters in Bulgaria, concealed under the cloak of socialism and struggle against imperialism, have temporarily suppressed from them.

However, the Bulgarian people remained faithful to the cause of unity, fraternal relations and union with the Yugoslav peoples. Feeling on its back the results of policy of complete subordination to the hegemony of the Soviet Union, which is being supported by the present Bulgarian leaders, it follows with sympathy the heroic efforts of the Yugoslav peoples for the construction of socialism and for the defense of their independence. The prevention of industrialization of Bulgaria, its transformation into an agricultural raw material base of the Soviet Union, the loss of national independence - in contradistinction with the building of socialism in the FPRY and strengthening of its independence - show to the Bulgarian people the harmful way upon which they are being led by their present leaders and, furthermore, strengthen their aspirations for fraternal relations with the free peoples of Yugoslavia and for the creation of a South-Slav federation, in which the Bulgarian people see a way out of their present difficult position into which they have fallen.

For that reason it was necessary for the Bulgarian leaders to drop the idea of South-Slav federation, to expose it and even to describe it as an "Imperialistic intrigue". With that aim in view the Sofia trial was staged, by which it should have been proved - with the falsified historical facts on the negotiations carried out between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria for a conclusion of a treaty of federation - that behind the federation the "passage of Bulgaria into the imperialist camp" is being concealed, that the treaty on federation, in the preparation of which participated also the representatives of the Soviet Union, was a well-considered "anti-Soviet" move, etc. For that reason an open fight had to be waged for liquidation of Dimitrov's line of policy in the CP of Bulgaria for a rapprochement, close alliance and federation with the South-Slav peoples; a purge had to be carried out against all those who were on the line of fraternal relations with FPRY and resisted the policy of submission of Bulgaria to the hegemonist interests of the Soviet leadership. But in spite of all this, despite cruel measures of the Bulgarian Cominform leadership, the aspiration of the Bulgarian people for closer unity and fraternal relation with the Yugoslav peoples can not be and is not destroyed, nor can the great idea of South-Slav federation be polluted, for the realization of which all the Yugoslav peoples and their best sons have exerted themselves so much in the recent past and through their contemporary history.

LAZAR MOJSOV

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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DO NOT DESTROY

October 10, 1950.

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GREAT-~~EE~~-BULGARIAN PATRIOTISM IN A "DANUBIAN GUBERNIA".

The present situation in Bulgaria is in conformity with the wishes of Kremlin: the Cominformists from Sofia have done everything they could in order to make the Fatherland Bulgaria simply a "Danubian gubernia". In order to prove their loyalty, Vlko Chervenkov and his supporters are attempting by all means to poison the mutual relations between the two neighbouring states. They have therefore created an artificial tension in the Balkans. Their object was to prove the "peacefulness" of their instructors from Moscow, but they only succeeded in revealing the real aims of their policy.

A recently issued decree concerning the citizenship of the people inhabiting the so called "Western regions of Bulgaria" has also been a new revelation of their policy. Although it was not in accordance with the peace treaty signed by the Bulgarian government after the end of the last war, the people from those areas were subject to terror, arrests and deportation.

When referring to the "Western Regions of Bulgaria", the Bulgarian officials have in mind the districts of Bosiljgrad and Dimitrovgrad, the former district of Caribrod. Their attitude in that connection has been recently expressed by Rebotnicesko Delo as follows: "Injustice was done to Bulgaria after the World War I, because Bosiljgrad, Caribrod and a part of the district of Kula were handed over to the Greater-Serbian hegemonists... But, after the World War II, the Titoites again did not return those Bulgarian provinces, which were originally taken away from Bulgaria illegally and by force." In the same way the rest of the Bulgarian press complains that Bulgaria has lost the two last wars unjustly; in fact, it participated all the time on behalf of the invaders hoping to gain support from them for carrying out its Greater-Bulgarian aims.

Since 1877, Bulgaria has been claiming those regions, at the time when the Tzarist Russia intended to establish a "Greater Bulgaria" as an autonomous province under the Russian protectorate. Apart from Bulgaria, this province was supposed to comprise the whole territory of Macedonia, as well as certain parts of East and South Serbia. The rest of the big powers opposed such expansive plans of Russia, being also very much concerned about extending their own "spheres of influence" both in the Balkans and in the Near East. The Berlin Congress rejected the Russian project and decided to establish a considerably smaller Bulgaria, which would not so much be exposed to the Russian influence; thereupon the Russian occupation troops were asked to leave the Bulgarian territory. From that time on a "Greater Bulgaria" has become an "ideal" of the Bulgarian bourgeoisie being at the same time a stumbling block in the Balkans. One could expect that such "ultranationalist ideals", which poisoned the mutual relations of the two neighbouring countries in the past, would be abandoned by the successors of bourgeoisie, but nothing like that has happened. On the contrary, till lately, the Bulgarian ministries used to forward their instructions, as well as regulations both to Bosiljgrad and to Dimitrovgrad, as if they were a part of Bulgaria.

Regarding the Macedonian question, Greater-Bulgarian aspirations were also revealed. The Cominform Resolution and the death of Dimitrov represented suitable opportunities of the revivification of chauvinist feelings. The textbooks do not even mention either Macedonia or Macedonians, but include even Skoplje in Bulgaria. It is quite obvious to the Bulgarian leaders, who got used to falsifications of historical facts that Skoplje is in Bulgaria, despite the fact that it is the capital of Macedonia.

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The attitude taken towards Macedonians in Pirin Macedonia is following the same line: 240,000 Macedonians have been deprived of all rights, including those which they enjoyed immediately after the last war, although they live with only 4,000 Bulgars and 6,000 Turks on the same territory. Pirin Macedonia has become officially "the Region of Pirin", because the Bulgarian chauvinists could not even bear the idea of Macedonia being mentioned in that connection. In a textbook for the fourth class of high schools in Bulgaria, the following statement was made: The population of Bulgaria belongs chiefly to one nationality, while there are just a few national minorities, whose number, with the exception of Turks, is quite small.

Greater-Bulgarian chauvinists have invented one more thing, following the Soviet example. They claim to have "liberated" the whole territory of Macedonia and a part of South Serbia, which were under the Bulgarian occupation during the war. Yugoslavs are supposed to be grateful for that to the Bulgars.

All those and similar "explanations" given as official statements should serve as a support for the carrying out of those plans which for some time have been invented in Sofia under the protectorship of Moscow, where plans are being worked out for turning the present "Danubian province" into a "Greater Bulgaria".

(Nova Makedonija, Oct. 6, 1950).

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WITH AN OLIVE BRANCH IN ONE HAND AND A SWORD IN THE OTHER

We are living in a period of confusion and fantastic paradoxes; during a great game which might appear ridiculous were we not aware of all those tragic results which might befall civilization; every day we see how the war mongers dramatically, more or less openly or hidden, are waging a well prepared, underhanded and infectious cold war while at the same time the same people and the same governments, through the same propaganda machines, same wave lengths and same papers are allegedly waging a campaign for peace. The suffering nations, who came out of one war decimated, stubbornly demand peace, curse war, and the destruction caused by war. This noble desire by progressive mankind has been noticed by all those who care less for peace and peaceful cooperation between nations, for whom the so-called campaign for peace and phrases of peace only serve as a smoke screen behind which they skillfully hide their true hegemonist warmongering aims. the chasm between words and deeds, the fairy tale of their peaceful and others aggressive intentions, threats of weapons and general destruction of the priceless products of the human hand and human culture; alleged efforts during international conferences for the banning of the atom bomb, the race in armaments under the slogan of the defence of peace, an olive branch in one hand and a sword in the other -- this is the essence of the entire so-called peace campaign which is led by the Soviet Union.

A drama is taking place before the eyes of civilization. Acting in this drama are statesmen and politicians, all sorts of artists, journalists and authors. From the tribunals of the UN, the General Assembly and the Security Council to the smallest international commission, both written and oral, through radio and press, to peace congresses and all sorts of other international meetings, from everywhere and from all sides, appeals, proclamations, storms of speeches and words are being sent to the people of Europe and the world. It is difficult for the common workingman to find himself in this propaganda clamor because lies are being spread in insolent and unheard of diminution without any shame.

For example, at the last meeting of the General Assembly, Vishinsky, after noting that "the present international situation demands an exclusive responsible relationship between words and deeds", without blushing declared a few moments later: "In connection with foreign political relations, the Soviet Union was and is of the opinion of strengthening friendly relations and cooperations with all nations yearning for the same objectives."

How false this is and how contrary to the foreign policy of the Soviet Union is best known not only by the people of Yugoslavia, who felt the results of that policy through their own experience, but also by all the well meaning people in the world. Kardelj answered this fantastic fairy tale with concrete proof, examples and figures.

While Vishinsky was making this statement, there appeared in the Moscow Pravda of September 28, an article by the Soviet author Nikolaj Tihonov, the same Tihonov who wrote a book of poems about Yugoslavia prior to the Bucharest resolution and after, on orders from his boss, spit on it. In this article entitled "For Peace Throughout the World" condemning only those aggressors who are outside the orbit of the Soviet Union, Mr. Tihonov says that the activity for signing the Stockholm proclamation forced the war-mongers to "increase their campaign of shameful threats and provocations" and finally concludes: "It is necessary to condemn aggression and armed intervention in the internal affairs of nations and to achieve a peace procedure of the UN and by banning war propaganda."

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Mr. Tihonov is a well trained hypocrite but he cannot convince any one that he does not know the essence of the Korean problem, the Stockholm proclamation and the vicious anti-Yugoslav propaganda which has been led for years by the Soviet Union and its satellites. Mr. Tihonov cannot convince any sane person that he does not know this is war-mongering propaganda and an attempt to intervene in the internal affairs of other nations and that therefore it would be best if he would harmonize his words with actual facts which cannot be falsified and twisted by any hypocritical and false praises of peace.

The Stockholm appeal, this fig leaf of Soviet hegemony, is today being unmasked by many honest people and even by those who, because they were confused and uninformed, at first signed it. In vane has Ilja Ehrenburg taken upon himself the role of standard bearer of this masked activity; in vane has he gathered around his table various Aragons, Stojanovs and similar authors in the satellite countries even though in his time, righting about New Yugoslavia, he said that friends are not known at a feast but rather by their common torture. However, that was long ago and it is no longer worthwhile thinking about it. Once upon a time Ehrenburg wrote plain articles and reports and awakened the sleeping to a struggle against the dark Nazi plague. Today, visiting Western Europe and collecting live and dead souls for the Stockholm appeal, he gives his impressions about those countries in the Literaturnaja Gazeta about these countries referring, as demanded by the "line", kindly toward the French, "critically and realistically" toward the Americans, English and German in Western Germany and with pathetic praise for the brown uniforms and parade steps of Pik's and Grotewoll's youth in Eastern Germany. Once, because of the brown uniforms of the Nazi's, he was prepared to remove everything German from the face of the earth and was even publicly admonished for his stand. Today that same brown uniform (which does not differ greatly from the previous one since it again concerns "gleichschaltung", only this time it is Soviet) does not prevent him from openly admiring it. So passes the glory of this world and even the glory of Ehrenburg as a fighter against ignorance. This one time fighter has in turn become ignorant. However, regardless of his pilgrimage thru the west European countries, the truth about the Stockholm trickery is spreading more and more. There is an increase in the numbers of progressive intellectuals, authors and scientists who are not satisfied and cannot be satisfied with nice words but only with actual deeds. Those authors from the west who took part in the summer meetings in Dubrovnik and who saw actual conditions in our country, will be able to say something about this to their friends and readers. The daily practice of the Soviet policy is giving more proof of the great chasm between words and deeds. This chasm cannot and will not be hidden.

Latest reports tell us that 103 Norwegian authors refused Ehrenburg's invitation to sign the Stockholm appeal, explaining their rejection in a joint statement. Danish author Martin Anderson-Nekse tried to intervene. He sent a telegraphic protest demanding that his name be removed from the honorary membership of the Norwegian society of authors, calling their manifest -- Trotskyist. In his time Nekse visited Yugoslavia and gave out complements but today he has found himself in the company of Simonov, Gribacov, Mdivani and similar regime-- Soviet scribblers, paying no attention to the conscience and honor of authors. It should be clear to him that matters are not solved and can never be solved by attaching a label of alleged Trotskyism. The olive branch cannot be waved while at the same time secretly sharpening the sword. He who lives by the sword shall die by the sword regardless of all the false phrases regarding his alleged peace-lovingness.

AT THE TURNING POINT

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The main task of the great allied coalition during the anti-fascist war was, aside from victory, to establish the legality in international origin on the basis of understanding and cooperation between nations in the world. The meetings on the Atlantic, in Moscow, Teheran, Yalta, Cairo, San Francisco and Berlin were held with the purpose of accomplishing this task. At these meetings the big powers in the war achieved agreements and composed international acts deciding their policy in peace and laid the foundations for new international legality in the world. The UN Charter was made and the Potsdam agreement signed. Bodies were prepared for executing these acts: the Security Council and other agencies of the UN; the council of foreign ministers and control commissions in Berlin, Vienna and Tokyo. Besides this many resolutions were enacted, many speeches held and many statements made -- all with the purpose of establishing international legality on the basis of cooperation and understanding, all with the purpose of securing peace in the world.

Unfortunately, in spite of all this, the high aims were not achieved. Why cooperation and understanding between the big allies was not long lasting and legality in international order was not established. The only thing achieved was the signing of peace treaties with Italy, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. Following this not one further step was made. On the contrary the policy of the big allied powers rapidly started to fall out of step with all those great principles proclaimed during the war and in the Atlantic Charter, the UN Charter, the Potsdam and other agreements.

The big allied powers found nothing better to do than to go backward, to return to the policy of dividing the world into spheres of interest, to weave a thick web of spider-like agreements on "alliance and friendship". Because of this a treaty with Germany and Austria was not signed, the problem of Trieste was unsolved and peace with Japan and a mass of other problems in the Far East were not settled. Europe has been split into two parts and numerous embers for new conflicts have been created. The Far East and Southeast Asia have remained divided into spheres of interest and embers for new and old conflicts are being fanned. A great chasm has been created between the former allies and the world has now arranged itself into two opposing camps. Only the UN has remained as the only international authority and forum for settling international problems and the UN Charter is the only act of international solidarity under which international relations should be regulated and international problems solved.

And instead of that institution and that international forum being the place where the divided and destroyed post-war world would gather and meet; instead of its being their greatest hope -- much has been done to lessen its authority, to evade and weaken the principles of the charter. At one time it seemed that the UN would meet the same fate as did the League of Nations. For a moment it appeared that a blow would be struck at cooperation between the one time allies. War psychosis started to spread among the frightened nations that did not wish war.

Fortunately, for suffering mankind there was a turning point when it was least hoped for. The Soviet Union unexpectedly returned to the Security Council after a seven-month boycott and soon thereafter its delegations declared their participation in the General Assembly. These very facts were enough to lessen the international strain which had become unbearable and to create great relief in the world. The eyes of suffering mankind once again turned toward the UN. Soon thereafter there was a turning point in the war in Korea. The fortunes of war turned toward the army which was fighting under the

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The Fifth Session of the General Assembly started under these circumstances.

Now the question arises: will these new factors contribute to an improvement in cooperation between the great allied powers or will there be a final split and clash between nations? There are many factors which force this question. Some are actual while others are of a psychological nature. Even though an uninformed eye misses many details; even though foresight is a rare skill which is not given to everyone -- everything points out that mankind is going forward to meet a slow and gradual solution of compact international problems. This road can be long and strenuous: its path curved and interrupted: its course sensitive and excitable -- but its final outcome is certain and positive. The change in Korea, appears to us to represent a decisive turning point. With it the UN enters into a new phase in which it will become the final arbiter for solving all international disputes and the only forceful factor for keeping peace in the world.

Signed: Petar Panic

(REPUBLIKA -- October 10)

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ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ITALIAN MINISTER OF TRADE LOMBARDI
TO THE TANJUG CORRESPONDENT.

During his stay in Zagreb the Italian Minister of Trade Mr. Ivan Mateo Lombardi made a statement to the Tanjug correspondent concerning the possibilities of trade exchange between Italy and Yugoslavia.

"There^{are} probably few examples in which one can use the term 'supplementary economies' so adequately as it is the case concerning the trade between our two countries. As far as trade exchange is concerned - said Minister Lombardi - there is a natural basis for the introduction of wide scale trade exchange between Yugoslavia and Italy. This basis justified our confidence in an ever greater extension of these relations".

Mr. Lombardi stated further that the extension of the export of agricultural products and food stuffs would give Yugoslavia back the place of the best supplier of the Italian markets which she always had.

Speaking of his impression of the Zagreb Fair, Mr. Lombardi expressed his pleasure for having been able to accept the invitation of the Yugoslav Government to visit the Fair. He also said that the Fair was very successful. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 10th October 1950)

ELECTIONS TO THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF MONTENEGRO.

At yesterday's elections for the new People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Montenegro in all the polling centres (842), 192,747 electors cast their votes. The list of candidates of the People's Front received 192,021 votes or 99.62%, the box without a list received 726 votes or 0.38%.

At this election the number of electors increased by 10,791 since so many more people voted than at the elections for the Constituent on the 3rd November 1946 and more than 50 new MP's were added to the old number of MP's.

(BORBA - 10th October 1950)

SAM WATSON IN REYNOLD NEWS ABOUT YUGOSLAVIA.

London, 9th October.

"In Yugoslavia I saw an energetic and dynamical people which is building up a new socialist state order" - points out the Chairman of the Labour Party Sam Watson in an article about Yugoslavia published in the paper Reynold News.

Watson is one of the most influential members of the Labour Party. At the Party Congress recently held in Margate he received the largest number of votes in the Trade Unions section. "From things I saw and heard, during my stay in Yugoslavia - writes Watson - I am convinced that the Yugoslavs do employ all their efforts for the building up of socialism in their own way just

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as they understand it. The Yugoslavs always kept to their own explanation of events, no matter whether their explanation differed from the Moscow ones.

At the Communist Party conference held in Zagreb in 1940, one year before Hitler's assault on Yugoslavia, at the time when the Hitler-Stalin alliance was still vigorous, Tito attacked fascism and declared that the Yugoslav Communists refuse to accept whatever kind of totalitarianism. "There is no socialism, nor can socialism be created without freedom," - this is the truth to which the Yugoslavs keep stubbornly.

Is there a hope of reconciliation between the Yugoslav and Soviet system? I wonder. If the Soviet leaders were to give more freedom to the people that would kill the present Soviet system and exterminate its present leaders. That is why the Yugoslav example is an anathema for the Kremlin.

Is there any hope of the return of the Yugoslav leaders on the bosom of the Cominform as repentant prodigal sons? I doubt. Had they wanted to do so, they would have avoided the discrepancy by giving concessions in the right moment. Tito could have remained the Communist No.2 of the world had he done so. He, and his Yugoslav Communist comrades preferred the road which corresponded to the historical, economic and social traditions of their people to accepting blindly a pattern and dogma.

I believe that it is the duty of the peoples in the West to advocate friendship among nations on the basis of independence and mutual respect, offering a practical friendship to the Yugoslav people.

Today Yugoslavia is enduring great hardship, partly as the result of war devastation and still more because of the frightful drought. It is estimated that the drought destroyed 1 million tons of maize, 500,000 tons of grain and 300,000 tons of other crops. However, this is only an economic problem no matter how serious it might be. On the other hand there is a much more important problem. This problem is how to find out a way of co-operation with the Yugoslavs for the benefit of our common future and by this show the world that we are prepared to co-operate with all those who struggle for peace and a better life, regardless of their internal system, provided that their internal system reflects the free choice of the peoples of those countries.

There are great opportunities for an active co-operation between Britain and Yugoslavia. Our Trade Unions and co-operative movement could establish close friendly relations with Yugoslavia. We could exchange mutually technical knowledge and experiences. We could trade to a much larger extent than at present.

From the strengthening of the links between our two countries only something good can come about - concluded Watson.

(BORBA - 10th October 1950)

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NEW RATION CARD SYSTEM IN HUNGARYFATE OF A PROPAGANDA BLUFF

On March 30th of this year the Hungarian Council of Ministers abolished ration cards for foodstuffs, which began to be sold off the ration. Broad publicity was given to this in order to present Hungary as being a country with a high standard of living, as a country in which "everything is in order". The Hungarian Telegraph Agency for days went on blasting out the news that the ration card system "had definitely disappeared" and together with it "the last traces of Horthy's anarchy and anti-popular economy".

The Hungarian Cominformists, as we see, presented the abolition of ration cards as being the result of the fact that allegedly Hungary has more than enough food and other articles of broad consumption and that the rationing system in their country had only been the consequence of "Horthy's anarchic and anti-popular economy" (that the rationing system is in force only in those countries where there is "anarchic and anti-popular economic policy").

Now, since, according to official Hungarian assertions, there is no anarchy in Hungary, and since, according to the same Hungarian sources the Hungarian economy is not of an anti-popular character, it is logical to ask: why then, after a period of approximately six months, ration cards are suddenly being reintroduced.

Rakosi himself replied to this question when on June 18th, barely 2½ months after the famous abolition of the rationing system, he warned the Hungarian people that they would have to lower their standard of living because the Hungarian Workers' Party "had often boasted of its successes and thus contributed to the creation of an impression that in Hungary everything runs so smoothly". This means that Rakosi indirectly admitted that there had been no realistic basis for the abolition of rationing. However, it is not difficult to notice that Rakosi's self-criticism is a hypocritical one and that the abolition of ration cards had been only a political bluff made with the object of showing a supposed prosperity of Hungarian economy" - a thing which was completely out of the question. The reintroduction of rationing in Hungary is a further proof of the fact that the subjugation of Hungary's economy to the interests of the leaders of the Soviet Union goes directly against the interests of the Hungarian toilers. The reintroduction of rationing is the result (as Szabad Nép has admitted in its issue of September 22nd) of the terrible shortage of food and of hoarding of food by the rich and the blackmarketeers.

It is a known thing that Hungary is a huge granary, something like our Vojvodina. Even in the case of a drought or poor crop Vojvodina can feed itself. The same can be said about Hungary, in which there are no poor regions. Well then, how is it that there is now a "terrible shortage of foodstuffs in Hungary"? It is obvious: either the Hungarian wheat has gone to someone else's dinner table, or it is the consequence of the situation prevailing in the Hungarian countryside. Quite probably it is both.

That there is something wrong with the Hungarian economy and that it is truly subjugated to foreign interests is proved by the arrival in Hungary of the Soviet economic expert Varga. As soon as he arrived in Hungary he ordered "compulsory saving as in the Soviet Union" - saving for the USSR. Varga's orders were obeyed and the Magyars did not have to wait long to see it. That was not quite four months ago, and already today the Hungarian toilers again feel on their own skin the consequences of an anti-popular policy which is inevitably followed in step by continuous lowering of the standard of living.

(Sd.) M.P.

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NEWS FROM TRIESTE

THE ASSEMBLY OF THE SLOVENE-CARIATHIAN EDUCATIONAL UNION DEMANDS
THE ABOLITION OF THE FASCIST LAWS.

(Trieste, 9th October 1950).

At the annual meeting of the Slovene-Croat Educational Union a resolution was unanimously passed demanding that all cultural rights be recognised to the Slovenes and that the Slovenes have the same rights as the Italians. A demand is made in the resolution for the abolition of the fascist laws and for stoppage of the policy of denationalization towards the Slovene population.

At the meeting, which was held at the "May 1st" stadium, the secretary of the union, Boris Race, submitted a report on the one year work of the Union, citing a number of examples of denationalization measures undertaken by the authorities in the Anglo-American zone of the Free Territory of Trieste, the aim of which is to suppress Slovene culture. In March of this year the municipal authorities of the Trieste zone banned the official use of the Slovene language in exclusively the Slovene boroughs of the Anglo-American zone. Denationalization policy is reflected also in the building of apartment houses in the Slovene-populated suburbs of Trieste, in which the authorities intend to settle the Italian refugees.

Other reports which were submitted at the meeting spoke of the discriminatory policy of the authorities towards the Slovene children (forbidding the opening of day nurseries for the Slovene children). The same discriminatory policy is pursued towards the Slovene peasants. Whereas the Slovene peasants, who make up 95% of the peasant population of the Anglo-American zone have not got a single agricultural school the Italian peasants, who make up only 5% of the peasant population of that zone have three such schools at their disposal.

The assembly elected a new managing committee of the Slovene-Croat Educational Union. Andreja Budala is the president and Boris Race the secretary. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 10th October 1950).

NEW DISCRIMINATORY MEASURES APPLIED BY THE TRIESTE POLICE AGAINST THE SLOVENES

(Trieste, 9th October 1950).

The Civil Police of the Anglo-American zone of the FTT have ordered all the Slovenes in the villages in the vicinity of Trieste, under the pain of a heavy fine, to remove from their houses all the posters and slogans - both those from the time of the National Liberation Struggle and those which speak of the link between the Trieste Slovenes and the peoples of Yugoslavia. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 9th October, 1950).

TRAIN COMMUNICATION BETWEEN TURKEY AND BULGARIA HAS BEEN STOPPED

(Ankara, 8th October, 1950).

According to Agence France Presse the train communication between Turkey and Bulgaria was again stopped yesterday when the Bulgarian authorities tried to put across the border into Turkey a group of gypsies without any passports or visas. The train with the gypsies

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aboard, which the Turkish authorities sent back and the Bulgars refused to admit, is now in the Greek sector. The Turks have made it known that they will not admit on their territory any train coming in from Bulgaria until the Bulgars take back the group of gypsies. The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs has made a statement for the press in which he has said that the Bulgarian-Turkish frontier will remain closed until the Bulgars take back the "non-Turkish elements" which they have tried to shift over into Turkey. On the question of the Bulgarian Government's decision to send to Turkey, within 3 months, a group of 250,000 members of the Turkish national minority in Bulgaria, the Turkish Foreign Minister has accused the Bulgarian Government of acting in a way contrary to the 1925 convention, adding that the Turkish Government has "decided not to allow any violation of international rules". (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 10th October, 1950).

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WHEN A NATION HAS RESPECT FOR ITSELF AND KNOWS HOW TO MANAGE ITS OWN AFFAIRS

During the discussion which took place in the UN General Assembly about the way in which peace in Korea should be established, Mr. Edvard Kardelj, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chief of our delegation, delivered a speech, which attracted attention not only of the present delegates but of the entire world publicity because of its non-partiality. Our delegation has proved this time too that the attitude of our Federal Government, which has confirmed at all occasions, in this or that form that peace in the world cannot be preserved until the rights of small nations for self-determination, freedom and independence are not only a dead letter upon paper, which can be torn to pieces by any of the big nations whenever they feel so or whenever this is to their interest...

Such a stand on the part of our Government, which is therefore the stand of our delegation too, is not an expression of a worked up pride, which, with justification, is something to be condemned and is condemned by all honest people in the world. A boaster - if it be question of an individual person or of an entire nation - lives and acts madly: he is generally proud of that which is not his own achievement and therefore cannot be worthy of any praise. He loves to boast about his strength and his wealth. Having a very high opinion of himself because of this, he starts asking for more living space and high position, owing to which he comes very often into contradiction with his intentions and leads himself not only into a very awkward situation but in a ridiculous one too.

While the stand of our Government, that is of our delegation is however the reflection of the respect of the great law of life which is based on the principle 'respect yourself'. The stand of our delegation was characterized this time too by the normal and necessary feeling about the worth of our people and their desire that they should represent SOMEBODY through their creativeness, was inspired by the desire that their rights to existence and development should be respected by all, just as they recognize this same right to all other nations, inasmuch as they deserve such a respect by their honorable stand.

Nations, no matter whether big or small, exist in fact in this world in order to fulfill their duty within the framework and in the interest of the international community. There is no such a nation in the world which is worthless and which should be wiped off the face of the earth. Although such aspirations have been noticed. Even those human beings who are still wandering naked in the woods and who are not to be blamed for having remained so much behind, have the right to live.

Every nation has its own task, its own furrow which it must plough. Every nation should be given the opportunity to live and develop itself as a civilized nation. When a nation reaches the point of consciousness and becomes aware of its freedom and independence, then it should not be prevented in its progress but should be assisted by all means possible to persevere till the end. Nations which are struggling

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to attain and preserve their freedom and independence should enjoy all the support of the United Nations, with the help of all the members in that creative task, while no assistance is being extended to our people and our country by some states and peoples.

However, it is an unfortunate thing with some of the nations - which count themselves among cultured nations - which are paying very little attention or none at all to what they owe to themselves. In order that a proper stand should be taken in all situations, if there is desire and if there is enough strength to support justified demands, it is necessary first of all, that the nations should have a clear opinion about their value as a nation. The life of a people is so great and so mysterious in the depth of its soul, that everyone should hover over it all the time, protecting it from all exaggerations, because what does history say about those nations which "conquered in the past nearly the entire world, but lost their soul, respect and them very selves?!..."

The nations which do not keep enough control over themselves, very easily permit to get buried, humiliated, enslaved by those who forget themselves easily, who pass easily and swiftly into the other extreme and become the enslavers of other nations. Those are generally those nations, which owing to their natural growth or that which is negative in their education are pushed towards committing such things, which are not in harmony with the service which should be rendered in an international community. Those are mostly nations - no matter how they may try to defend themselves - which are the toys of their tireless exigencies, their passions, and are carried away by them far outside the state of reasoning.

This is why nations, which have the merit of having a disciplined will, must not aspire toward reaching strength and perfection only for themselves, for their superiority and their own interests. Their disciplined will should be aimed towards the development of all values in all other nations for the interest of peace in the world. This is why, our delegation is doing all its possible at the UN General Assembly, that good will and reasonable tendencies should carry the weight over all partialities in the interest of peace in the world, which has suffered so much because of the evil in human beings!...
The old Republican.

(Republika, October 10, 1950)

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DIVIDED AUTHORITY IN THE ALLOTMENT OF APARTMENTS AND THE
UP-KEEP OF SOME OF THE APARTMENT HOUSES

The people's authority in our country is making great efforts so as to ensure comfortable and hygienic apartments for the workers in cities and industrial centers, and a great deal has already been done on that line. Only in Belgrade there are 2,969 new apartments, built after the liberation. Just now there are 6,168 apartments in construction, mostly of several rooms, from which several hundred will be habitable by end of this year. A very large number of apartments have been repaired after the liberation in Belgrade, in which 4,150 families have already moved.

There is no doubt that the shortage of apartments has been greatly attenuated in cities and industrial centers, especially owing to the fact that the existing apartments have been rationally divided. The People's Front has helped enormously in finding out the non-rationally divided apartments. But the non-rationally used apartments are mostly to be found in houses built by enterprises and institutions for their own personnel. These enterprises and institutions have taken the right of allotting apartments in houses built by them, without collaboration with the Housing Bureau. Former Ministry of Electro-Economy constructed several houses with 189 apartments and no one knows whether those apartments are rationally made use of. The Directorate for Electrification was responsible for those buildings, but this competency 'passed' somehow to the authority of the 'buildings'. Naturally that disorder was bound to take place. This is best illustrated by the fact, that some of the enterprises or institutions which have built those houses for their own personnel cannot find place for them in the houses, because many people move in without permission from anyone, just because they find out that there is an empty flat and there is no way of getting them out easily, while the personnel is left again in the same situation. Their petitions are lying about in the Housing Bureau.

There are many such and similar examples of irregularities, and they illustrate that they will be solved only when the division and rational use of apartments is done in collaboration with the agency competent for this work.

Another important problem is the up-keep of those buildings. Practice has shown that institutions having their own buildings are not placing enough effort for keeping those buildings in order. Many of those new and lovely buildings, for instance in Macedonia, are already very neglected and even ruined. It is the same case with many buildings in Belgrade. But those same institutions are very careful in collecting the rent regularly.

There is no question that a way will be found for solving this problem in the shortest time possible, and the buildings will be placed under control of the Housing Bureau.

(Borba, October 8, 1950)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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October 7, 1950.

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SPEECH BY VLADIMIR POPOVIC IN THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF UN
Flushing Meadows, October 6

The special political committee ended its consideration of the problem of the violation of the rights of man in Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania. The Yugoslav delegate Popovic presented the attitude of the Yugoslav delegation in this respect and said:

"In regard to the problem which is now being discussed, the Yugoslav delegation previously took the stand that it was a political mistake to place before the UN a problem which, by its contents, should come under the exclusive domestic jurisdiction of national states. The Yugoslav delegation was and remains of the opinion that the application of criminal law by national courts against their own citizens is a typical example of exclusive national jurisdiction and that the UN, in accordance with paragraph 7, Article 2 of the Charter, is in no way competent to become involved in that problem. However, if the violation of human rights and basic freedoms in individual states is not an individual case but a system then the entire matter takes another form. The systematic destruction of the rights of man and his basic freedoms is a danger to international security. Therefore the Yugoslav delegation has taken the standpoint that the UN mechanism for investigating such cases should be put into action. The Yugoslav delegation, therefore, does not oppose international investigation of continual and systematic violations in human rights which are actually occurring in Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania and which our organization cannot and must not overlook. The protection of human rights and the basic freedoms, when they are guaranteed by international treaties such as the peace treaties with Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary, is a subject for international law and therefore, must be differentiated from the application of criminal laws toward individuals who have violated those rules which throughout the entire civilized world provide punishment for violations of national interests.

"We are of the opinion that we must devote our attention in this case to those actual violations of the obligations of those countries under the peace treaties. If and as long as the General Assembly interests itself in such violations no one can reproach it of interfering in the internal affairs of certain states because the problem of whether a country is violating its international obligations is not an internal matter of that country. The Yugoslav delegation feels that during this discussion certain delegations introduced elements which do not contribute to political tranquillity. This element is the connection of accusations of violation of the peace treaty with ideologic conceptions. This is basically wrong because violations of human rights are committed by other states with whom peace treaties were signed in 1947. We are opposed to an introduction of ideological discussions because they only harm international cooperation and strike blows at the UN. In our opinion it is necessary to look elsewhere for the true reasons for such violations of international obligations.

"The true reason for the violation of obligations and which include the actual violations of human rights should be looked for in the systematic disrespect of peace treaties which the governments of these three countries are executing with the support of the government of the USSR. From the very first days after the signing of the peace treaties these countries started to violate their obligations toward Yugoslavia under the terms of the peace treaty. Yugoslavia, led by its friendly policy toward these states, anticipated that the disputes would be solved in a peaceful manner. However, as the aggression of the Eastern Bloc increased towards Yugoslavia there were more frequent and severe violations of the peace treaty.

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arbitrary procedure for solving disputes arising from violations of the peace treaties on the part of Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania towards Yugoslavia. On one hand, their protector, the government of the USSR prevented the problem from being solved in a way provided by the peace treaties, by refusing to have the matter discussed before the chiefs of diplomatic missions. On the other hand, Hungary refused to appoint its representative to a commission which, according to the peace treaties, has the character of an arbitration mechanism. They did this because they were aware that the practice of accepting the arbitration mechanism would lead to a number of judgements against them in disputes in which there are undeniable international jurisdictions and in which there are clear violations of the terms of the peace treaties. In order to prevent the notation of violations they turned to the systematic prevention of setting up commissions provided under the terms of the treaty by refusing to appoint their representative to the commission. How dangerous to international relations would the toleration of such a practice be is best proven by the number of noticeable violations of the peace treaties between Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania. This includes violations which we mention here only as an example; actual violations of human rights which consist of the fact that the governments of Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania are forcibly displacing the Yugoslav national minorities. Their members of the Yugoslav minorities are forcibly moved outside the borders of the countries whose citizens they are simply because they are of Yugoslav nationality. This violates the terms of the peace treaties which banned discrimination against nationality and language. Another crude violation of the basic human rights is the forced imposition of citizenship on those citizens of the United Nations, especially those citizens of Yugoslavia who were born on territories which Bulgaria and Hungary occupied during the second World War. During the war the fascist authorities of Bulgaria and Hungary forced them to change their citizenship against their wills.

"The armistice treaties with Bulgaria and Hungary obligated them to invalidate the laws on forced citizenship. Thus, this also was an obligation under the peace treaty. However, now Bulgaria and Hungary, paying no attention to the terms of the peace treaties, have restored these fascist laws which represent a violation of the basic principles of international law which forbid the imposition of citizenship.

"Under the peace treaty Hungary promised to pay Yugoslavia a small share of the indemnity for plundered and destroyed property during the war and occupation. However, in 1948, Hungary simply stopped paying reparations and by this violated its solemn obligation.

"Under the peace treaty Hungary promised to respect the inter-allied declaration regarding restitutions and to return to the United Nations in good condition all objects plundered from the occupied territories. However, in 1948 Hungary stopped the restitution service and expelled the Yugoslav restitution commission, keeping for itself the Yugoslav property which the Hungarian fascist authorities took from occupied Yugoslavia.

"Another violation of the peace treaty was the halt in the restitution of cultural properties which were plundered from the occupied territories or which represent a cultural achievement of the peoples of Yugoslavia. During 1948 both the Bulgarian and Hungarian governments at the same time stopped the restitution of these things and refused to fulfill their obligations under which they were to return these objects or replace them with other objects of the same sort and equal value.

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"Under the peace treaties Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania obligated themselves to prevent all propaganda in their territories which would be contrary to the aims of the UN, including therein revisionism. However, the governments of these three states are not respecting their obligations but on the contrary are spreading chauvinist hatred in their territories against Yugoslavia and carrying out a war-mongering campaign against Yugoslavia, thus violating their obligations.

"Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania are also not keeping to their obligations under the peace treaties in regard to military clauses. This is particularly manifested toward Yugoslavia. They are not adhering to the limitations specified under the terms of the treaties either by the form of weapons or the contingents of effectives. They go so far as to create continual border incidents and to concentrate on the Yugoslav borders alone more effectives than they can keep according to the terms of the treaties. All this not only points out the crude violation of clear directives but also represents a threat to international peace and security in this part of the world.

"Thus, these numerous and severe violations of the treaties of peace force the Yugoslav delegation to take a decisive stand against the self-willed violations of international obligations under the peace treaties. The government of the FPRY feels that the normal way to settle such disputes would be direct negotiations between the states involved. However, the refusal of Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania to achieve a settlement through direct negotiations forces the government of the FPRY in order to protect the interests of the people of Yugoslavia to warn the UN of the seriousness of these violations on the part of the mentioned states. Even though the Australian resolution does not start with the violations which are most urgent, it, however, does contain in point five a provision that all violations of peace treaties by Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania should be investigated. For this reason the Yugoslav delegation will vote for a corrected draft of the resolution with amendments which were introduced by the Bolivian and Cuban delegations.

(BORBA -- October 7)

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WE ARE HAPPY TO HAVE ARRIVED AT THE LIBERATED PART OF OUR
FATHERLAND THE PR OF MACEDONIA

The workers' collective engaged at the vine nursery at Skoplje comprises 45 families from Aegean Macedonia. They all gave an undertaking this year to exceed the last year's plan by 55%. They also organized competitions with other collectives of the farm "Tikvas" in Demir Kapija. The following people excelled at work: Marija J. Mainova, Lence R. Nikolovska, Niki Petrovska, Vangelia Kulevska and Marija Ubrova, all refugees from Aegean Macedonia. They all exceeded the norms by 72% and were therefore rewarded. Apart from those the following names are contained in this article: Petre Nikolovski, Atanas Josev (50 years old), Boris Pop Krstevski, Georgi Mailov, Jovan Mojsev and Nikola Petrovski. They all excelled very much at work.

In the course of an interview Mandev stated the following:

We are happy to have come to the liberated part of our fatherland, the PR Macedonia, the centuries long ideal of our Macedonian people. Here we receive brotherly help and we enjoy all the rights as do all the brotherly nationalities living in the FPRY. We shall alongside with them continue the struggle in the economic field working on the building up of socialism and the triumph of truth over the cominform hue and cry and the traitor Zahariades".

A young girl spoke in the name of youth. "We spend our free time learning or practising dancing or singing. In that way we are developing our national culture", said Vanelia Kuleva.

(St.) A.B.

(THE VOICE OF THE AEGEANS - 1st September 1950)

SCHOOL CHILDREN - REFUGEES FROM AEGEAN MACEDONIA GOING TO SCHOOL
AT SAMOBOR - SPENT THEIR SUMMER HOLIDAYS IN OHRID

All the apprentices who live in a boarding school at Samobor, Macedonians from Aegean Macedonia as well as Croats, spent their summer holidays together at Ohrid. They stayed at the summer hostels "Gorica" and "Jv. Stefan" for 22 days. Most of the time they bathed, walked around and read books. They also visited the neighbouring places. At the end of their leave they sent a letter to the editors of The Voice of the Aegeans saying how much they enjoyed their stay at Ohrid, which strengthened them for resuming their work.

(THE VOICE OF THE AEGEANS - 1st September 1950)

THE LIFE OF CHILDREN FROM AEGEAN MACEDONIA IN A HOSTEL AT CRKVENICA

292 children, refugees from Aegean Macedonia, have been accommodated at a well arranged hostel of the Yugoslav Red Cross at Crkvenica. The Red Cross supports those victims of war. Most of the day the children spend on the beach or in a park. The place as well as the children is kept clean. The Red Cross provides good food for them as well as clothing.

Great attention is being paid to their education: teachers together with nurses take care of that. The children are being brought up in accordance with the current ideas of the present time. In the same hostel there is a primary school called "Goce Delcev" where children are taught in their mother tongue. They have all the necessary material including a large library. Last year the children had a

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successful school year. The average mark was 3.83. This school is one of the best in the whole district of Crikvenica.

They have also a pioneers' organisation which was twice rewarded by the Youth Committee at Crikvenica.

They have a Red Cross organization too. It was also rewarded by the Red Cross Central Committee for the PR Croatia.

The cultural-educational work is also quite satisfactory. They have organized a choir, a group of folklore dancers and a recitation group. Children participate in public concerts, giving their own artistic programmes.

Various groups of children get proper training as tailors, cooks, ironers, gardeners and so on, apart from going regularly to school.

Children play football, tennis, badminton, etc. They have all the requisites.

Under such circumstances the children are expected to become true socialistic people.

(THE VOICE OF THE AEGEANS - 1st September 1950).

THE MOVEMENT OF THE SLAV NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT (SNOF) IN AEGEAN MACEDONIA

The Slav National Liberation Front was not established by a decree. It is a result of a long action, which expressed the aspirations of the Macedonian population of Aegean Macedonia towards freedom and equality.

Before the last war the enslaved Macedonians struggled together with the members of the CP of Greece: the CP of Greece was strong in the majority of places in Macedonia, with the exception of centres inhabited chiefly by proletarians; but in 1939, it was dispersed chiefly owing to the infiltration of Metaksas' agents. It should be pointed out that the agents of Metaksas did not penetrate into Macedonia until the Central Committee was destroyed.

At the outbreak of war between Greece and Italy, at the time when the party organizations were dispersed and the people subjected to terror of Metaksas' regime, the Macedonian population was not at all deceived by any sort of propaganda: on the contrary, it fought against the Italian fascists, as well as against the fascism of Metaksas, which was no less dangerous than that of Mussolini.

After the capitulation of Greece in 1941, the party was reorganised under the management of devoted proletarians. In Macedonia, this reorganisation was expeditiously carried out and collecting of arms was undertaken. Although there was a possibility of an armed rising in Macedonia, anything of that kind was not put forward as the organization's task. As a result of such an opportunist policy a considerable number of functionaries from Western Macedonia were arrested.

Such an attitude was not just incidental. On the contrary, it was in accordance with the general line of the CP of Greece.

In 1934, the CP of Greece amended its declaration by changing the paragraph on the "independent and united Macedonia within the framework of a Balkan Federation" into "full equality will be enjoyed by the national minorities", including the Macedonian national minority.

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Obviously, under the new circumstances that line could not be applied. (It is a matter for discussion whether it was right even before.) The broad masses of Macedonians could not be organized or mobilized in that way because their aim was not to obtain the rights of a minority, but to obtain full independence and get united with their brothers who lived separately. The correct line of the CP of Yugoslavia on the Macedonian question exerted its influence in that direction through Communists from Vardar Macedonia who, for one reason or another, lived in Aegean Macedonia. Being afraid of the Greek bourgeoisie and at the same time incurable chauvinists, the Greek Communists were so opportunistic that they persecuted the Macedonian Communists who defended these just and revolutionary points of view. They were well aware of the fact that an armed uprising in Macedonia would bring about a revolutionary solution of that problem. The struggle of the Macedonian people in Aegean Macedonia was frustrated in that way by a two-faced attitude of the CP of Greece leaders. Such was the state of affairs in the middle of 1943, which enabled the enemy to make mass arrests and execute several hundreds of Macedonians on the one hand, while on the other, the Communists were therefore isolated from the masses. All this was due to that particular line of the CP of Greece towards the Macedonian question.

At the beginning of 1943, the first larger partisan units appeared in Macedonia, but the party organization admitted some chauvinists instead of leaving only Macedonian partisans in them. Apart from the partisan units of EAM there appeared in the district of Kostursko some organized units of hostile elements, such as former gendarmes and police officers, etc., who attempted to liquidate the Macedonian population in several places. The Macedonians naturally offered resistance, which the enemy took as his own advantage and used for carrying out his aims.

Macedonian Communists could not remain indifferent seeing how the people became gradually disorientated. This was due to a completely wrong opportunistic line of the CP of Greece in regard to the Macedonian question. Therefore in the middle of 1943 the Macedonian Communists put forward proposals about the establishment of a separate front organization in Macedonia and separate army units, but, although there were suitable conditions for that, they were met by strong opposition on the part of the leaders of CP of Greece. Finally, in November 1943, they agreed that a front organization could be formed in Western Macedonia. In accordance with that agreement, regional branches had to be organized at Kostursko, Lerinsko and Vodensko as the basic organizations which would take care of the further development of the front organizations in all the other places where there were any Macedonians. But this decision remained only on paper, it was never carried out.

On the basis of that decision, the regional front leadership was established but from the very beginning its activities were sabotaged. Amendments were issued to the original agreement prohibiting the establishment of the National Liberation Front in those places where there was a EAM organization already, such as the village of Kostenarija, although hundreds of partisans from those regions had joined ELLAS. Practically, the activities of the SNOF were restricted only to Koresca. This sabotage against SNOF was not an isolated case. It was part of an action on a large scale directed against SNOF. SNOF was supposed to be organized throughout the Aegean Macedonia embracing the Macedonian population. Its statute had to be worked out and leadership elected. The party leaderships in those districts had to take care of the organization of SNOF. The regional SNOF branches were not organized at all. In December 1943, a conference was held attended by delegates from the districts

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of Kostursko and Lerinsko. The delegates from Lerinsko, with the exception of Turundzov, disagreed with the representatives of Kostursko; furthermore, they came out in favor of the CP of Greece political line. They stated that it was quite sufficient to have the freedom of speaking Macedonian, that Macedonian schools are not necessarily to be opened in the liberated villages, and so on. In regard to the right to self-determination, they stated that it could not come into consideration at all. Those were the disguised enemies of the Macedonian people, the agents of dishonest forces inside the CP of Greece leadership, which proved to be true later on. This conference was a complete failure, while party leaderships in the districts of Lerinsko and Vodensko issued directives prohibiting the establishment of SNOF.

In the district of Kostursko, despite all difficulties, as well as the attitude taken by the party leadership, led by the secretary Periklis, SNOF became a very popular and significant organization, which even had its own paper called "Slavomakedonski Glas." Numerous Macedonians joined the ranks of ELLAS, inspired by the ideas of SNOF. Although the party leaders attempted to liquidate the SNOF organizations immediately, it survived till April 1944. Then a conference was held at the village of Dsbeni in the district of Kostursko, where the party leaders hypocritically greeted the achievements of SNOF and suggested that SNOF and EAM should be fused. Future tasks of SNOF were also laid down on that occasion, but only a week later, at a party conference held at Mogila in the district of Kostursko, it was decided to dissolve SNOF and organize EAM instead throughout the district of Kostursko. Naturally, the Macedonian population could not agree to that: therefore one hundred fighters from the ranks of ELLAS and the rear openly opposed that decision. The leadership of the CP of Greece considered them traitors and tried by all means to liquidate that unit even putting some of them in prison. The whole leadership of Kostursko was arrested, as well as some activists from the districts of Vodensko and Lerinsko. The Greek leaders believed that in that way the SNOF was liquidated. But their aims were not realized.

SNOF was not an incidental event, but it was a manifestation of the Macedonian people's aspirations towards freedom and equality. Although SNOF could not work out its statute and program, being suppressed from the very beginning, Macedonians considered it their representation which succeeded the IMRO of Goce Delcev, an organization which would defend the rights of Macedonians in Aegean Macedonia. SNOF could not be destroyed despite all efforts made by the opportunists from the ranks of the CP of Greece, although it was formally prohibited. Therefore, only a year later, it was strongly developed as NOF (National Liberation Front) throughout Aegean Macedonia. Under its leadership the Macedonian people waged famous struggles against the Greek monarcho-fascists.

Those who sabotaged the work of SNOF (Slav National Liberation Front) bear the full responsibility in front of the Macedonian, as well as the Greek peoples, in front of the whole democratic movement in Greece for its failure, which was one of the reasons why the struggle in Greece proved to be unsuccessful.

Our object is to reveal the deeply democratic traditions in the centuries long struggle of our people prior to 1941.

Signed: N.P.

(THE VOICE OF THE AEGEANS -- October 1, 1950)

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FOREIGN YOUTHS PAID A VISIT TO THE CHILDREN FROM AEGEAN MACEDONIA
AT CRKVENICA

During the end of August and the beginning of September, foreign youths who worked on the building of Students Quarters in Zagreb went to Crkvenica and paid a visit to the children from the Aegean Macedonia. Most of the students were from France but a few were from Viet Nam. The students talked with these children about the life and fighting in Viet Nam. The children were attracted mostly by an Indian student who had been living in France, because he had visited Yugoslavia more than once since 1946 and had learned several Macedonian songs and dances, as well as how to speak Macedonian.

An Aegean youth brigade was also visiting the camp and some of them found relatives among the children; they all played and sang songs together and the whole atmosphere was cheerful. Pioneers also gave a concert.

The visitors saw how these children lived. They realized at this time, how slanderous was the hostile propaganda spread by the enemies of our country because the children do have the opportunity of living and learning under favorable conditions.

(VOICE OF THE AEGEANS--SUMMARY, Oct. 1)

TROUBLES BECAUSE OF A NAME AND SURNAME

Here I am repeating a story I heard from a friend of mine from Lerin without adding one single word to it.

In a silly and disgusting broadcast by the Cominform radion, I was surprised to hear that the supporters of Zaharijades from the "democratic" countries had ordered the Macedonians to alter their names and surnames to read in Greek with endings of "opulos", "ijadis" and "akis". Macedonians are haunted by Metaksas' miracles in the countries of "peoples" republics, where the Greek Cominformists try to falsify the historical facts in their effort to prove that the movement in Greece is purely Greek.

This is the history about the name of my family. My grandfather was called Petre Stojanovski and was a Macedonian. My father's name was Tipe Stojanov or Stojanovski. The Turkish authorities did not bother very much about the names of the people, having as their main object the collecting of taxes. Occasionally the people refused to pay taxes, but thanks to the enemies of the people, were obliged to do so later on. Apart from collecting taxes, the Turks killed hundreds of rebels. Then came 1912: Macedonians were prepared to join the army as volunteers. Their only aim was to fight against the oppressors -- the Turks. The Macedonians did not care which countries they fought with against the Turks, they were willing to support any of them. The old people used to say: "Are they all not Christian states?" When the first army arrived, it was welcomed. But the next morning, the Greek imperialists, just as all the other imperialists who came to the Balkans, revealed their real aspect. The "Captain" took a census and took away the weapons from the "enemies". He behaved like a terrorist all the time. The people got frightened. The Priest served the "captain" as his interpreter. When they came to our house and heard that we had Slav names, the "captain" said in a rude way that "Greece cannot bear the idea of people having Slav names", therefore he asked the priest to put down our name as Trifonal Janopulos. Before the "captain" with his gendarmes left our house, he collected the poultry and sheep we had and took it away; but the main thing was done: we were turned into pure "Hellenists". Till 1915 the situation remained the same. The Bulgarian regular army arrived one day, but nothing changed: they also ate and drank a lot,

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plundered the country, took a census and "cleared the rear". On that occasion my father was persuaded by the hard metal of a gun in his back that he was a pure Bulgarian whose surname could only be Stojanov (with an accent on "ov"), while Tipe was quite all right. In case that he wanted to call himself either Stojanovski or Junopulos, they could not guarantee his head would remain on his shoulders. Bulgarians stayed only for a month in that village and they were replaced by the Serbian chetniks of Babunski. The old story was again repeated as on previous occasions with the only difference that my father's name was turned into Trifun Stojanovich. At last World War II broke out, followed by both the capitulation and occupation of Greece. The armed National Liberation Movement was developed and Macedonians were the first to join it. The Slav National Liberation Front units were formed. The people were free to decide what their names would be. We believed that the final stage had been reached, but we were again deprived of the right to be called by our own names. "Owing to certain political reasons" we became again Janopulos. Afterwards came the second occupation of Greece by the Anglo-Americans and a new armed struggle, and the Macedonians again were the first to volunteer. At that time we believed that there could be no more doubt about a successful outcome of this struggle, but later on Zaharijades appeared in ELIAS. At the beginning, Zaharijades recognized the Macedonian minority, the National Liberation Front, the Provisional Democratic Government and even went so far as to give one ministry to the Macedonians. Everything was nice and looked right, but gradually Zaharijades' treachery became obvious, but not until the Greek Democratic Army was defeated. This moment was the worse of all. According to Zaharijades, Macedonians of Slav origin were blamed for the failure; if only they had kept their Greek names the victory would have been gained. Thereupon all the leaders of the National Liberation Front were arrested if their surnames ended in "ov" or "ski". The rest of them should be "persuaded" that they are Janopulos, as well as that they never were Stojanovski.

Those "persuaded" in the Cominform way broadcasted over the Cominform radio in order to assure the skeletons of those fallen in the Ilin-Den rising and now during the struggle on Vico and Kajmakalan that they made a mistake in sacrificing their lives for a surname ending in either "ov" or "ski". In addition to that, that their blood was shed for Lerin, Voden and Negus instead of having fought for Florina, Edesa and Nausa, because in that case Macedonia could have been liberated a long time ago. Their object is to blame them as traitors. I am quite convinced that they will succeed in that one day, as my friend said in conclusion.

(VOICE OF THE AEGEANS -- October 1, 1950)

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ELECTORAL COMMISSION CHOSEN FOR BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

(Sarajevo, 6th October)

A session of the Executive Committee of the People's Front of Bosnia and Hercegovina today resolved to summon a full plenum of the principal committee on the 15th October.

A territorial electoral commission of the People's Front of B & H was also chosen, and included the following: Abdo Hudo, Vlado Jegrt, Ilija Dösen, Dusanka Kovacevic, Vaso Butozan, Bogomir Brajkovic, Husnija Kurt, Dervis Napro and Danilo Bilanovic.

On the recommendation of the Committee supervising the peasant co-operatives competition, the Executive Committee decided to award the flag of honour for the best results in the first six months of this year to the following co-operatives: "29th November", at Modric, "Jedinstvo" at Bosanski Samac, "Nasto Lakic" at Brcki, "Mladjen Bratic" at Visoki and "Petar Kocic" at Banja Luka.

(BORBA - 7th October, 1950).

AUSTRIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE ARRIVES AT ZAGREB

(Zagreb, 6th October)

The Federal Austrian Minister for Foreign Trade Dr. Komb arrived in Zagreb this evening. He is accompanied by the Provincial Governor of Styria Josef Krainer and a senior official of the Federal Austrian Ministry of Trade, Krisch. The Austrian representatives were welcomed on their arrival in Zagreb by Dragan Tosic, the Chef de Protocol of the Ministry of Trade of FPRY.

(BORBA - 7th October, 1950).

MORE EVACUATIONS FROM THE BULGARIAN FRONTIER ZONE

(Sofia, 6th October)

The Bulgarians are continuing their persecution of all those who do not agree with the policy of their present leaders. The terror is especially directed against frontier districts bordering upon Yugoslavia. About 150 families were recently interned and deported towards Northern Bulgaria from the town of Trn and its surroundings, not far from the frontier. Among the interned are the families of Vuka Stojanov, a blacksmith, Petar Hristov, a member of the Bulgarian CP who was secretary of the District Government and who allegedly took the side of the families of the interned, Todor Kolakov, Podor Mihajlov from the village of Lomnica and Asparuh Ivanov. From Trn itself Slavko Pavljanski was interned. Similar arrests and expulsions of entire families are being carried out in the frontier district near Djustendil.

In the frontier districts of Pirin Macedonia organisations of the Bulgarian CP are choosing members to go into districts inhabited by the Turkish minority in order to select and buy up property for most of the inhabitants of their own villages, since expulsions of whole groups in Pirin Macedonia are being planned.

(BORBA - 7th October, 1950).

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BRITISH LABOUR PARTY CONGRESS ENDS

(Margate, 6th October)

Today's final session of the regular annual congress of the Labour Party was devoted to a debate on European Unity and the Schuman Plan. A resolution supporting the policy of the Executive Committee and the government with regard to the Schuman Plan and to European Unity was adopted unanimously. The resolution emphasised that, in the absence of state control and a policy of full employment, the Schuman Plan for the fusion of European heavy industries would certainly lead to a narrow monopoly and to the abolition of full employment and living standards for workers.

Speaking on behalf of the Executive Committee, Mr. Hugh Dalton declared that Britain desired to co-operate with other Western European countries and would do everything possible to work with them for the creation of a super national authority for coal and steel. However, he added that Britain would not allow her right to decide for herself in questions affecting her own living conditions to be transferred from the Palace of Westminster to an "undefined super-national European organisation". (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 7th October, 1950).

TRAIN CRASH ON THE LINE BELGRADE ZAGREB

An accident occurred at 5.20 yesterday on the line Belgrade-Zagreb, in the station of Dejanovac near Zagreb. An express which had left Belgrade at 21.30 collided at reduced speed with a goods train which was manoeuvring in the station. The express engine and trailer, as well as two wagons on the goods train were derailed. Thanks to the fact that the driver of the express noticed the signals made by the station staff and reduced speed, there were no fatal casualties. Four passengers were seriously wounded about the legs. Several passengers and the drivers of both trains were slightly injured. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 7th October, 1950).

RAILWAY
SECOND GROUP OF THIEVES ON TRIAL

The trial began today before the Belgrade Regional Court of a second group of 16 railway workers. The indictment charges the accused with the theft of material from goods wagons, from which they skilfully removed the seals, which they then replaced undamaged after removing some of the contents - in such a fashion that the theft remained unnoticed. This group carried out 89 thefts of textiles, footwear, hats, rice, cigarettes and other merchandise.

One of the principal accused Milovan Mitic personally carried out 30 thefts; Milisav Ivkovic carried out 22, and Milan Mladenovic 21. Zivomir Disic, who was one of the ringleaders, stole state property to the value of over 220,000 dinars. The total value of the stolen goods at retail prices amounts to about 3 million dinars.

After reading the indictment the examination of the accused was proceeded with.

The trial will continue on Monday. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 7th October, 1950).

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STATISTICS OF NATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE FEDERATIVE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA(First part given in BORBA of October 5th 1950).

MOSLEMS

In Yugoslavia there is a total of 1,036,195 Moslems of Yugoslav origin. By numerical strength they come between the Slovenes, than whom they are smaller by 400,000, and the Macedonians than whom they are bigger by some 200,000.

Out of this total number of Yugoslav Moslems at the time of the census

| | | |
|---------|---------|---|
| 161,116 | or 20% | of them declared themselves to be Serbs |
| 29,079 | or 3.6% | " " " " " Croats |
| 37,096 | or 4.6% | " " " " " Macedonians |
| 197,291 | 28.2% | |

whereas 808,904 or 71.8% of the Moslems are not nationally determined.

Out of the number of nationally undetermined Moslems the biggest part live in the People's Republic of B & H, where they occupy second place by numerical strength: 788,382 or 30.7% of the entire population of the republic. After these, biggest groups of the undetermined Moslems live: in the Kosovo-Metohija Region, 9,679; in Serbia proper, mostly in the part of the former Sandzak, 6,585;

As to those Moslems who have declared themselves to be Serbs by nationality, they are: in Serbia proper - 83,235; in Bosnia and Hercegovina 72,008; in the Kosovo-Metohija Region 2,971; in Vojvodina 1,430; in Montenegro 713; in Macedonia 417; in Croatia 274; and in Slovenia 68.

As to those Moslems who have declared themselves to be Croats by nationality, they are: in Bosnia and Hercegovina 25,301; in Croatia 3,212, and the rest in the other republics (506 of them).

In Macedonia, 37,096 of the Moslems have declared themselves to be Macedonians by nationality, whereas only 1,565 of them are undetermined.

In Bosnia and Hercegovina the number of the undetermined is 8 times bigger than the number of those who have declared themselves to be Serbs or Croats. On the other hand, in Serbia proper there are only 6,586 undetermined Moslems compared with 83,429 who have declared themselves to be Serbs. In the Kosovo-Metohija Region again, the number of the undetermined Moslems (9,679) is considerably bigger than the number of the determined ones (3,010).

YUGOSLAVS AND NATIONAL MINORITIES

We have seen that in the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia the Yugoslavs represent 87.4% of the entire population, whereas all the national minorities together represent 12.6%.

If we examine the ratio between the Yugoslavs and the national minorities (counting all the non-Yugoslav nationalities as national minorities), we get the following picture:

The least number of national minorities is in Bosnia and Hercegovina (.7%), whereas the Yugoslavs represent 99.3%. Next comes the PR Slovenia with 98.7% Yugoslavs and 1.3% of the national minorities. Then the PR Croatia with 94.8% Yugoslavs and 5.2% of the national

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minorities. Then the PR Montenegro with 94.5% Yugoslavs and 51.5% of the national minorities; and finally Serbia proper with 94% Yugoslavs and 6% of the national minorities.

The ratio is different in Macedonia, where Yugoslavs make up 71.6% of the population and the national minorities 28.4%. In Voivodina, the Yugoslavs make up 61.5% of the population and the national minorities 38.5%. In the Kosovo-Metohia Region, the Yugoslavs make up 29.7% of the population and the national minorities 70.3%.

The total number of 1,980,521 of members of different national minorities who live in the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia, is divided up as follows:

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|----------|-------------------------------|
| In the PR Serbia | 1,403,288 | or 70.9% | of all the minorities in FPRY |
| In the PR Macedonia | 326,970 | or 16.5% | " " " " " " |
| In the PR Slovenia | only | .9% | " " " " " " |
| In the PR B & H | also | .9% | " " " " " " |
| In the PR Montenegro | only | 1% | " " " " " " |
| In the PR Croatia | 193,544 | 9.8% | " " " " " " |

NATIONAL MINORITIES

The considerable number of national minorities who live in the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia are: the Shqipetars and the Magyars, who together make up 63.4% of all the national minorities - the Shqipetars 38.4% and the Magyars 25%.

| | Number of
nat.minority: | % of
inhabitants of
FPRY | % of all the nat.
minorities |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Shqipetars | 750,483 | 4.8 | 38.4 |
| Magyars | 496,493 | 3.1 | 25 |
| Wallachians | 102,949 | .7 | 5.2 |
| Turks | 98,001 | .6 | 4.9 |
| Slovaks | 83,624 | .5 | 4.2 |
| Italians | 79,573 | .5 | 4 |
| Gypsies | 72,671 | .5 | 3.7 |
| Rumanians | 64,092 | .4 | 3.2 |
| Bulgars | 61,140 | .4 | 3 |
| Germans | 55,328 | .4 | 2.8 |
| Czechs | 39,014 | .2 | 1.9 |
| Russians- | | | |
| Ukrainians | 37,168 | .2 | 1.8 |
| Russians | 20,065 | .1 | 1 |
| Jews | 6,861 | .04 | .3 |
| Others (Greeks,
Austrians, French
and others) | 7,127 | .04 | .4 |
| Poles | 5,932 | .03 | .02 |

As can be seen, none of the national minorities in Yugoslavia, with the exception of the Shqipetars and the Magyars, makes one whole percentage of the entire population.

We have seen that the biggest number of all the minorities live in the People's Republic of Serbia (1,403,288 or 70.9% of all the minorities). In this republic the minorities make up 21.5% of the population, compared with 78.5% Yugoslavis.

This is the numerical ratio of the national minorities in the PR Serbia:

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| | <u>Number of members of
national minority</u> | <u>% of the entire
population</u> |
|-------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Shqipetars | 532,011 | 8.1 |
| Magyars | 433,701 | 6.6 |
| Wallachians | 93,439 | 1.5 |
| Slovaks | 73,138 | 1.1 |
| Rumanians | 63,129 | 1 |
| Bulgars | 59,471 | 1 |

The other minorities make up (in percentages of the entire population: Gypsies .8; Germans .6; Russians-Ukrainians .3; Russians .2; Jews .1; Poles .02; others .08%.

In the PR Croatia the minorities amount to 193,544 and represent 5.2% of the population of the republic.

In this republic the Italians are the biggest national minority numbering 76,093 persons or 2% of the population of the republic. Next come the Magyars with 51,399 persons or 1.4% of the population of the republic. Then come the Czechs with 28,991 or .8%. Then Germans with 10,144 or .3%; then the Slovaks with 10,097 or .3%. The other minorities make up 16,820 persons or .4% of the population of the republic.

In the People's Republic of Macedonia the minorities make up a total number of 326,970 persons or 28.4% of the entire population compared with 788,889 or 68.4% Macedonians, or compared with 826,016 Yugoslavs or 71.6% of the inhabitants of the republic.

The most numerous national minority in Macedonia is the Shqipetars with 197,433 persons or 17.1% of the entire population. Next come the Turks with 95,987 persons or 8.3% of the population. Then come the Gypsies with 19,500 persons or 1.7%; and then the Wallachians with 9,508 persons or .8%.

In the People's Republic of Slovenia the minorities make up only 1.3% of the population of the republic. Most numerous are the Magyars with 10,579 persons; then the Germans with 1,824 persons; the Italians with 1,457 persons and finally the Czechs with 63 persons. The number of other minorities is negligible.

In the People's Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina, all the national minorities together make up only .7% of the entire population. The biggest group are the Russians-Ukrainians with 7,881 persons. Then come the Czechs with 1,978 persons; the Poles with 1,383 persons; the Germans with 1,162 persons and finally the Jews with 1,147 persons.

In the People's Republic of Montenegro the national minorities make up 5.5% of the entire population of the republic. The biggest group are the Shqipetars with 19,425 persons or 5.1% of the population of the republic. The other minorities are quite negligible and altogether make up only .4% of the population of the republic.

NATIONAL MINORITIES IN THE PR SERBIA

In the Bulletin of the Federal Bureau of Statistics from which we have taken the above data, the Table of Division of the Population of the FPRY by Nationalities is given only for the republics as entire wholes. Consequently the table does not contain detailed data about the minorities in Serbia proper nor in Voivodina nor in the Kosovo-Metohija region. We shall give here these data on the basis of the still unpublished results of the census taken in March of 1948.

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In Serbia proper there are 3,885,513 Yugoslavs or 93.9% of the population: the Wallachians with 93,439 persons or 2.2% of the population of the republic. Next come the Bulgars with 55,822 persons or 1.4% of the population of the republic. The other minorities altogether make up 2.5% of the population, so that the minorities in Serbia proper make up 251,421 persons or 6.1% of the population of the entire republic.

In the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina there are 1,023,430 Yugoslavs or 61.5% of the population; next come the Slovaks with 72,031 persons or 4.5% of the population; then come the Rumanians with 59,263 persons or 3.6% of the population; then the Germans with 31,824 persons or 1.9% of the population; then the Russians-Ukrainians with 22,084 persons or 1.3% of the population. The other minorities (Gypsies, Russians, Czechs, Bulgars, Jews and others) make up 1.6% of the entire population: the Magyars with 428,932 persons or 25.8% of the population.

As to the Yugoslavs themselves who live in Vojvodina, who altogether make up 61.5% of the population of the Province the following is their numerical ratio:

Of the entire
population:

| | | |
|----------------|---------|-------|
| Serbs | 841,246 | 50.6% |
| Croats | 134,232 | 8.1% |
| Slovenes | 7,223 | .4% |
| Macedonians | 9,090 | .5% |
| Montenegrins | 30,589 | 1.8% |
| Moslems | | |
| (undetermined) | 1,050 | .1% |
| | | 61.5% |

The above data show a considerable change in numerical ratio of the nationalities in Vojvodina compared with the pre-war situation. A change which took place during the war (departure of a big number of the Germans) and after the war (colonization of war veterans). The Germans who used to represent a considerable portion of the population of Vojvodina have been reduced to only 1.9% of the population, whereas the Serbs, not counting the other Yugoslavs, have an absolute majority (50.6%).

The ratio is different in the Autonomous Region of Kosovo and Metohija. Yugoslavs there make up altogether 215,738 persons or 29.6% of the population of the region, out of which are: Serbs 171,910 or 23.6%; Montenegrins 28,050 or 3.9%; Moslems (undetermined) 9,679 or 1.3%; Croats 5,290 or .7%; Slovenes 283 or .03% and Macedonians 526 or .07%.

The majority of the population of this region is composed of the Shqipetars who number 498,245 persons or 68.5% of the population of the region.

TWO MOST IMPORTANT MINORITIES

We have seen that the Shqipetars and the Magyars are the two biggest national minorities.

The Magyars, who in the entire Yugoslavia number 496,493, mostly live in the PR Serbia (433,701 of them or 87.4% of all the Magyars in Yugoslavia). An enormous majority of these live in Vojvodina (428,932 of them or 86.3% of all the Magyars in Yugoslavia). 51,399 of 10.3% of them live in Croatia and 10,579 or 21.1% in Slovenia.

The Approved For Release 2002/01/11 : CIA-RDP83-00415R006700120001-3
Kosovo-Metohija region: 498,245 or 66.4% of all the Shqipetars in

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Yugoslavia. There are a considerable number of Shqipetars living in the PR Macedonia: 267,433 or 26.3% of all the Shqipetars in Yugoslavia. In Serbia proper there are 33,289 or 4.4% Shqipetars, and in Montenegro 19,425 or 2.5% of all the Shqipetars in Yugoslavia.

(This is followed by a short commentary.)

(Sd.) J.C.

(BORBA - 7th October, 1950).

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ONLY REPLIES.

Recently the Cominformists took out from their archives of anti-Yugoslav slanders and lies the old fabrications about the alleged establishment of the "Athens - Belgrade axis", and this of course "on the desire and instructions of the Anglo-American imperialists. In the last few days this news trumpeted in nearly all the broadcasts of the Cominform radio stations.

Thus Radio Free Greece had broadcast this news on the 29th September at 18.15 hours stating among other things that "a Balkan-Mediterranean group of powers, Greece - Turkey - Yugoslavia - Italy within the framework of military operations is being created. The day at 23.15 hours Radio Prague broadcast that "the western powers recommended Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia the create a pact" against the Cominform countries and also mentioned that Italy should take part in that bloc as well! This news was broadcast by Radio Bucharest a little later on the 2nd October at 13.45 hours and emphasized "that new war preparations of the Titoites are in progress. The Rumanian Cominformists have shown on this occasion that their imagination is more developed than that of the others. In the above mentioned broadcast of Radio Bucharest, besides the fabrication concerning the alleged creation of an Athens - Belgrade - Vienna - Rome axis, probably to make the news more convincing they added that "Yugoslavia was included in the aggressive North Atlantic Pact" and that she "prepares aggressive actions on the orders and direct control of the imperialists" against the Cominform countries.

The meaning of these lies of the Cominformists is the attempt to conceal the belligerent and aggressive policy of the Cominform countries headed by the USSR through lies about the alleged pacts and blocs of Yugoslavia with other countries. This was clearly shown up in Comrade Kardelj's convincing and documented speech in the General Assembly. In spite of the slanderous statements of the Cominform propaganda, the fact stands that it was not Yugoslavia which broke off 47 agreements. Until the 1st July 1950 they expelled 138 Yugoslav diplomatic and other officials, they brought about on the Yugoslav frontiers towards Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania 996 frontier incidents, organised by the Cominformists. The Cominform slanders remain pale and unsuccessful attempts of concealing the truth compared with comrade Kardelj's announcement at the General Assembly of UN in which he said that Yugoslavia was prepared to conclude with all her neighbours a pact of non-aggression in the interest of the defence of peace. But no reply whatever was received from the Cominformists and all the peace-loving offers and actions of our Government remained without reply. Only the slandering and undemocratic actions continue. As a matter of fact, at the General Assembly of UN Vyshinsky spoke once again about the peace-loving aspirations of the Soviet foreign policy but facts speak a different language.

(GLAS - 7th October 1950)

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FORGETFUL EDITORS.

After the much repeated lies that in our Adriatic ports there were American war ships, the Soviet periodical Novoye Vremya has recently published the news "that the Belgrade Government allowed American war ships to sail into Adriatic ports". So, regardless of the fact that the Cominform propaganda was stating this for a long time, Novoye Vremya announced that our Government has given permission for the sailing in of American war ships now only. What has happened with the Board of Editors of Novoye Vremya? Either the Editors do not read the rest of the Cominform press and do not remember that they were the very people who published this "news" or faced by the task to publish as many lies as possible about us they have forgotten what have they been writing yesterday?

Obviously for the Cominformists as well as for the Editors of the Novoye Vremya the only important thing is to prove the imperialist character of new Yugoslavia. No matter whether they have to deny old lies by new ones.

Ilya Ehrenburg was not concerned with the facts about socialist Yugoslavia. Why should the Editors of Novoye Vremya be bothered with them. Since facts, the truth about Yugoslavia, are, according to the Bachushka's opinion, Trotskyite occurrences and the slanders of Novoye Vremya - an expression of genuine pacifism in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism!

(GLAS - 7th October 1950)

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PERHAPS THIS TOO IS BECAUSE OF 'HIGHER IDEALS'

One of the most recent example which characterises the USSR foreign political line, was illustrated not long ago by E. Zaharias, in his book entitled: 'Behind the Closed Door - Secret History of the Cold War'. The author of this book E. M. Zaharias is, former Admiral of the American Navy and recent Chief of the US Military Secret Service. While occupying this post Zaharias had the opportunity of obtaining extensive data and very strictly kept confidential reports on relations between the Great Powers, especially between the USSR and USA, a good part of which is published in his book.

In connection with the USSR plans of making arrangements for dividing spheres of interest with the USA, Zaharias writes on page 157-158 beside other things the following:

"During a special meeting of the Politburo CC CPSU(B) held on August 21 and 23, 1949, it was decided that the Greek guerrilla movement should be liquidated and that guarantee should be given for preserving future peace in Greece from similar appearances. A plan was laid for dividing Albania...so that the south part should be annexed to north Greece and that the north part of Albania should be annexed to Yugoslavia...the overthrowing of Tito was also part of this plan....This plan was reported semi-officially to the American Government as one of the bribes by means of which permission would be obtained from that country, for this premeditated liquidation of Tito."

Zaharias further depicts in his book, how the American Secret Service checked this news and had found that it is true, and continues:

"...The Soviet Embassy in USA received this document by diplomatic courier with instructions to Ambassador Panjushkin to inform the American Secretary of State about it."

This as well as many other data - which was not written by some irresponsible scribbler, but which was written by a recent high military functionary in a book published into thousands of copies - was not denied by anything or anyone until now. Not even by Mr. Panjushkin, Soviet Ambassador to USA, through whom many similar combinations and bargains had been going on.

Quotations from Admiral Zaharias' book, explain why this directed propaganda of the USSR and that of its trabants had raised, by end of 1949, an especially boisterous drive about the alleged Yugoslav negotiations with Greece on the division of Albania. Knowing well the political and propagandist methods of the USSR, it is clear that this drive, at that time, was calculated, according to that national proverb: 'Catch the thief!...'

The dream of 'liquidating Tito's regime' remained

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what it was from the very beginning: nebulous plans of filthy politicians. This very thing prevented the realization of this Soviet trick and contributed to the preservation of the integrity of Albanian territory. But according to the Cominform logic and moral, Yugoslavia was accused to be the enemy of Albania's independence, so that the attempts made for cutting Albania to pieces and selling it after, might be concealed. It was the Albanian Cominform group around Enver Xoxha which was the one who participated and was most loudly heard in this slanderous combination!

Enver's group is conscious that owing to its unintelligent and rotten policy, Albania is isolated and alone today. It is natural that this isolation - especially in the present difficult international situation - frightens and worries every Albanian patriot. Especially because the news, about daily provocations and incitements undertaken according to alien directives and which are committed by Enver's men towards Yugoslavia, the only trustworthy friend of the Albanian people, is reaching even the remotest villages.

In order to appease itself and deceive the people, Enver's group convenes rallies and meetings, during which its speakers repeat - accompanied by old lies on Yugoslavia - that 'Stalin is personally taking care of the help and security of Albania', and that the USSR 'is the only country which protects the small nations, especially Albania', that 'Albania has kept its independence thanks only to the wise USSR policy' and similar demagogic stories.

But stories are one thing and reality is another!

Reality, part of which is being disclosed in E. Zaharias' book, unveils the true intentions of the Soviet Union towards Albania, the realization of which were to be helped by Enver's adventurist policy of hostility towards Yugoslavia.

(Politika, October 7, 1950)

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DEPORTATION OF TURKS FROM BULGARIA IS AN ACT OF CHAUVINIST CHERVENKOV'S GOVERNMENT POLICY, AS WELL AS OF THE REVISIONIST ATTITUDE OF THE CC OF CP OF BULGARIA.

Not long ago a Soviet journalist wrote at length in favour of the solution of the national problem in Bulgaria, referring especially to the Turkish minority. At that time he could not imagine that only a few months later about 250,000 Turks would be deported from Bulgaria into Turkey to settle down in the desert of Anadolia. Following the pattern of the Soviet wise men which is also being applied in Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Rumania, Chervenkov's government is persecuting the national minorities, including the Yugoslav, as did the fascists.

Cominform Bulgaria came to this idea of deporting such a great amount of its population on the basis of an agreement made in 1925. It was not at all alarmed by repeated assurance of the Turkish government that it was practically impossible to accommodate them within such a short period of time covering only three months. This is just a kind of genocide disguised as "wishes" of the Turkish population to go to Turkey on the one hand and "freedom" and "democracy" of the Bulgarian authorities of letting them leave the country. This act is a result of the Cominform attitude towards this national minority which was considered an inferior people. The Turkish minority did not have an adequate number of representatives in both the people's authorities and the government corresponding to their amount.

Greater-Bulgarian chauvinists behaved in a similar way as the Greater-Serbs did in the past by calling the Turks "Moslem". They stated that there was not enough food in Turkey because it was included into the Marshal Plan; but they entirely neglected the fact that Bulgaria was becoming a Russian gubernia. The Cominform journalists alone can cover a whole page of their paper "Jeni Isik" with congratulations on the occasion of "Bajram", while putting on the next page a long article on "Dialectic Materialism". What a strange logic and confusion existing in the heads of Chervenkov's pupils among the editors of "Jeni Isik" and other papers.

The whole campaign organized against Turkey was only aimed at the liquidation of those Turks who sympathise with Turkey and struggle against the chauvinist acts of the Bulgarian authorities, considering them internal enemies and agents of the Turkish government in order to deport them into Turkey and shift the "dangerous" elements - Macedonians into those vacant areas. This is a true fascist, racial and most disgusting chauvinist policy of the CP of Bulgaria, which is being directed by the wise advisors of the Moscow Pope and his Pigmy Chervenkov.

The articles of Fabotnicesko Delo express the hypocrisy of the whole Bulgarian press when talking about the fate of Turks who are "moving" to Turkey. The figures they give are very characteristic, such as: 13,000 poor Turkish peasants received allotments of land, while there are about 800,000 Turks in Bulgaria. Let us compare those figures with the situation in Macedonia, where, out of approximately 250,000 Turks and Sqiptars, 6,000 families received land in accordance with the agrarian reform. Almost all of the national minorities from the districts of Sv. Nikola, Radovis, Stip, Kocani and Strumica are members of co-operatives, while there is no mention about anything like that in Bulgaria, where they are being deported by "revolutionary" and "democratic" authorities into a capitalist country.

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The application of a convention signed on October 18, 1925, on the part of Chervenkov is a manifestation of Cominform revisionism and deviation from the principle of Marxist-Leninism.

The CP of Yugoslavia headed by Tito strongly opposed the signing of a similar convention in 1938 concerning deportation of Turks and Shquiptars from Macedonia and Kosmet. The minorities were informed by all means available at that time that "Turkey was not going to welcome them by offering them only honey and milk". It was due to the successful attitude of CFY that that convention was not signed. Chervenkov nowadays finds a suitable occasion for applying a convention signed between two anti-national governments.

Disastrous is the fate of 250,000 Turks and Macedonians, as well as the prospects of life of the national minorities in that Russian gubernia; there will be no improvements until the bureaucracy is in power in the USSR and the countries which are subordinate to it. It is quite uncertain what will be the future of the rest of the Turks who will remain in Bulgaria. For the time being the Bulgarian press is blaming the Turkish government for failure in accommodating those Turks.

The Turkish minority in Macedonia is well aware of its favorable conditions participating in the political and economic life of the country; it is accusing at the same time, the counter-revolutionary deeds of Chervenkov's government, which is attempting to disunite the workers masses in the part of the Balkans and Europe working against the interests of peace and collaboration among the nations.

(NOVA MAKEDONIJA -- October 5)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

This Bulletin contains translations from Yugoslav newspapers and periodicals. It is intended for the use of the participating missions and not for general distribution. Accuracy of the translations is not guaranteed.

25X1A

October 6, 1950.

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THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO
DO NOT DETACH

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REFERRING TO YUGOSLAVIA).

CORRECTION:

The last sentence of the second paragraph of the article entitled "Statistics of National Composition of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia" should read - All the data are as of the date of the last census, that is 15th March, 1948.

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SPEECH BY VELJKO VLAHOVIC IN THE UN
Flushing Meadows, Oct. 5

In a discussion regarding social welfare Yugoslav delegate, Veljko Vlahovic, gave the following speech:

"The resolution regarding the problem of social welfare which we are discussing, in my opinion contains two characteristic lines:

"First, the spirit of the resolution is such that it brings out those positive elements which the UN should achieve in its work. This is the spirit of cooperation among nations, the spirit of better mutual understanding and specific aid to one another. The resolution confirms the fact that specified successes can be achieved with moderate means.

"Second, is the fact which arises in the very text of the resolution that the first steps are being made in this field, that there remains a wide field of activity, that there remains a number of problems which have scarcely been touched or on which we have only started to work.

"The discussion has shown that all the speakers basically agree with the text of the suggested resolution. However, certain delegates have expressed fear that the resolution can be applied too broadly or can create huge demands by countries which are getting aid through the social section of the UN. I feel that there is no foundation for such fear for the simply reason that the sum of money which the UN has at its disposal for this purpose is very moderate.

"Of course, the degree of progress of social welfare in certain countries depends on a number of reasons such as the social system of a country, its economic progress, etc. It is clear that social welfare must primarily be solved through the internal sources of each country and by the daily attention of the government and its agencies in the country. The suggested resolution should help and improve this service."

Speaking of the position of invalids, Vlahovic said that this problem was basically solved in Yugoslavia but that Yugoslavia was interested in how other countries were solving the problem. He emphasized that the suggested resolution and its execution would be of benefit if it were corrected in that direction.

"The Yugoslav delegation feels it necessary to emphasize that our country in that direction had great benefit from the work of the service of social welfare in the UN. Though the aid was not voluminous it still was of assistance primarily to institutions and individual workers in the field of social welfare. Our country wishes to continue this work and if possible improve and expand it.

"In the three and a half years of this service about 30 people from our country have made use of scholarships and are successfully applying the experiences they gained. In realizing this statement of our representative at the fourth session of the UN that our country is prepared to receive scholars from other countries, the UN section for social affairs has sent us a number of students from France. I feel it necessary to emphasize that our authorities are giving a great number of benefits to the scholars in our country. In connection with this and in connection with the discussion of day before yesterday, I would like to emphasize that the countries which are making use of the benefits of the UN service for social welfare, are on their part, offering aid for improving this work and this is reflected in paid vacations for the scholars, travel expenses to the border, organization of courses for many languages, etc."

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"Because of this it appears to me that the request to place a part of the financial expenses on countries making use of the benefits offered by the UN, pays no attention to the above said and is not based on the fact that even this activity of the UN is based partially on the fact that it should be made easier for certain countries to use the service of social welfare from a material standpoint.

"It also appears unpractical to us that certain sums should be taken from the special fund to cover expenses of the service. This would mean taking from one UN program for the benefit of another which would not help the cause of strengthening the activity of the UN in economic social problems. Since the material means for realizing the aims of the revolution are modest, our committee should consider other sources for realizing the aims of this resolution. Could we not recommend that member nations or even individual institutions in the field of social service place at the disposal of the UN a certain number of free scholarships for the use of UN students. I only mention this possibility but I feel that if there is initiative in that direction it can be expanded a great deal.

"A second remark which I might make concerns improvement in the work which is already taking place. Thus far the UN has received only remarks, that is reports by individuals who have made use of scholarships. We feel that it would not be bad if we recommended that countries, who are sending scholars through the UN should make their remarks and/or present the results of that work and point out its positive or negative sides. There is no doubt that this would help in improving the work of the corresponding UN agency.

"Finally, in connection with the resolution itself, I would like to state that the resolution isn't bad; it only depends on how it will be realized. If the spirit of cooperation and constructive work wins in our committee, there is no doubt that this resolution will give the maximum positive results."

(Tanyug)

(POLITIKA -- October 6)

SPEECH BY SRDJAN PRICA IN THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL
Flushing Meadow, Oct. 5

In the continuation of the general debate on the report of the Trusteeship Council, the Yugoslav and Indian delegations made a number of suggestions for improving the work of the Council so that the work would be more effective.

The Yugoslav delegate, Prica held a speech and among other things said:

"To desire to solve the problem of peace today would be impossible if special attention and necessary aid were not given to the nations which still have not gained their independence. The struggle for peace and the support of every sincere action in the direction of keeping and strengthening peace in the world contains in itself the struggle for the respect of the principles of equality among nations and for the free internal national progress of all nations. Every nation must have the right to self-determination and this in itself contains the right to create their own sovereign national states. Because of this the Yugoslav delegation, which is making all efforts to prevent any aggression, feels that the problem of the future and progress of nations under the trusteeship of the UN demands that all the members of the UN should give their special attention and sincere aid."

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The Yugoslav delegate then stated that the Trusteeship Council had achieved good results in certain fields of its activity. He then pointed out and analyzed the deficiencies in the work of the Council.

He then went on to the problem of petitions and said that petitions represent one of the most important institutions in the international system of trusteeship. However, the trusteeship council treated the problem of petitions in a very superficial manner. The trusteeship council answered many petitions which were of benefit to progress in the territories under trusteeship with general formulations. The Yugoslav delegation feels that the trusteeship council should make greater use of these petitions and give greater attention to the wishes, complaints and requests of nationals in the territories under trusteeship.

In order to improve the work of the council the Yugoslav delegation suggests the formation of a special committee in the trusteeship council which would have the task of studying the annual reports presented by the administrative powers, to study petitions and reports of observer missions. The Trusteeship Council should play an important role in the universal progress of the territories under trusteeship in the direction of their independence and autonomy. The success of this would to a great extent depend on its work. Therefore, the Yugoslav delegation has placed before the committee its formal suggestion recommending the establishment of a special commission.

(POLITIKA -- October 6)

ACHESON PRESS CONFERENCE

Lake Success, Oct. 5

Dean Acheson yesterday held a press conference and pointed out the main lines of American foreign policy. Speaking of the meeting of the UN General Assembly he said that this meeting was of extreme significance since its decisions would have far reaching consequences for the future of the world. Referring to the US suggestion that a part of the authorization of the Security Council should be transferred to the General Assembly, Acheson said that these suggestions do not represent an attempt to limit the rights of the Security Council but that their purpose was to strengthen the role of the UN in defending world peace.

Acheson expressed hope that the conflict in Korea might be solved by smoothing the differences between the two sides. He stated that the UN forces would be withdrawn from Korea as soon as they were ordered to but he refused to state whether this withdrawal would come before or after the general elections which will determine the political future of this country.

In connection with Formosa Acheson stated that the American decision regarding the neutrality of this island was the direct result of the outbreak of hostilities between North and South Korea. He added that the UN General Assembly would reach a decision on the future destiny of Formosa. In regard to American-Soviet relations, he said, that the USA was prepared to negotiate with the USSR but only on equal footing. He feels that negotiations would be successful if both sides had equal forces and because of that, in his opinion, "The forces of the free world must be greatly increased."

(Tanyug)

(POLITIKA -- October 6)

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BRITISH LABOUR PARTY CONGRESS.

The Participants of the Congress Approve of the Foreign Policy of the Government.

Margate, 5th October.

Today, in the continued work of the 49th Congress of the British Labour Party, besides other speakers the Minister of Defence Shinwell and the Secretary of the Foreign Office Bevin spoke. Speaking of the war in Korea, Minister Shinwell said that although the war is heading towards its end it would be necessary to settle many problems since such an incident or a number of incidents might have serious consequences. Speaking of the the results of the meeting of the ministers for foreign affairs of the Atlantic Pact in New York, he confirmed the fact that at the meeting they passed a decision concerning the soonest possible unification of the military forces under a centralised command.

Harold Davies, member of the left-wing of the Labour Party submitted a resolution concerning the possibility of terminating the cold war as well as halting the American and South Korean troops on the 38th Parallel. As well as this, he declared that he was against the rearmament of Germany.

In his survey of foreign political events throughout the world and report concerning the policy of the Labour Government on this question, the Secretary of the Foreign Office Ernest Bevin said that the plan about the rearrangement of Korea, submitted by Great Britain and seven other states represented "a healthy and just solution", according to which the conflict would terminate without further bloodshed. Bevin also said that he hoped that the PR China might soon join the countries which aimed at the construction of a new world, provided they demonstrated sufficient patience. Speaking of Germany, Bevin said that he believed that the majority of the Germans realised the futility of war. Speaking of the United Nations Bevin said that this international organisation should become a living reality and that all efforts should be employed to prevent the United Nations from failing.

After the speech of the Secretary of the Foreign Office Ernest Bevin the participants of the Congress approved the Government's foreign policy by 4,861,000 votes while 681,000 voted against it. Votes were cast on the resolution which represented the fusion of 127 separate resolutions of the Government concerning foreign policy. Besides other things the resolution demanded a new conference of the great powers, new efforts to be made for achieving friendly relations with the USSR, the outlawing of the atomic bomb and other means of mass destruction, collective security within the United Nations, the acceptance of China in the Security Council, and the termination of Great Britain's dollar dependence foreseen up to 1952.

In the debate which preceded the voting, Ian Mearns member of the left-wing of the Labour Party, supported the draft resolution and demanded that Great Britain should be placed on an equal footing in international relations and criticised the Government for handing over Western Germany to American big capital. Ronald Chamberlain MP said that the British masses are anxious because of the tension in the world and because of Great Britain's subordination by American imperialism. (Tanjung)

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DISCARDING THE VEIL

THE MOSLEM WOMEN OF BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA ARE GRATEFUL FOR
THE INTRODUCTION OF THE LAW BANNING THE VEIL

(Sarajevo, 5th October)

The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina is receiving every day numerous letters and telegrams in which the toilers hail the enactment of this Law and express their thanks for the realization of ambition of the Moslem population.

At conferences and meetings which have been held in connection with the enactment of the Law, the most prominent workers and progressive Moslems have spoken about the importance of the new Law.

At a joint meeting between the workers of the tobacco factory and the workers of the enterprise for tobacco processing at Mostar, in both of which the Moslem women discarded the veil immediately the drive was launched, the 22-times proclaimed shock-worker Serifa Kazazic spoke and said that every Moslem woman ought to be happy that this law was passed.

At People's Front meetings throughout the republic Moslem women are publicly discarding the veil. There was a very touching scene at a People's Front conference at Travnik, when the Moslem woman Razija Lolic discarded her veil and said: "I am discarding this veil for the love of my children who have been killed". At a conference in the second ward of Derventa, 25 Moslem women publicly discarded their veils. The Loudspeaker system in Derventa is continuously announcing the text of this law as well as the texts of the letters which those Moslem women who have discarded the veil and face cover write to those Moslem women who have not yet done so.

Immediately after the enactment of the Law, 40 Moslem women of Gracanica discarded their veils. Following the example of the 80 year old Azemina Hrcic, who was among the first to discard the face cover, the Moslem women of Basanski Novi went to their homes from the town conference - carrying their face covers over their arms. In their letter of greetings to the Presidium of the People's Assembly the Moslem women of Bosanski Samac make a pledge that the rest of the Moslem women will discard the face cover before the entry into force of the Law, and thereby enter the name of Bosanski Samac in the list of the names of the towns which have been the first to solve one of the most difficult problems of the Moslem women.

(POLITIKA - 6th October, 1950).

TERRORISM EXERTED BY BULGARIAN AUTHORITIES IN THE REGIONS
BORDERING ON YUGOSLAVIA

(Sofia, 5th October 1950).

Persecution of those who disagree with the policy of the present day Bulgarian leaders continues in Bulgaria. Terrorism is particularly strong in the regions bordering Yugoslavia. Just lately about 150 families from Trn and the nearby places, which are near the Yugoslav border, have been interned and sent in the direction of northern Bulgaria. Among those interned are the families of the following: Vuk Stojanov, a blacksmith, Petar Hrist, a member of the CP Bulgaria - who has been secretary of the county authority and who allegedly has been shielding the families of the interned; Todor Kolakov and Todor Mihajlov from the village of Lomnica and Asparuh Ivanov. Slavko Navljanski from the town of Trn itself has been interned.

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Similar internment and moving out of entire families is also done in the frontier belt towards Custendil. The family of Boris Mintev has been moved out from the village of Rase, while the other families have been told to get ready to be moved somewhere near the Danube.

In the frontier villages of the Pirin Macedonia, the organisations of the Bulgarian Communist Party are picking out their members and sending them to those parts of the country which are inhabited by the Turkish minority - to choose and buy land properties for the majority of the inhabitants of their villages, because preparations are being made to move out whole groups of the Pirin Macedonians.

(POLITIKA - 6th October, 1950).

NEW SPONGE BEDS HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED

(Fiume, 5th October)

The diver-teams of the "Sruzva" (sponge) enterprise of Sibenik are continuously cruising the Adriatic in search of sponges. The No.1 and No.4 teams which are located in Northern Adriatic have discovered big quantities of first-class sponges near the Galioli lighthouse not far from the island of Cres. The sponge beds are on an area of 5 square kilometres where the depth of the sea is 50 metres.

(POLITIKA - 6th October, 1950).

CONSTRUCTION OF THE KACANIK-TETOVO ROAD

At the beginning of April of this year work began on building the Kacanik-Tetovo road. The work is being done by a permanent labour force, People's Front work brigades and soldiers of the Yugoslav Army.

All the way up to the end of July of this year work progressed very slowly due to shortage of labour, although the plan was to have 300 workers on the spot. During the period between April and July 60-100 workers on an average have been working on the road every day. However, since the beginning of August the situation has greatly improved, so that now there are 650 workers on an average working on the road every day. The improvement in the situation is due to the fact that the county committee of the People's Front at Urosevac has taken the organisational side of the job in hand.

Up till now, digging work has been done and approaches to the bridges made on a length of 5 kilometres, while a foundation has been laid on a length of one kilometer.

(POLITIKA - 6th October, 1950).

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FAIRY STORY AND REALITY.

Three of us attend a showing of "The Magic Sword".

- Give me some water! - a voice thundered from an enormous cask. I was utterly concentrated on the film when Mika said:

-This fellow is probably from the 5th Ward. They haven't got water there.

..... Nebojsa, captured by Bas-Celik finds in the prison a thin old man in chains.

-It seems that he is having his meals in our menza! said Pera.

..... Nebojsa comes to the dreadful old hag who chuckles frightfully in the mysterious cave.

- Gosh, she is as unkempt as a female tram-conductor - remarked Mika.

....The battle of the people headed by Nebojsa against Bas-Celik and his men. General fight.

- They fight just like at a football match!

..... Finally - the end. Nebojsa and Vida embraced. We leave the cinema and Mika adds:

-Progress, obvious progress.

-Why?

-You see, this actress is now kissing but in "The Lake" she played a saint.

Signed: N.D.

(JEZ - 7th October 1950)

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'EVERYTHING ACCORDING TO LOGIC'

The management of enterprises which is now being introduced in Yugoslavia has provoked an actual flood of islanders from the Cominform muddy waters. Naturally: the bureaucrats of the Cominform type are afraid of the influence which this example of socialist democracy may have over the masses in their countries.

Therefore, way was given to the well known, stupid Cominform logic and an explanation was given according to which truth is concealed, and in the spirit of the infamous resolution, i.e. as Yugoslavia has passed into capitalism and imperialism, the establishment of workers' councils and giving the management of enterprises to the working class means - the return and consolidation of capitalism.

After having fabricated such logic, the Cominform propagandists are making lavish use of it.

As already known the work of agricultural-machine stations has been discontinued - in conformity with the development of the self-management of workers - and as a consequence, the agricultural machines have been ceded for direct use to the working cooperatives. This measure has naturally stung to the very core the Soviet bureaucrats, because after thirty years of socialist revolution in their country, there has not even been question of such measures, and there is still no likeness that such a thing might happen in the future. The machine-tractor stations are still firmly linked to the USSR centralist state machinery.

This is why the Moscow radio spoke recently about the ceding of agricultural machines to the working cooperatives in Yugoslavia, trying to shape this awkward fact into the mould of the Cominform way of interpretation. The interpretation - it must be owned - was given according to the strict rules and opinion of the Cominform logic, this is why it was so ridiculous.

It is well known - states the Moscow radio - that the Yugoslav law on the management of economic enterprises by working collectives is nothing else but a means to develop capitalism; therefore, the discontinuance of agricultural machine stations and ceding of agricultural machines to working cooperatives is nothing else but a way to serve to the strengthening of capitalism! Beside this, the Moscow radio commentator gives another proof of a similar calibre: the agricultural machines are sold to working cooperatives - while it is a generally known fact, that the working cooperatives are a capitalist association, and that the kulaks are managing them, etc.; and as a conclusion: if the agricultural machines are ceded to working cooperatives - it comes out that they are given to kulaks and capitalists!

According to the Cominform this is logic!

The same question inspired the heroes of the Budapest radio to new adventures and they gave way to their

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slenderous fantasy. Only this time their production was not synchronised well enough with the Moscow radion, and they began developing Cominform logic from the other end, taking in help the worn-out story about the 'resistance of the Yugoslav working masses'.

'Radio Budapest' explained in an article entitled 'Why the Titoists are discontinuing the work of machine-tractor stations' that this was done allegedly because 'of the mass destruction of spare parts by workers, the spoiling of tractors, ploughs, harvesters and because of the resistance which the peasants and workers of the machine-tractor stations are making during the purchases...'. .

This is how things are interpreted! One talks this way and one another, with no sense whatsoever. Everything according to the Cominform logic, i.e. without any logic at all. But the truth is, they are speaking that way because of the fear from the great truth about the development of socialism, which is shining irresistibly from Yugoslavia.

(Glas., October 1, 1950)

THE CULTURAL-SOCIALIST REVOLUTION OF THE WARSAW RADIO

Radio Warsaw broadcasted recently a stereotypically tedious 'theoretic' article about the 'social formation in the party'. After the usual gossiping and repeating of sentences in which the same old things are said, the CP Yugoslavia is obligatorilly given as the bad example of party policy in connection with the social formation.

This very confirmation is not interesting, because the story about the kulak, capitalist (etc) character of the CP Yugoslavia is repeated since the Bucharest resolution in its numerous but in fact authentic variations. But it would not be bad to pay attention to the 'proofs' which Radio Warsaw has found out as arguemented confirmation of the 'bad social formation of the CP Yugoslavia'.

First 'proof': 'Since 1937, the universities represented the centers of party activities'. They meant to say by this, that the CP Yugoslavia was a kind of an intellectual party which placed the working class in the background!

Second 'proof': In the Liberation War the party leadership relied upon the kulaks'.

Thus radio Warsaw according to the traditions of Cominform propaganda aims its slanderous dagger against the most brilliant pages of our struggling past: the heroic struggles of Yugoslav students before the war and their wonderful comradeship and unity with the workers, and the socialist revolution in the days of the Liberation war.

Naturally, radio Warsaw does not even dream of asking:

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how is it that since 1937, that is, the period - according to Warsaw confirmations, the formation of the CP Yugoslavia had become worse - when the most powerful revolutionary activity of the Yugoslav communists and the entire Yugoslav proletariat had started.

Radio Warsaw would undoubtedly never ask the second question, which its listeners will surely ask: how is it possible that the CP Yugoslavia could attain its socialist revolution with the help of the kulaks, while the cominform leaderships, in other countries were thinking out wisely 'the proper social formation of the party' and who did not even move a finger to lead a true revolutionary struggle.

(Glas, October 6, 1950)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

This Bulletin contains translations from Yugoslav newspapers and periodicals. It is intended for the use of the participating missions and not for general distribution. Accuracy of the translations is not guaranteed.

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THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO

October 5, 1950.

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KARDELJ'S SPEECH IN UN

Flushing Meadow, October 4

In the continuation on the discussion on Korea, the Yugoslav delegate, Edvard Kardelj, made the following speech:

"Mr. President, fellow delegates,

"That which has given greatest cause to worry and which has thus far been primarily characteristic in the events concerning the Korean war, is the fact that not by far have all possible means been used to find a peaceful solution to that conflict. We can follow that fact through the entire period of the Korean war.

"Immediately after the start of military operations in Korea, that is, at the Security Council session of June 25, 1950, the Yugoslav delegate proposed a resolution suggesting that the Security Council call for the immediate cessation of hostilities in Korea and the withdrawal of all troops and that the government of North Korea be invited to present its case before the Security Council. Two days later, on June 27, the Yugoslav delegate presented a new resolution added suggestions from the first resolution and a motion regarding the start of intervention procedures and an invitation to a representative of the North Korean government to take part in this procedure. Even though the government of the FPRY did not approve the policy of the North Korean government, it made the suggestions primarily in order to make possible mutual efforts to prevent further developments and expansion of the war at the last moment, naturally, insofar as there was mutual will to make such an effort. As is known, both Yugoslav resolutions were rejected in the Security Council. However, the Yugoslav suggestions actually met the same fate among the governments of North Korea and those governments which took the same attitude as that government in regard to the Korean war. Not one signal was given from that side -- until last Saturday when Mr. Vishinsky cited our suggestions, naturally not mentioning the author, that two governments wish to use those suggestions with the purpose of finding a peaceful solution to the conflict, which was the purpose of those suggestions. On the contrary, in the propaganda in Eastern European countries, the Yugoslav attitude formulated in those suggestions, was subjected to furious attacks and slanders accompanied by general threats against Yugoslavia. It is not necessary to particularly stress that such a stand against Yugoslav proposals which tended to find some possible agreement and cessation of military activities in Korea, was the result of the fundamentally erroneous evaluation of the international situation by the followers of this stand. The negative results of the policy built on such an erroneous evaluation was rapidly proven. By the end of July the relation of forces in Korea had changed to such an extent that a man did not have to be a military expert in order to see the start of the turn of events in the military situation in South Korea. However, even in that period there were no serious suggestions in the direction of peace. However, parallel to the developments of the Korean war, figures for expenses, for armaments in all countries grew with fantastic speed and faith in the possibility of securing peace in the world was seriously undermined. Disaster for the Korean people, strengthening of military forces and the increased danger of new wars for the entire world -- this is the effect of the Korean activity which history will note as one of the greatest political errors and unpermissible toying with the destiny of a people. There is no doubt that the entire course of events would have been different had efforts been made immediately after the start of the Korean war to find a way for an agreeable cessation of hostilities.

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"We have before us today a proposal by the Soviet delegation for a solution to the Korean conflict. In our opinion the basic weakness in this proposal lies in the fact that it scarcely pays attention to the concrete facts of the present situation in Korea, which is the result of earlier mistakes and neglected possibilities for a peaceful solution to the Korean conflict. Besides, this proposal pays no attention to the fact that aid should be rushed to the Korean people, not only in propagandist expressions of sympathy, but in actual efforts to achieve the best concrete solution possible in the present situation. We are convinced it is necessary to look at events in Korea today with as much realism and with great will to achieve concrete results in the direction of a peaceful solution of the conflict and not only empty propaganda effects. On the other hand, before us we have a resolution by eight countries. The FFRY delegation feels that this resolution too cannot be the basis for an agreeable solution. The June 25 decision of the Security Council essentially tended to seek the withdrawal of North Korean forces to the 38th parallel. Since the North Korean government did not answer this demand, the Security Council enacted a decision on military intervention in order to carry out that decision. No other concrete aims were ever directly mentioned in the decisions of the Security Council. Only now when the resistance of North Korean troops has been overcome in South Korea has the question openly been raised regarding the crossing of the 38th parallel by UN forces and the expansion of the authority of the South Korean government to North Korea. The Yugoslav delegation feels that such a development in events would strike a serious blow at the authority of the UN. Actually, in this problem, there is principle concern as to whether or not the UN can prevent aggression without, at the same time, imposing a specific political and social system on a nation. In this sense, the situation in Korea is some sort of a test for the UN. In regard to the war in Korea, the UN today is not deciding only one concrete problem. At the same time it is, to a great extent, setting a precedent for the future. That is why we are so much more bound to measure every decision which we will enact here now. The UN, on the basis of the June decision by the Security Council, for the first time engaged its own force and authority in a military intervention which, in the sense of the decision by the Security Council, was given the task of preventing the forced change of a concrete situation in Korea. This is the way this problem was placed before us in the first phases of the Korean war. Now, however, the resolution by eight countries places this problem before us differently. According to this resolution there is no longer any concern whether the UN should be engaged in preventing an aggressive forced change in the pre-war conditions in Korea and in creating conditions for solving disputes in a peaceful manner, it now -- according to this resolution -- must engage itself in using military force to change conditions in Korea as they were before the start of the war. The Yugoslav delegation cannot agree to this second suggestion as it is placed before us today -- neither in principle nor from the standpoint of concrete interest for strengthening peace in the world, nor from the standpoint of the direct interest of the independence and the unification of the Korean people. We cannot agree in principle because a solution in the sense of the second resolution could serve as a very dangerous precedent for the future: a precedent which theoretically taken would justify UN intervention in the internal political struggle of any country under certain conditions. Such a solution also would not be to the concrete interests of our efforts for peace because it would complicate and strain international relations even more. Besides, such a solution could only undermine the force and the authority of the UN because it would be richly exploited as a means for their compromising. Nor would such a solution be in the interests of the Korean people because it would mechanically lead to an expansion of the authority of the South Korean government to all of Korea. However, the UN commission for Korea has already brought out so many facts regarding the weaknesses of that government that it is scarcely necessary to add anything. At this time, I do not intend to give an evaluation

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of one or the other of the Korean governments, but surely the UN cannot and must not take upon itself the responsibility for expanding the authority of either one or the other government. The Korean people, themselves, must reach a decision on a united government. Primarily because of these reasons the Yugoslav delegation cannot agree to the resolution by eight delegations even though some of the points of this resolution are quite acceptable.

"The Yugoslav delegation feels that the task of the UN in Korea at this time can only be one: to guarantee that the Korean people themselves can actually and freely elect their united representation and government and the form of government which they wish. Expansion of the authority of one or the other governments in Korea to another part of that country through the force of UN weapons would actually mean the imposition of a specified government and a specified political and social system on a nation which would be in true contradiction with the significance and tasks of the UN.

"Mr. President, summing up in short our attitude, I would like to emphasize that the Yugoslav delegation -- which at the beginning of the Korean war, when the North Korean forces were superior, was for a peaceful solution to the Korean question on the basis of respecting the temporary demarcation line on the 38th parallel -- today still adheres to this stand. It views the suggested resolutions from this stand. It has not taken this stand because it felt that the pre-war "status quo" in Korea was a good solution. I do not have to repeatedly confirm that our attitude always was -- the independence and unification of Korea without any intervention from abroad. However, the concrete situation in Korea today is such that there is intervention in the internal affairs and that there is not in either part of Korea today a government which is actually independent and which would not be the conductor of this or that foreign influence in Korea. This means that in such a situation every attempt at a unilateral change of conditions in Korea through the military means of either Korean government bears in itself the germs for expanding the war, the germs for a new world war. That is why we were at the start of the Korean war and remain today of the opinion that we must continue all necessary efforts in the direction of a peaceful and agreeable solution to the Korean conflict. We feel that an agreeable solution to this conflict at this very time would extremely contribute to strengthening the faith of the people in the possibility of keeping and assuring peace in the world.

"Of course, the Yugoslav delegation, in taking such a stand, is fully aware of the fact that as a result of the war in Korea the objective conditions for finding such an agreeable solution have been changed a great deal. However, this does not mean that it is impossible to achieve such a solution if there is enough courage on the part of each side to look the facts in the eye and to realistically evaluate the political results if no agreement is made.

"Taking all these facts into consideration the Yugoslav delegation feels that the basis of such an agreeable solution would primarily contain the following principles: first, the immediate cessation of hostilities; second, recognition of the 38th parallel as the temporary border for the administration of the governments of North and South Korea; third, undertaking measures for general democratic elections, as soon as possible, for a united peoples representation of all of Korea which would appoint a Government for united Korea. Until such a time, state affairs would be managed by the governments of North and South Korea; fourth, establishing a UN commission for all of Korea with the task of preparing and controlling the elections for a joint Korean legislature and particularly to undertake measures in order to guarantee a uniform election system and free elections.

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In any case this commission will lean on the existing legislation and would not dare to mix in the existing economic and social system; fifth, as soon as, on the basis of the elections, there is formed a united Korean government, the UN will withdraw its agencies from Korea; sixth, necessary UN measures will be undertaken with the purpose of the economic re-construction of Korea; seventh, foreign troops will be withdrawn from Korea within periods of time specified in a definite decision regarding the solution of the Korean conflict.

"The Yugoslav delegation reserves the right to eventually formulate in detail these suggestions in the form of a formal proposal.

"Finally, I would like to point out the fact that I have before me two resolutions, a few suggestions and remarks by various delegations and that probably amendments will be suggested. The Yugoslav delegation feels that it would not be proper if all possible measures were not undertaken for a rapprochement of the people. Neither the detailed discussions here in the committee and much less a direct voting can contribute to such a rapprochement. Therefore the Yugoslav delegation supports the suggestion by the Indian delegate that it would be most beneficial to elect here a commission which would make all efforts to bring the people together and to find an agreeable solution. The Yugoslav delegation intended to make such a proposal. Our committee could specify a short period of work for this commission so that it would not prolong the solution of that problem."

(Tanyug)

(BORBA -- October 5, 1950)

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'POLITICA NUOVA' NEW PROGRESSIVE PERIODICAL PUBLISHED IN ITALY

The newspaper is edited by former functionaries of CP Italy, excluded owing to disagreement with the Cominform policy.

Rome, October 4th.

The first issue of the weekly democratic periodical for criticism and Marxist orientation 'Politica Nuova' was published in Rome. The editing group of the new weekly periodical is formed by: David Domenico, former member of the Bureau of CP Italy for the province of Viterbo; Comunardo Morelli, former communist Mayor of the large industrial center in Forni and Pierleone Mazzini, former organizational secretary of CP Italy for the town of Tivoli.

The members of this editing group were excluded last year from CP Italy because of their disagreement with the Cominform policy carried out by the Party leadership. (Tanjung)

(Borba, October 5, 1950)

FOUR BULGARIAN BORDER GUARDS ESCAPE TO OUR COUNTRY

Negotin, October 4th.

Four Bulgarian border guards, Stefan Gospodinov Dinev, Rangel Stojanov Trajkov, Stojan Dimitrijevi Georgijev, Georgi Trandafilov and non-commissioned officer Marin Ivanov, have escaped to our country during the last few days.

According to their statements, they escaped because they disagree with the policy of the Bulgarian state leadership. Our authorities have given them asylum.

(Borba, October 5, 1950)

KARL VILMAN EXCLUDED FROM CP WESTERN GERMANY

Frankfurt, October 4th.

Karl Vilman, deputy of the Territorial Assembly in Hessen, was excluded yesterday from the Communist Party of Germany. The leadership of the Party explained Vilman's exclusion by the fact that Vilman had returned his deputy mandate without the Party's permission. While returning his mandate Vilman gave sickness as the reason.

(Borba, October 5, 1950)

PARENTS OF SLOVENE CHILDREN REQUEST THAT BESIDE ITALIAN, A SLOVENE SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION SHOULD ALSO BE ESTABLISHED

Trieste, October 4th.

The parents of Slovene children in Trieste have submitted to the Anglo-American Military Management the request that beside an Italian Administration of Schools a Slovene one should also be established, which would take care of Slovene School affairs and its rights. The parents' protest in their request, against the fact that the well-known Italian chauvinist Professor Andri is administrating Slovene School

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affairs, and that he is carrying out an explicitly discriminatory policy toward the Slovenes.

The Trieste school authorities have also taken a negative attitude towards the opening of a nursery for Slovene children, although the parents have submitted over twenty petitions so far. (Tanjug)

(Borba, October 5, 1950)

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ISF IN THE SERVICE OF THE COMINFORM.

(For Omladina specially written by Oloumb Bashira, a Student from the Union of South Africa).

This number of Omladina publishes an article by Oloumb Bashira, delegate of South Africa at the Second Congress of the ISF held in August last, this year in Prague. Bashira was against the Yugoslav students' organisation until the undemocratic attitude of certain students at the Congress. His attempt of bringing to light certain facts concerning the students belonging to the People's Youth of Yugoslavia was prevented by another incident of the Cominform leaders of the ISF. Bashira was in possession of proofs concerning the situation in the Yugoslav students organisation, because as a delegate of a group of South African students he visited Yugoslavia in April this year.

In the apparatus of the freely chosen people's government by the majority of citizens responsible to the voters we find an acceptable form of democracy. Looking upon things from this point of view, we might say that many governments on both sides of the "iron curtain" could not call themselves democratic governments. However, it would be interesting to point out the manoeuvres of various leading personalities and political groups, who by their democratic behaviour only imitate democracy and nothing more. A good example of this, is to study the attitude of the Executive Committee of the International Students Federation. The ISF is an organisation which rightfully considers itself democratic. It might seem superfluous to speak about the decision of the Executive Committee for the breaking off the connections with the students of the People's Youth. But since this question is so complicated that it demands a deeper analysis of things, it ought to be mentioned.

In the fifth chapter of the Constitution of the International Students Federation which deals with the question of the expulsion of members of the organisation it says: "In case one of the member-organisations violates the Constitution: the Executive Committee of the International Students Federation will warn that organisation of the committed violation. If this and similar measures prove themselves as insufficient, the Executive Committee has the right to suspend or expel such an organisation by a two third majority of votes of those present. This decision passed by the Executive Committee should be ratified by a two third majority of the Congress."

The People's Student Youth of Yugoslavia gave no reasons whatever for being expelled from the membership of the ISF. Being fully aware of this the Executive Committee of the International Students Federation had unlawfully included 25 new students' organisations and succeeded in getting their admittance through the Council. These 25 new students organisations were accepted into the membership on the condition that they would support and approve the attitude of the ISF on the question concerning the expulsion of the Yugoslav student's Youth Organisation from the membership of this organisation. Naturally, in this way the ISF secured the necessary majority. 12 representatives voted against the decision of the ISF. Fearing that this minority which did not vote might cause confusion at the Congress, the ratification of the decision of the Council concerning the expulsion of the Yugoslav students' organisation had not been carried out. Suggestions,

by some delegations according to which the Congress should carry out an impartial inquiry on the spot, on the questions mentioned in the indictment were ignored by the Executive Committee. Finally, the Executive Committee prevented those suggestions from being raised at the Congress. In spite of being an accredited delegate I was prevented from reading my declaration before the Congress, which reads: "The Secretary of the West African Federation of Students in Akinloya and myself, in April, this year, had the pleasure of travelling through Yugoslavia with the delegation of the Federation for Co-ordination of the Council of Colonial Students Organisations which was made up of the African Students' Organisation, the Federation of West Indian Students of India and other student organisations and had the opportunity to become familiar with the truth about the Yugoslav students belonging to the People's Youth. In our report submitted to the West African Students Federation, which was accepted at the general meeting held on the 18th June this year, we declared that the People's Youth of Yugoslavia, based on democratic principles, that it played an important role in the building-up of the country and that it did very much since the liberation. We believe that the People's Youth of Yugoslavia distinguished itself among the other democratic youth organisations in the world. I cannot accept the statements quoted by Gromann in his report. According to information recently sent to the Secretariat of the International Students Federation concerning Yugoslavia it was stated that the conference of Partisans of Peace has just ended, at which the People's Youth of Yugoslavia emphasized their desire, together with other mass organisations, to struggle for peace which is today endangered more than ever before. This and many other reasons compel me to point out to the people taking part in the work of the Congress the following declaration sent by the Central Committee of the People's Youth of Yugoslavia, that the People's Youth of Yugoslavia is prepared even now to receive the delegation of the ISF which would establish the real facts and assist the solution of all disputable questions between the ISF and the People's Youth of Yugoslavia.

Gromann called all the colonial students who visited Yugoslavia self-appointed delegates and made use of the paper World Students' News in order to accuse these people of "having no connection with their fellow-students who struggle for national independence", that they are not real students. The ISF made itself ridiculous before all those who are acquainted with the activities of the delegates of the colonial students' organisations who visited Yugoslavia. The delegation of the British students also stated their observations in connection with the expulsion of the Yugoslav students' organisation from the ISF.

Finally, one might raise the question whether the ISF can call itself a democratic organisation. Actions which came about at the Congress, as well as many others, could only prove that the ISF has become an agent of the Cominform which does not tolerate other opinions but those from Moscow.

(OMLADINA - 5th October 1950)

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STATISTICS OF NATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE FEDERATIVE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

The Federal Bureau of Statistics has published the first issue of its "Bulletin of Statistics". This issue contains data on the population based on the provisional results of the census taken on 15th March, 1948. These data are on:

households and population according to sex;
estimate of population of the FPR for 1949 and 1950;
population according to more important social groups and sex;
population according to more important social groups and sector of ownership;
workers and other employees according to occupation and sex;
agricultural population by size of land;
total of agricultural and non-agricultural population;
population according to sex and nationality;
population according to sex and school education;
illiterate population according to groups of ages and sex in combination with nationality.

At the end the Bulletin carries a review of population and size of certain countries.

We shall deal here only with the data on population by nationalities, namely with the national composition of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia. All the data are as on the date of the last census, that is on 15th March, 1948.

On the date of the census the entire permanent population of Yugoslavia was 15,772,107.

This figure is divided among the people's republics as follows:

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------|----------|----------------------------|
| PR Serbia..... | 6,527,969 | or 41.4% | (of the entire population) |
| PR Croatia..... | 3,756,807 | or 23.8% | " " " " |
| PR Slovenia..... | 1,391,873 | or 8.8% | " " " " |
| PR B & H..... | 2,565,283 | or 16.3% | " " " " |
| PR Macedonia.... | 1,152,986 | or 7.3% | " " " " |
| PR Montenegro... | 377,189 | or 2.4% | " " " " |

As we can see, our republics very considerably differ from one another with regard to the size of population. The people's republic of Serbia, for example, has 17 times more inhabitants than the people's republic of Montenegro, in which live not quite 2½% of the entire population of Yugoslavia. However, in our federation this circumstance has no influence at all, because our republics have full equality of rights without any regard to the size of their population. In the present-day Yugoslavia no national is recognized in the role of a "leading" nation.

In Yugoslavia there live, in addition to the five Yugoslav nations, a number of national minorities. But the character of Yugoslavia as a multi-national state primarily stems from the fact that there exist five Yugoslav nationalities rather than from the fact that there exist national minorities in it, because all the national minorities together make up only 12.6% of the entire population of Yugoslavia whereas the Yugoslav peoples make up 87.4%. If we recognize the fact that the character of Yugoslavia, as a multi-national state, stems primarily from the existence of five Yugoslav nations, and only in the second place from the existence of national minorities, then the specificity of that multi-national character strikes our eye, specificity by which Yugoslavia distinguishes herself from the other multi-national states. These five nations, which all have a specific national individuality - expressed in the existence of their national people's republics, have a common origin - their close relationship as

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parts of one Yugoslav family, near to one another by language and, in the case of the Serbs, Croats and Montenegrins, even the same national language. Thus these five nations at the same time represent from the national point of view too, one broader or united whole.

The following table shows us the number of members of the several Yugoslav nations and their relation in percentages to the entire population of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia:

| <u>Yugoslavs in the FPRY</u> | | <u>Population of FPRY</u>
<u>expressed in %</u> |
|------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Serbs | 6,547,190 | 41.5 |
| Croats | 3,784,969 | 24.0 |
| Slovenes | 1,415,214 | 9.0 |
| Macedonians | 809,631 | 5.1 |
| Moslems | | |
| *(undetermined) | 808,904 | 5.1 |
| Montenegrins | 425,679 | 2.7 |
| In all Yugoslavs | | 87.4 |

(*) (When the census was taken on 15th March 1948 a section of Moslems of Yugoslav origin declared themselves to be Serbs, a section to be Croats and a section to be Macedonians, whereas 808,904 of them declared themselves to be simply Moslems without national determination. Further in the text the word "Moslems" will mean those nationally undetermined).

Looking at the relation in numerical strength among the Yugoslav nations themselves we get the following picture of the entire Yugoslav population of the country:

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Serbs..... | 47.5% |
| Croats..... | 27.4% |
| Slovenes..... | 10.3% |
| Macedonians..... | 5.9% |
| Moslems..... | 5.9% |
| Montenegrins..... | 3.0% |

Whereas the majority of the Slovenes (95.3%) live on the territory of their own people's republic, and similarly the majority of the Macedonians (97.4%), on the other hand, out of the entire number of Montenegrins, only 80.3% live in Montenegro. In the case of the Serbs and Croats, the number of those who live on the territory of their national republic is still lower. (Croats - 79.2%, Serbs - only 73.7%).

SERBS AND CROATS:

The Serbs and Croats, who together make up 74.9% of the population, namely three-quarters of the population of all the Yugoslavs, populate mostly the three people's republics: Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia & Herzegovina.

Out of the entire number of the Serbs in Yugoslavia (6,547,190) and out of the entire number of the Croats (3,784,969), they live:

| | SERBS | REPRESENTING
% OF ALL SERBS | CROATS | REPRESENTING %
OF ALL CROATS |
|---------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| In PR Serbia | 4,823,749 | 73.7 | 169,854 | 4.5 |
| In PR Croatia | 543,795 | 8.3 | 2,975,399 | 79.2 |
| In PR B & H | 1,136,139 | 17.3 | 614,136 | 16.2 |

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In relation to the entire population of all the three people's republics, they comprise:

| | <u>Serbs</u> | <u>Croats</u> |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| In PR Serbia | 73.9% | 2.6% |
| In PR Croatia | 14.5% | 79.1% |
| In PR B & H | 44.3% | 23.9% |

We see from these figures that the percentage of the Serbs who live outside PR Serbia (26.3%) - in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Croatia - is only slightly bigger (by 5.5%) than the percentage of the Croats who live outside PR Croatia (20.8%) - in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the PR Serbia.

The Serbs and Croats have in the three republics (Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina) big areas where they live next to one another or mixed with one another. Mixture of population in the common area is particularly great in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where there is an almost equal percentage of the entire number of the entire number of Serbs and of the entire number of Croats (17.3% of all the Serbs and 16.2% of all the Croats). The fact alone that they live in a common area, even without taking into consideration their common language and other factors, is sufficient to prove a close, unbreakable link between the Serbs and the Croats, their necessity to live in brotherly union - which at the same time is the principal basis of brotherhood and unity of all the Yugoslav peoples.

The review of these figures also shows the justness of the existence of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a separate people's republic, further supported by the fact that in these two countries there live, mixed with the Serbs and Croats, 788,382 nationally-undetermined Yugoslav Moslems. At the same time the PR Bosnia and Herzegovina is that people's republic where there live the biggest number (1,136,139) of those Serbs who do not live on the territory of the PR Serbia, and the biggest number (614,136) of those Croats who do not live on the territory of PR Croatia.

SLOVENES

We have seen that the great majority of the Slovenes live on the territory of their own people's republic: 95.3% of all the Slovenes in the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia. On the other hand they comprise an enormous majority of the entire population of the PR Slovenia: 97%. In the other people's republics there live only 4.7% of all the Slovenes, out of which one half there is one half in Croatia (38,734) and the other half in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro (in Serbia proper 13,486, in Voivodina 7,223, in the Kosovo-Metohia region 283, in Bosnia and Herzegovina 4,339, in Macedonia 777 and in Montenegro 484).

MACEDONIANS

Like the Slovenes, the great majority of Macedonians too live on the territory of their own people's republic (97.4%), whereas only 2.6% of the Macedonians live in the other people's republics. The number of Macedonians who live in their own people's republic is 2.13% bigger than the number of Slovenes who live in their republic. However, the ratio between the number of Macedonians and the number of the entire population of the PR Macedonia differs considerably from the ratio between the number of Slovenes and the number of the entire population of PR Slovenia. This comes from the fact that in Slovenia

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the national minorities represent an insignificant percentage of the population - 1.3% altogether - whereas in Macedonia the percentage of national minorities is 28.4%. The Macedonians make up 68.4% of the entire population of the PR Macedonia.

Out of those Macedonians who live in the other people's republics the biggest group is in Vojvodina (9,090) and in Serbia proper (8,300).

MONTENEGRINS

The Montenegrins, who make up 90.7% of the population of the PR Montenegro, have 19.7% of their nationals outside their own people's republic, so that 80.3% of all the Montenegrins live on the territory of the PR Montenegro.

Those Montenegrins who live outside Montenegro are:

In Serbia proper: 16,216 or 3.9% of all the Montenegrins; in the Vojvodina 30,589 or 7.2% of all the Montenegrins; in the Kosovo-Metohija region 28,050 or 6.6% of all the Montenegrins.

(Sd.J.C.)

(Continuation in the next issue of BORBA)

(BORBA - 5th October 1950).

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

"This Bulletin contains translations from Yugoslav newspapers and periodicals. It is intended for the use of the participating missions and not for general distribution. Accuracy of the translations is not guaranteed."

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October 4, 1950.

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO
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ACCORDING TO THE SOVIET RECIPE

There were people, uniformed and naive, who thought that the discrimination against Yugoslav citizens and our minorities in the neighboring eastern European countries were instigated exclusively by the dispute between the CPSU and the CPY. They believed that this, since it concerned socialist countries, could not be a measure of their general attitude in national problems and that therefore no judgement could be passed on the basis of it and no condemnation made of the national policies of these countries as a whole. Many people could not understand how countries which are building socialism could forget and discard one of the basic socialist principles, that is, that all nationalities must enjoy equal economic, political and cultural rights and that a consistent realization and unconditional respect of these rights represents a requisite for the victory of socialism, a requisite for building a new socialist society. Naturally these people do not understand that the conflict between the CPSU and the CPY was also a conflict in regard to the national question. Reality has opened their eyes. Reality, unfortunately, has shown that the attitude of the USSR and the satellite countries toward Yugoslavia is just another example, just another drastic illustration of the anti-Marxist, revisionist attitude of the Cominform slanders in general in solving the national problem..

The leaders of the CPSU have introduced a practice of solving the national problem in a "new" hegemonist manner. Hypocritically pointing out the equality of nations they actually have violated this principle both in the USSR and in USSR relations with other countries so that they can impose their revisionist practice in the satellite countries. Within the USSR they have divided the nations into the chosen and the neglected, the privileged and the unprivileged, the leading and the led, elevating the Russian nation above all the others and spreading great Russian chauvinism to dimensions which scarcely were noted under Tzarism. They have even taken the road of the complete destruction of individual national republics and the deportation of their entire population. Thus in 1946 they eliminated the Ceceno-Ingusko autonomous Soviet republic and the Crimean republic, the latter of which was made over into the Crimean region. A formal u'ase on the elimination of these republics was enacted by the Supreme Soviet in June 1946 when their entire population (about 700,000) had already been moved from their national ground -- to Siberia.

This Soviet patent in various variations found fruitful application in the other eastern European states. Yugoslavia selected a different road in solving the national question. While we took socialist legislation, in harmony with Marxist-Leninist science, to guarantee full equality to all national minorities so that later we could give this equality an economic foundation through the struggle for the fulfillment of our five year plan, in the other eastern European countries all sorts of chauvinist tendencies appeared. The national minorities in these countries were in a serious position. Some of them did not have any rights at all while others had these rights recognized only in words. Hundreds of thousands of members of national minorities in the eastern European countries were simply banished. The problem of the Hungarian national minority in Czechoslovakia and the Slovak in Hungary was "solved" in this manner. Then came the Cominform campaign against socialist Yugoslavia and at the same time a wonderful occasion to apply the Soviet tactics toward the Yugoslav minority in Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. Details about this are

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already well known: crude discrimination, abuse and mass arrests because of "Tito-ism", staged trials, "purges" in the regions bordering Yugoslavia, in one word the most brutal destruction of our minorities in the so-called democratic countries.

Along with the furious terror against Yugoslav minorities and in connection with this there is now taking place in Bulgaria, according to the Soviet recipe, a feverish "solution" to the problem of the Turkish minority which consists of a relatively compact entity of a few hundred thousand people. Sometime ago Bulgarian authorities started to place systematic pressure on the members of this minority with the purpose of forcing them to "voluntarily" move to Turkey. Through radio and press Turkey has been accused of exploiting its minority in Bulgaria for the hostile policy toward the Bulgarian people and members of the Turkish minority have been accused of being Kulaks, enemies of socialism and of the Bulgarian people, etc. This propaganda on various economic measures against the Turkish minority and the open offers to move have created such an atmosphere among the Turkish minority that thousands of them soon reported for repatriation. The Bulgarian authorities started to issue passports and to take away property, livestock, etc.

On August 10 of this year, the Bulgarian government presented the Turkish Charge d'affaires in Sofia a note in which -- referring to the Turkish-Bulgarian convention on repatriation of October 18, 1925, and allegedly "paying attention to the wishes of the Hungarian minority" as is hypocritically stated in this said note -- it demands of the Turkish government that 250,000 members of the Turkish minority move from Bulgaria to Turkey within three months.

The Turkish government reacted to this campaign first, through its consular representatives who required certain conditions in regard to issuing visas and later in an official note of August 27. Since Turkey in this note, stated she would place the matter before an international forum, the Bulgarian government in a note of Sept. 22, accused Turkey of spreading national hatred between the Turkish and Bulgarian people and of "joining the doomed attempts of certain Big Powers to intervene in the internal affairs of Bulgaria, sending her slanderous messages and protests because of the alleged attitude for the rights of man."

Regardless of mutual accusations by Turkey and Bulgaria and which is not important at this time, one thing is perfectly clear: that the Bulgarian government in a roundabout hypocritical way wishes to justify the violation not only of the Marxist teachings regarding the national question but also the basic principles of international rights and human morals in general. From its country, which is called socialistic, it is banishing by force a national minority, instead of guaranteeing it equality with other nationalities and conditions for undisturbed progress in all directions. The Bulgarian leaders are camouflaging themselves with democratic phrases in Rabotnicesko Delo by writing that Bulgaria, allegedly loyal to democratic conditions, will "help the Turkish national minority to return to its homeland as soon as possible", that is, to move from people's democratic Bulgaria to capitalist Turkey. What help the members of the Turkish minority can expect from Cervenkov's Bulgaria can be seen, among other things, by the fact that many of them were passed across the border in international trains without entry visas and - since Turkey will not accept them and Bulgaria not return them - they are detained on Greek territory between Bulgaria and Turkey without shelter, food or any prospects for the future.

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The Bulgarian cominformists are in a hurry because by moving out the Turks they can obtain space in which to intern our national minority in Bulgaria. In many internment camps in the border regions along Yugoslavia have been formed by Bulgarian officials that they will definitely be located only after the Turks move out. Thus, move out the Turks and intern the Pirin-Macedonians and other members of the Yugoslav minorities in remote regions - this is the aim of great Bulgarian Chauvinism. It is apparent that this policy not only has nothing in common with Marxist teachings but is completely to the contrary. What is more this policy represents the crime of genocide. In any case the Soviet delegation in the UN Commission for the Rights of Man did not oppose without reason the efforts to stamp out genocide the forced movement of nationalities or groups of people.

Without entering into how much such a policy harms the Bulgarian people - which is understandable since people who persecute nations cannot themselves be free - it is also apparent that this policy is seriously detrimental to the cause of peace because it transforms Bulgaria into a bed of confusion and dissatisfaction in this part of the world. But this actually corresponds to the Soviet hegemonious policy of spreading chaos among nations in the Balkans.

(POLITIKA - 4th October, 1950).

ISRAELI TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ZAGREB

(Zagreb, 3 October)

The Main Committee of the Croatian Labour Federation today held a reception in honour of the members of the Israeli Trade Union Delegation which is visiting our country as guests of Yugoslav Labour Federation. Present at the reception were members of the Main Committee and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the YLF Ivan Bozicevic. The leader of the delegation Aaron Beken acquainted the representatives of the Main Committee with the economic and political situation in Israel. Members of the delegation then gave their impression of their trip to the country. During their stay in Yugoslavia the delegation visited a number of factories and the Zagreb Fair. Today they are continuing on to Rijeka and Opatija.

(BORBA - October 4th, 1950).

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NEWS FROM TRIESTETHE SLOVENES OF VENEZIA GIULIA HAVE STARTED PUBLISHING THEIR OWN PAPER

(Trieste, 3rd October)

The first issue of the paper Metajur, organ of the Slovenes of Venezia Giulia, came out today at Sant Petar on Adige. The paper will appear every 14 days and will publish news and articles on the life of the Slovenes of Venezia Giulia. The first page of the paper carries greetings from the editorial board and is printed in Slovene while the second page, containing news from Venezia Giulia and is printed in the dialect of the Slovenes of Venezia Giulia.

UNEMPLOYED BUILDING WORKERS IN THE UDINE PROVINCE

(Trieste, 3rd October)

In the Udine province in Italy there are 14,000 unemployed building workers, 40% of whom are Slovenes. The Italian authorities several times promised to employ in the course of this year almost all the unemployed workers of the Udine province on big land-reclamation projects. However, no work at all has been started, while the number of unemployed building workers is greater by 600 than last year. (Tanjug)

TRIESTE AUTHORITIES HAVE NOT YET GIVEN PERMISSION FOR THE OPENING OF A SLOVENE SCHOOL AT OPICINA

(Trieste, 3rd October)

Although the school year will begin in a few days, the Italian school authorities of Trieste have not yet replied to the request submitted to them a month ago by the parents of the Slovene children at Opicina for permission to open a 3 year Slovene vocational school. In their request the Slovene parents pointed out that there exists at Opicina a 3 year Italian vocational school, although 85% of the population are Slovenes, while all the villages in the neighbourhood are peopled purely by Slovenes. A Slovene vocational school at Opicina would be attended not only by Slovene children of Opicina and the nearby Slovene villages but also by Slovene children from the bigger villages in the Anglo-American zone of the Free Territory of Trieste, such as Repentabor and Trebce. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 4th October, 1950).

YUGOSLAVIA BECOMES A MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS

(Paris, 3rd October 1950).

Yugoslavia today became a regular member of the International Union of Architects. The Union is holding a conference in Paris and at today's meeting Yugoslavia was unanimously admitted as a regular member.

(BORBA - 4th October, 1950).

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GIFT MADE BY ZLATKO BALOKOVIC TO OUR ART INSTITUTIONS

Our compatriot, the famous artist in USA, Zlatko Balokovic has sent recently to our musical institutions a large quantity of material for musical instruments. Beside Balokovic, our compatriot Dr. Andrija Puharic has also sent gifts of the same kind. All that material is valued at over \$4,500.

In his letter, Balokovic expressed the desire that these presents should be divided according to the needs of our musical centers, which was done by the Council for Art and Science and was divided among the orchestras of Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skoplje, Fiume, Maribor, Osijek, Split, Dubrovnik, Subotica and Novi Sad.

Balokovic who helped our National Liberation struggle during war time with his work in America, is showing now too understanding for the efforts of our country in the cultural field. (Borba, October 4, 1950)

THIRD CLASS OF CADETS OF THE TANK OFFICERS' SCHOOL HAVE GRADUATED

The third class of cadets of the Tank Officers' School have graduated. The cadets of the third class were the best non-commissioned officers - participants in the National Liberation War - who acquired already during war time the struggling perseverance and have shown readiness to bear the greatest sacrifices in struggle for freedom and independence of their fatherland. Through those three years of school, they have become even more self-disciplined and have mastered in practice and theory the military technique.

The Command of the 'Petar Drapsin' School gave a reception in honor of those who have graduated, during which were also present among other guests, the deputy of the Minister of Public Defense and Lt.Gen. Sava Buric.

The best pupils were: Franc Carman, Nikola Pavic, Radoje Dragojlovic and Dragoslav Ristic, who obtained the titles of Tito's cadets.

(Borba, October 4, 1950)

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SALVAGE WORK AT NOVI SAD

The iron bridge over the River Danube which used to connect Novi Sad with Petrovaradin was blown up in October 1944. An approximate quantity of 500 tons of steel went to the bottom of the river. Only a part of the river was cleared for navigation at that point soon after the liberation of the country.

The "Mostoradnja" enterprise started taking out the old bridge about a month ago. Over 300 tons of steel has already been taken out, so that the whole part of the river at that point will be navigable, while the "Mostoradnja" enterprise will set material for building of other bridges.

(RAD - 4th October, 1950).

GOOD COTTON FIELD IN HERCEGOVINA

(Mostar, 3rd October)

Up to 22nd September over 16½ wagon loads of cotton were picked in Hercegovina. Capljina county alone yielded 12½ wagon loads.

It is expected that the six counties which grow cotton will yield about 60 wagon loads of cotton, which means much more than last year, although this year cotton was grown on 2,000 hectares less than last year. There has been a good cotton crop in most of the counties thanks to the fact that cotton was planted very early (up to May 10th) and that it was planted on suitable soil. In many places in Capljina county the yield will be over 1,000 kilograms per hectare.

Cotton growers are concluding contracts for planting cotton in the year 1951. (Tanjug)

(BOREA - 4th October, 1950).

NEW DOMESTIC RADIO SETS

(Zagreb, 3rd October 1950).

For two years now domestic radio sets of the "Kosmaj" type have been sold in our country. By the beginning of next year there will be on sale in our shops a new radio set (short wave and medium wave) of the "Tesla" type - produced by the "Nikola Tesla" factory in Belgrade.

While the "Kosmaj" type radio sets are assembled in our country from parts imported from foreign countries the new radio receiving set will be made of domestic materials. For the time being, we are importing for this set only the tubes, condensers and reels. However, we shall soon stop importing even these parts, because the "Elektrovoz" factory in Ljubljana has started producing wireless condensers, while the "Zavod RR" at Nis (radio and ex-ray sets factory - Ed.) is making radio valves.

The work on building the new radio set was started at the beginning of this year and the first samples of the set were ready one month before the opening of the Zagreb Fair.

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One can judge how far the "Nikola Tesla" factory has advanced by the fact that every 3 minutes it turns out a "Kosmaj" radio set. Production of "Tesla" sets will be much quicker, so that the factory will be turning out 30 to 40 sets every hour.

While the factory's laboratory is still engaged on improvement of the new set, engineer Mladen Torbarina is constructing a miniature radio set.

(BORBA - 4th October, 1950).

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NEW INSPIRATION FOR THE ALBANIAN WRITERS.

On the 12th July, this year, Radio Tirana sent a message to the Albanian Society of Writers about the expulsion of the following members of the Society: Sejfulla Maleshova, Skender Luarasi, Mitrush Kuteli and Andon Frasheri. This news by itself imposes two questions. First how did it happen that Sejfulla Maleshova, about whom the post-war Albanian critic stated that he "opened the road for the new Albanian literature" and "that he should be placed on a pillar", that "his picture should be placed next to the picture of the great Albanian poet Naim Frasheri" and in the preface of his poems it is said that Migjeni, compared to Sejfulla Maleshova, is only a pale candle light while he is a blazing electric light. Secondly, why is Sejfulla Maleshova expelled only in June 1950 and not before, when it was known already in 1946 at the second conference of the Society at which the checking of members was demanded and said about him that he was "a dangerous opportunist, servant of the bourgeoisie" and "the servant who capitulates before imperialism and western culture".

Namely, on the 25th November 1945, for the first time in the history of Albanian literature, a society of writers of Albania was founded. At that time the rudder of the Albanian cultural life and literature was held by Sejfulla Maleshova, at that time Minister of Education of Albania. He held literary lectures, passed decisions concerning literary problems, spoke about "the role of literature in present Albania", about *l'art pour l'art*, about ordered literature, about ideology in literature, etc. Of course, he was elected as president of the Society of Writers. On his initiative but with the consent of the Central Committee of the CP Albania, in 1945 they created a "united cultural front" which gave the opportunity even to most compromised Albanian writers to co-operate in the organ of the Society called Bota e re and later in Literatyra jone and become members of the Society. Thus it happened that the names of those writers reappeared, who during the whole occupation collaborated in various fascist and Balist periodicals and papers, who published their works during the occupation and who were either directly or indirectly the champions of the Balist irredentist ideology.

So it happened that one could see once again the name of Nexhat Hakiu, the author of the chauvinist poem "The 7th April" published at the end of 1943, from which the Balist took a verse as their slogan. Mitrush Kuteli, the author of the poem "Kosovo" and fanatical enemy of the National Liberation Movement, received an important role in the Society of Albanian Writers. He was entrusted with editing Fan Noli's works and Radio Tirana opened its doors wide for his literary lectures. Ali Asllani chief of department in the Ministry of Education until 1944 was also accepted in the Society. If one adds to this that the Society accepted and put at their disposal the pages of the periodicals Bota e re and Literatyra jone of such people as Vincenc Prendushi, Selahudin Toto and Andrea Xega, who were of a doubtful past and even more doubtful preceptions, then one might come to the conclusion that only Jakov Milaj with his work "The Albanian Race" and Hamit Kokolari with his work "Kosovo - the Cradle of the Albanians" were missing in order to make the collection of writers of chauvinist and irredentist ideology complete. Besides this, some of them even became members of the board of Editors of the Society, like Nexhat Hakiu, Mitrush Kuteli, Andrea Xega and Selahudin Toto.

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Under such circumstances the progressive Albanian Writers were envisaging very difficult tasks and various problems. Such works had to be produced which would reflect Albanian reality, the efforts and achievements of Albanian workers, who employed great efforts for the reconstruction of their country and the Balist and clerical ideology, still very strong had to be unmasked. Then the character and greatness of the National Liberation Fight had to be artistically interpreted as well as the sacrifices of the Albanian people in the struggle for their liberty. The Albanian writers and particularly the Albanian critics were entrusted with the task of illuminating the cultural and literary heritage with a Marxist light. This question became even more imperative since the pre-war Albanian criticism behaved towards some writers as a good mother and towards the others as a ruthless step mother. Thus the pre-war criticism cast away the great poet and patriot Chajupi and only reluctantly mentioned Milos Nikola - Migjeni one of the few Albanian writers between the two wars, who had the courage to touch upon the burning socialist problems of Zog's Albania. On the other hand Fan Noli - the translator was praised to the detriment of Fan Noli - the writer, because Noli in all his works never missed to brand King Zog's autocracy.

But instead of this, some competent Albanian writers came under the harmful influence of some Soviet theoretical conceptions and began to apply blindly the Soviet pattern in regard to culture and literary heritage. Because the Soviet Union wish to present Pushkin as the champion of just those ideas which are now being carried out by the CPSU(B), the Albanian writers wish to say of Naim Frasheri that all his life he fought for and preached just those ideas which are now being put into practice in Albania, but keeping quiet about his weaknesses, idealism, mysticism, pantheism, didacticism which are interwoven into his poetry. On the other hand, tendencies appeared to cast away the literary works of Gjergj Fishta and Faik Konica as "the heritage of the feudal bourgeois class", and no one tried to write a criticism or study about them and point out their weak points as well. Just this question caused the coming to the surface of the disharmony, which already existed in the Society of Albanian Writers. Dhimiter Shuteriqi, in his review on Albanian literature, published in Mnjizevnost in 1946, page 113, placed Fishta above Naim in the following words: "He is more powerful than Naim in his poetic inspiration and artistic competition, and that is why Gjergj Fishta is our greatest poet". About Sejfulla Malëshova he said: "Our most prominent revolutionary poet is Lame Kodra (pseudonym of Sejfulla Malëshova), and about Konica: "He did very much for the development of literary taste in Albania. He is the founder of criticism". But things he said in 1946, he denied in 1949 and in a few words cast an anathema on Fishta and Konica. Sejfulla Malëshova, defended in 1946 very strongly Fishta and Konica when still Minister of Education and President of the Society of Albanian Writers. In one of his lectures, he said about Fishta and Konica: "They are the greatest figures in the field of culture" and "their work is closely connected with the resurrection of Albania in the field of culture".

The question of explaining Fishta and Konica became particularly acute at the third conference of the writers of Albania, in October last year, when the secretary of the Society Shefqet Musaraj in his report, ranked Fishta and Konica among reactionary

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writers and their works were placed on the index of banned books. Sejfulla Maleshova (who was expelled from the Party and dismissed from service but not from the Society of Writers) was aware that this attack was in fact directed against him and rose to the defence of Fishta and Konica, in this he was supported by Ymer Dishnica and Skender Luarasi. They succeeded in introducing confusion and hesitation into the conference. However, things happened which Maleshova and his comrades never expected to happen. Bedri Spahu, member of the Bureau of the Albanian Communist Party, "the Albanian Zdanov" got up and poured over these people insulting curses and expressions. On the well proven method, he accused them of all the sins which in fact were committed not only by the Society of Writers but also the Central Committee and even Bedri Spahu himself. Ymer Dishnica was accused of "being the man who organized the Lukaj (the place where negotiations were carried on between the leaders of the NLM and Bali Kombetar) although it was well known that Enver Hoxha was the initiator and inspirer of these negotiations. A few days after the conference Zeri I Populi called Maleshova an idiot and pointed out that "that thorns ought to be extracted" and "be sent where they belong". One could have expected their immediate expulsion from the Society of Writers. However, this came about only in July this year. It seems that Enver Hoxha took pity of his former opportunist friends. If one takes all this into account, no wonder that since the liberation not one important work appeared in Albania, either in prose or poetry. Prose works are mainly sketches, essays, reports and a small number of short stories of a documentary and report nature. That is why in 1947 the first prize for prose works was given to Zihni Sako for his sketch "Automatiku i Aliut" and has more a publicity than a literary character. The jury had probably not a large choice.

This sterility of literary creation and ideological disorientation was especially noticeable after the third conference of Albanian writers at which Bedri Spahu lectured the Albanian writers as to what is "socialist realism" and as to how "the Albanian people must follow in the wake of the peoples of the Soviet Union," and that Albanian literature must develop only on the basis of the Soviet Literature, that the Albanian writers are to receive great help from Soviet literature" and first of all -- that "Soviet literature is to light the path for the Albanian writers and serve as a source for their inspiration". Whether Bedri Spahu thinks that the Albanian writers have already exhausted Albanian themes and therefore must have their inspiration from the Soviet literature is not clear. But he is right in saying that the Albanian literature and the great Albanian poets and patriots Naim Frasheri, Sami Frasheri, Chayupi, Migjeni and others -- in favor of the Soviet writers. Quite naturally, an ideological disorientation came about. The question was raised as to what to write, how to write, where to take inspiration from and especially what should be the ideological criterion of a work, since there was the danger that any one who might deviate from these lessons would be sent where he belonged". Because of such a situation, some Albanian writers chose the shortest but most unscrupulous way and quite strangely: everything was ideologically correct and justified as long as they slandered Yugoslavia, as long as they sung eulogies to Enver Hoxha, the Soviet Union of the Saviour of Albania, Stalin. I shall only deal with three of them, Dhimiter Shuteriqi, Mark Ndoj and Zihni Saku since they belong to the group of the most prominent Albanian writers and since two of them had visited Yugoslavia.

Dhimiter Shuteriqi is not unknown to our public. He visited our country on several occasions. In 1948 ~~Knjizevmost~~ published one of his articles on Albanian literature and Borba published one of his fragments. Had there remained in him only a bit of poetic honesty he would not have thrown so many slanders on our country, for which before he only had praise. Namely, during the trial of some Albanians whom the Albanian leaders did not like and who were called "Tito's agents", so that they might be exterminated easier, Dhimiter Shuteriqi received the "inspiration" and considered himself entitled to write a poem called "In Connection with the Sixth Trial of Tito's Agents." In that poem he poured a number of lies and slanders

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on our country. For Dhimiter Shuteriqi the peoples of Yugoslavia are the grand-children of Vladan Djordjevic and Pasic's followers. According to Shuteriqi, the peoples of Yugoslavia sent King Zog to them wishing to make a new Zog of Kochi Xhoxhe. The struggle of the peoples of Yugoslavia against fascism, Nedic, Mihajlovic, Peter and Paul is according to Shuteriqi only the struggle of Tito and of his company for a larger booty. He also mentioned Keitel, Goring, Rosenberg and the Roman emperors Nero and Titus. From Shuteriqi's poem not even Judas, Kautzki and Trotsky were left out. In the entire poem there is not a word which would not suit any Balist or Fascist and if there were not Dhimiter Shuteriqi's signature underneath one might believe that it was written by Kol Bib Mirak, Mustafa Kruj of Xhelal Strarovetski the notorious fascists and hangmen of the Albanian people.

At the first glance it might seem strange how could a writer fall so deeply into the mud of lies, slanders and hypocrisy. But if one examines his literary work, one could find the explanation. He wrote quietly at the time of Zog. He also wrote during the occupation until 1943 and was all the time occupied as a progressor. After the liberation in order to succeed in getting into the leadership of Society of Writers and gaining the favour of Enver Hoxha, in 1945 he wrote a poem called "Enver".

The writer Mark Ndoja in one of his lectures in connection with the 55th anniversary of the death of Konstantin Christiphoridi made use of lies which might be useful to writers without honour and moral. According to him, the anniversary of Christiphoridi could not have been celebrated because Yugoslavia was the one which prevented from lighting up the Albanian literature, in order to stupefy the Albanian national consciousness. Xihna Saku the present chairman of the Society of Writers also expressed this opinion. Xihni Saku was not bothered with the fact that until the cominform resolution he lived in Yugoslavia and until his departure he spoke in the most flattering way about our country. How ridiculous and absurd is the statement of Mark Ndoja and Dhimiter Shuteriqi one can best see from the periodical Jeta e re published in Pristina, which publishes in almost every number essays from the Albanian literature and gives to it more space than the paper of the Albanian Society of Writers Literatyra jone. The poetic profile of Xihna Saku can be best seen from a number of his latest poems in which he tries hard to replace the lack of theme with various slogans and lies. But the most typical poem is "The Poem to Enver". It starts and ends in the same manner as the poems from Afghanistan in connection with Stalin's birthday.

These are only a few examples concerning contemporary Albanian literature showing the moral downfall of those Albanian writers who joined the revisionist campaign of the cominform, who must receive inspiration from foreign literature and who wait for orders about what they shall write. Their sole methods are lies and the ednial of truth. But without truth there is no literature, there is no art. Present Albanian literature is the most eloquent example.

(Sd.) HASSAN KALESI.

(KNJIZEVNE NOVINE - 3rd October, 1950).

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SUPPORT FOR THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY

Yugoslavia Backs the Claims of the Chinese People

"THE ROAD TO PEACE"

"It is plain that to recognize as representative of China a group which in fact has no authority whatsoever in China, is to act without legality and in a manner devoid of political sense."

"Solution of this question would at present juncture be a sign of the first importance of the readiness of the United Nations Organisation to find the road to peace"

WITH these formulations, Mr. Edvard Kardelj, Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia, made clear the Yugoslav attitude on China at Flushing Meadows, on September 20th. Kardelj, speaking in the United Nations General Assembly debate, offered the full support of Yugoslavia to the proposal of the Indian delegation that the collapsed régime of Chiang Kai Shek could no longer be held to represent China, but only the present factual government of the People's Republic of China.

IMMEDIATELY after the welcoming speech of the Chairman of the Assembly, Bengel, representing India, put forward his proposal. Two documents, he stated, were before the United Nations, in support of the claim of the representatives of the Chinese People's Republic to be admitted to the Assembly, as official representatives of China.

A protest was made by a Kuomintang speaker that he represented China. The American State Secretary, Dean Acheson, came out in direct opposition to the Indian proposal. It was his claim that the Kuomintang organisation was recognised as the Government of China by 43 State members of the United Nations, whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China had secured the recognition of only 16 States.

Following this statement of the United States position, the Yugoslav representative announced his Government's full support of the Indian proposal.

CONSISTENT POLICY

"CONSISTENT" said the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, in his address, "to the attitude which the Government of the People's Republic of Yugoslavia has throughout maintained, the Yugoslav Delegation most determinedly supports the proposal of the Indian Delegation, for the admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations Organisation."

"I have no intention," said Kardelj, "of examining the rights which the People's Republic of China in any case possesses concerning a seat in the United Nations Organisation. It is my view that this was satisfactorily argued in the Resolution of the Indian Delegation."

It is plain that to recognise as representative of China a group which in fact has no authority whatsoever in China, is to act without legality and in a manner devoid of political sense. In effect it amounts to an attempt to prevent any participation of so large a country as China in U.N.O.

"However, I do wish to point specially to the factual political aspects of the matter. Scarcely anyone could question that the People's Republic of China should be represented in U.N.O. The difference of opinion in fact today consists in whether this should begin now, or at a later date.

But any postponement of the acceptance of the People's Republic of China is tantamount to an insistence on linking the question of the representation of China, to all other questions at dispute today in the world, thereby exacerbating the international situation as a whole.

"On the other hand," Kardelj continued, "a solution to this question would at the present juncture be a sign of the first importance of the readiness of the United Nations Organisation to find the road to peace, and to put an end to this atmosphere of war danger which at the moment dominates the world."

TO STRENGTHEN U.N.O.

"In addition, it is specially noteworthy that a solution of this question would strengthen the United Nations Organisation itself. It would also strengthen the faith of mankind in the possibility of U.N.O. playing a real part in maintaining peace."

"On the other hand, failure to solve the problem can but prove an instrument which will serve to undermine the United Nations Organisation and make it still more impotent."

"The Yugoslav Delegation moreover," Kardelj emphasised, "maintains this standpoint without any regard to how it may view the present international policy of the People's Republic of China, in particular its policy regarding Yugoslavia."

"As I have already emphasised," stated Kardelj, "the Government of the People's Republic of Yugoslavia takes as basic starting point the view that every country should be represented in the United Nations Organisation by that Government which in fact is in authority there. At the same time, the Yugoslav Delegation bears in mind the concrete factors of the moment making for the consolidation of world peace."

"Both one and the other consideration are eloquent that the Delegation of the People's Republic of China should be summoned here at once, to represent the people of China in U.N.O."

"For all these reasons, the Yugoslav Delegation lends its support to the proposal of the Indian Delegation, and maintains that the Indian proposal concerning the representation of China in the United Nations Organisation should be accepted."

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF SLOVENIA A REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE

ATTENDED by four hundred delegates representing party branches a full conference of the Communist Party of Slovenia began on September 23, in Ljubljana. The Conference is attended by Milovan Djilas and Franc Leskovec, members of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

On the agenda of the conference are two principal items, first, the method of organising the work of local branches and subordinate party organs, and secondly, the tasks of the party in the development of political and organisational tasks in the country, and particularly in connection with production.

The discussion on the first item was opened by Miro Marinko, Secretary of the Politbureau of the Slovene Party, who in his introductory survey of the problem stressed the thesis that the most important work before all party branches must be the stimulation and encouragement of local initiative.

SUBSCRIPTION to the Second Internal Loan was closed on September 18th, three days before the date originally announced. Incomplete returns available at the moment of writing show the loan to have been over-subscribed by 80%. On the thirteenth day of subscription, five days before the closing date, the sum had already reached the figure of well over 5,000,000 dinars.

Making comparison with the First Internal Loan, subscribed in 1948, the new loan marks a significant increase in the free investment power of the nation. The first loan amounted to 3,500 million dinars only.

The striking feature of the new loan is the change in the position of the peasantry, who of course still form the vast majority of the population. The increase in individual subscribers of the countryside amounts to about 40%, while their contribution to the resources of the State has doubled, against that of 1948.

Altogether, the increase in the number of subscribers is estimated at one-third, and the loan thereby registers both a general upgrading of the financial position of the individual citizen, and their complete confidence in the future.

The latest returns, issued on September 19th, show the total subscription to the new loan to have amounted to 5,527,459,000 dinars, exceeding the target figure of 3,000,000,000 by 84%.

A PEOPLE'S EFFORT Volunteer Labour in Serbia

Returns are now available for the public volunteer work contributions of the People's Front and other bodies in the first half of 1950. The total labour contribution of the Republic of Serbia are valued at 1,462,000,000 dinars, equivalent to nearly one-third the total Second Internal Loan.

This figure was announced at a meeting of the People's Front on September 24th, called to discuss the forthcoming elections of all local and district people's committees.

Elections for the Serbian National Assembly are also due to be held in the course of the next few months. The present Assembly's term of office expires in March, 1951.

The Five Year Plan

Afforestation

THREE YEARS RESULTS

FULL reports are now coming in regarding the afforestation position in the whole country. In the past three years, 250,000 acres of barren land have been replanted with conifers and other trees. This is the total target envisaged by the Five-Year Plan. The land re-afforested is principally barren upland.

Large-scale re-afforestation of extensive areas of the country, denuded by the spendthrift economy of previous generations, was an important item of the Five-Year Plan. Timber cutting in Bosnia and elsewhere had been going on for some time in excess of replanting, while thousands of acres of Dalmatia, Croatia, Montenegro, Macedonia and Serbia had been turned into barren mountains at an early period.

The re-afforestation plan is given high priority. Not only is it a direct long-term productive investment, but it is calculated to ameliorate the climate of the barren lands, and soften the impact of the dry winter season. As much as 25% of the labour in this work accomplishment was given voluntarily by members of the People's Front.

The plan in progress during the current year is for the further planting of 150,000 acres. One-third of this area was planted during the late Spring months. The principal Autumn planting season will begin in October.

Relations With Bulgaria

THE NISH TRIAL

Infiltration of Subversive Agents

ON September 11th, the trial began before Nish County Court (Serbia) of seven Yugoslav citizens, accused of re-entering Yugoslavia illegally from Bulgaria, for the purpose of carrying on espionage and subversive activities. The accused men were: Stojadin Veljkovich-Dimko, of Alexinat, Velibor Neshich, of Leskovatz, Chedomir Petrovich, of Drachevatz, near Leskovatz, Georgije Hristov, of Brezista, near Bosiljgrad, Velimir Arandjelovich, of Kniazhevatz, Alexander Stankovich-Leka, of Alexinat, and Liubomir Veljkovich, of Alexinat.

The Nish trial of seven Bulgarian agents is of considerable interest by reason of the personality of the accused. They were trained at a country house on Mt. Vitosha in the vicinity of the Bulgarian capital, Sofia.

After three days' trial, the accused, who made no secret of their conspiratorial activities, were found guilty, and sentenced to terms of hard labour of from 10 to 14 years, and periods of loss of civic rights.

Hristov received a sentence of 14 years' hard labour with 4 years' loss of civic rights, Velimir Arandjelovich to 12 years' hard labour, with 4 years' loss of civic rights, Velibor Neshich to 11 years' hard labour and 4 years' loss of civic rights, Stojadin Veljkovich to 10 years' hard labour and 3 years' loss of civic rights, and Petrovich, Stankovich and Veljkovich each to 10 years' hard labour and 3 years' loss of civic rights.

THE DEFENDANTS

Velimir Arandjelovich began his open renegade career in 1941, when he went to Germany, first as volunteer worker—he is an engine-driver by profession—later returning to Serbia to enter the service of the quisling Nedich, whose forces worked in direct collaboration with the Gestapo.

Captured in 1943 by the Liberation Army, Arandjelovich was sentenced on charges for numerous crimes and treachery. He contrived to escape, since when he has been recruited by the Bulgarian political police in the control of the Communist Party.

Three of the accused, Stojadin Veljkovich, Velibor Neshich and Chedomir Petrovich, immediately after the Communist Revolution in Yugoslavia, associated themselves with this, and in due course contrived to cross into Bulgaria.

In Bulgaria, these three men placed themselves at the service of the Bulgarian authorities, and Veljkovich wrote for "Nova Borba" (The "New Struggle") designed as rallying organ of a "new" Yugoslav Communist Party, and under the editorship of a certain Lale Ivanovich whose career dates back to 1941, when he entered the services of Hitler's Gestapo.

According to the account given by the accused men, on various occasions they were smuggled over the frontier from Bulgaria into Yugoslavia, with instructions to carry out subversive acts, and set about organising a new Yugoslav Communist Party.

The Stojadin Veljkovich was brought into touch with Velimir Neshich and Chedomir Petrovich at the country house on Mt. Vitosha. Taken to the training centre by two Bulgarian officials, one of whom claimed to be Petar Minev, of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the other concealing his identity under the Serbian name of Cvetko (Izvetko) he was introduced to the other two (Stojadin Veljkovich alleged) as the other member of his "troika". It should be explained that a "troika" indicates a group of three who work together.

HANDLED TO JUSTICE

The subversive career of these men was brief.

Neshich, Veljkovich and Petrovich were caught in the neighbourhood of Leskovatz, by a passing farmer, who at once reported them to the local police. What then transpired is characteristic. Neshich was

arrested, but the other two, contriving to escape across the frontier, returned later, entering Yugoslavia for the last time on July 27th, 1950.

Their plan was now to spend ten days at work in Yugoslavia, then to return to base in Bulgaria. However, calling on a farmer on whose support they apparently counted, their activities were at once seen. The man in question, Yevstey Petrov, first took the precaution of "concealing" them on his premises, and only then called in the authorities to arrest them.

The case of these seven enemy agents provides the obverse to the picture presented by the Bulgarian persecution of independently-minded families throughout the frontier zone, as reported in recent issues of this paper. Though founded on false premises and relying on men with such a pro-Nazi past, the deliberate nature of the preparations, reminiscent of the pre-war Nazi and Fascist attempts to undermine the independence of Yugoslavia.

The Re-organisation of Administration

Decentralisation Principle

WITH the continued decentralisation of the general supervision of industrial production, the structure of Yugoslav publicly-owned and controlled factories, mines and other enterprises is beginning to take shape. Latterly extensive decentralisation work has been in progress in the six Republics.

Devolution of supreme control from federal organs to the Republican Governments, in other words, did not mean the establishment of six new centralised centres, one for each of the six Republics. On the contrary, the same principle that has instructed the devolution from the federal centre, has now been pursued within each Republic. One aspect of this process, of course, has been the transfer of factory management to the workers; the other aspect is the limitation of Republican Government supervision and control to the general lines of planning.

The principal co-ordinating nerve-centre will now be the Federal Economic Council, which co-ordinates the work of all other economic instances. It is a central body, but one whose functions are limited to general supervision, and the same general shape is repeated in each separate Republic.

The central Council effects general co-ordination, but this does not mean that in joint work the co-operation of subordinate bodies is limited to contact through the medium of the central Council. The scheme is flexible and adaptable to such particular needs. For instance, in the Republic of Serbia, the Processing Industries Council, subordinate in general plans to the Economic Council, itself is directly linked to a number of other similar Councils, as well as to such bodies as the Board of Local Industry which deals with smaller-scale enterprises of purely local significance. Such direct links are dictated by such questions as the supply of raw materials.

(See Page 2).

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The Zagreb Fair

IN the five brief though hard years which have passed since the Second World War, a tremendous change has been accomplished in the economy of Yugoslavia. Between the Yugoslavia of before the war, which annually showed the world its products, whether at the home International Fair of Zagreb, or abroad, at Frankfurt, Leipzig or elsewhere, and the Yugoslavia now exhibiting at Zagreb, lies a gulf.

It is a gulf not merely of quantity; it is a gulf of quality. (Two years ago many quarters abroad expressed astonishment, even criticism, when at an international fair Yugoslavia first showed products of a new heavy industry. It was felt not merely for a country with so vast an agricultural potential, to produce a forty-ton steam grab.

Why should Yugoslavia industrialize? Why should she not continue to concentrate her productive efforts on the production and export of grain, meat, timber, and ores? Those who asked these questions often enough coupled them with eulogies of the peasant mode of life. Yugoslavia, illustrated in natural development by generation after generation of partition under alien Empires, offered countries which were already highly developed a valuable "backward" area in which continued an "unspoiled" way of life and the productive methods of the Middle Ages.

Thus thought Nazi Germany. Thus thought some other industrialists in the West. However, it is instructive to turn over the pages of pre-war statistics, and see the rising export of Yugoslavia bauxite—and the correspondingly steeper graph of the rise of the profits of those foreign industrialists who processed the aluminium extracted from that bauxite. Adding increased labour-value to the processed products, those industries waxed rich. They often sold back to Yugoslavia their finished goods.

Or should we take the timber industry. Exporting unprocessed timber, pre-war Yugoslavia filled one quarter of her exports, calculated by weight. Calculated by monetary value, the important item which "sale of timber abroad" constituted was actually just about sufficient to pay for the chemicals which Yugoslavia imported, not from some of the exported timber.

Since Nazi Germany, other countries have looked upon Yugoslavia as a convenient source of raw materials. The Soviet Union has strongly objected to the development of a Yugoslav processing industry. Outraged by Yugoslav independence, it has even tried to prevent Yugoslav industrialization by measures of economic blockade and political pressure.

Nevertheless, Yugoslavia today appears at the Zagreb Fair—the fourth post-war Zagreb Fair—at least as a producer not of raw materials for others profitably to process, but herself as a processor. The products of the Yugoslav agricultural, forestry and mining industries are now offered to the world in a more finished form, embodying more Yugoslav labour power. In this form, the fruits of the Yugoslav soil and waters are raised to a higher level. Raised to a higher level, they command more of the world's goods in exchange, in the international market. Commanding more labour-value in exchange in the international market, they inevitably raise the standard of living of the Yugoslav people.

This is the purpose of the development of Yugoslav home industries. Such development is the only path for any people which refuses to accept a subordinate position. It may not be to the taste of those who would like to see the Yugoslav people remain

THE SOCIALIST STATE APPROACH

The Sources of National Revenue

A NEW FISCAL SYSTEM

OF NECESSITY, a socialist State differs in all essential functions from a capitalist State. Under capitalism, the principal sources of revenue are fiscal dues of various kinds. State administration, National Defence, Public Health and other public expenditure are provided for from such sources.

Thus, in the old Yugoslavia, the State income was based on personal taxation, or income tax, on various surtaxes, and on indirect taxation—excise dues, customs, monopoly taxes levied on such articles as salt, tobacco and matches, and petroleum products. The same is the case in other essentially capitalist countries.

In this there is nothing illogical. All forms of industry are theoretically in the hands of the individuals, and if the community as a whole is to have public services, funds from these must derive from taxes levied on individuals. The only point at issue is the incidence of taxation, and also the division between taxation levied directly on individuals, and that levied through social institutions.

Taking the year 1939-40 in Yugoslavia, we find the following general division of taxation: 990,000,000 dinars were levied from workers' and employees' wages and salaries, but only 250,000,000 dinars from industrial, banking and commercial enterprises.

Under socialism all this is necessarily changed. In the first place, the very system of banking and credit comes under public ownership. This means that the entire financial system—the total regulation of the flow and circulation of money and purchasing power, serves the socialist development of the country. This, in turn, means that the country's economy as a whole assumes far and away the major part of the burden of furnishing the necessary State revenues. The necessary levy on a large part of the country's annual production, in other words, is not given to the workers in the form of wages or salaries, then partly taken from them again in the form of taxation—while the major part of the available funds remains in private hands. Earnings are distributed after deduction of the necessary State revenue. Moreover, they are distributed solely to those who earn them.

ALL-EMBRACING NATURE OF A SOCIALIST STATE BUDGET

This of necessity changes the nature of a socialist State budget. This is no longer solely concerned with a limited range of public services, but is an integral administration of the economy of the whole nation.

In Yugoslavia, since the transition to the general planning of the industry of the country, which dates from 1947, annual budgets are drawn up which, instead of being an accountability of some features of the public services, are a reflection of the total economy of the country.

The State Budget of Yugoslavia, as a socialist country, today reflects the federal character of the Yugoslav State, the mutual equality and interdependence of the six constituent Republics, and it reflects the local autonomy of the People's Committees, or local government bodies. It includes the budgets of all productive enterprise, and thus, year in, year out, reveals not merely the development of this or that branch of administration, but

more "heavens of wood and drawers of water." It is, however, highly to the taste of the Yugoslav peoples themselves, and need not offend any other people which accepts the great principle of civilized humanity: international co-operation, to mutual advantage, on a basis of equality.

The Zagreb International Trade Fair, on which we report on page five, is the largest and most comprehensive to be held hitherto. Many countries are participating. Interest is keen, and large-scale mutual trade orders are expected. The interest shown by many other countries in the Fair marks an important stage in Yugoslav post-war development, and is a good augury of the future.

the growth of the country as a whole and the improvement of the standard of living.

Today, for example, the annual budgets reveal the country's preoccupation primarily with capital construction, with over-all improvements in social standards, and with public health and cultural development. It is on these branches of national activity that the main sums are spent. Administration as such occupies a steadily lessening portion of the annual State budget.

Viewed in this way, it will be clear how untenable any direct comparison between a socialist budget and a capitalist budget can be. A capitalist budget reveals how a particular government contrives to raise money to pay for State administration and for certain public grants to social services. A socialist budget, like that of Yugoslavia, on the contrary, reveals the total amount of the country's financial resources, for the forthcoming year's work, accumulated from the proceeds of the past year's work.

In such a budget direct taxation of the individual plays a very insignificant, and rapidly dwindling role. Taxation instead has become the allocation of a portion of the proceeds of industry, a socially different thing.

HOW SOCIALIST REVENUE IS ACCOINTEED

The basic national revenue in socialist Yugoslavia comes from the following five main sources:

- from a turnover tax levied on all commodities;
- from the profits of State industry;
- from a tax on trade or distribution of goods;
- from market profits of local industry; and indirectly from reduction of the total cost of production.

Of these sources, the most important is that of the commodity tax. Estimating in millions of dinars, the proportion of this tax to total national revenue can be seen from the following table:

| | Total revenue in millions of dinars | Commodity tax in million din. |
|------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1947 | 26,850 | 85,854 |
| 1948 | 46,000 | 124,841 |
| 1949 | 57,449 | 161,152 |
| 1950 | 76,775 | 175,746 |

Whereas in 1947 the commodity tax was 31% of the total national budget, in 1950 it has become 44% of this. The increase characterizes the shifting of the incidence of taxation.

Putting this in another way, if we take the 1947 figure as 100, we find the revenue derived from the commodity tax changing in this way:

| | |
|------|-------|
| 1947 | 100.0 |
| 1948 | 171.3 |
| 1949 | 251.2 |
| 1950 | 282.9 |

In fact, the increase is even more striking, for the figures quoted are those of budget estimates, whereas in each year over this period there has been a budgetary surplus at the close of the year.

ACCUMULATION AND "PROFITS"

In any work on finance or economy in socialist Yugoslavia, the term "accumulation," or "socialist accumulation," frequently appears. By accumulation, acquired through taxation, we understand the difference between the total cost of production of a given commodity, and the established price at which the article goes into circulation.

This accumulation, or what under capitalism is known as "the profit," is of course divided up. Part of the annual accumu-

lation of any enterprise goes to the enterprise itself, part (in the form of commodity tax) to the general State revenue. Indeed, the very term "commodity tax" is a misnomer, for in fact this tax is today merely the financial, or book-keeping method by which the major part of the realised accumulation of industry is, through the State revenue and the annual budget, placed at the service of the community as a whole.

Profits, therefore, are today strictly the internal accumulation of any enterprise, that is to say, that portion of the difference between the cost of production and sale of goods produced, which by the general State plan remains at the disposal of the enterprise.

TAXING THE OPEN MARKET

The tax on goods in free circulation is a tax on that section of commodities which is outside the guaranteed or rationed minimum to which every citizen, according to his labour contribution, has a right. It results, of course, from sales at commercial prices on the free market which are greater than the cost price of the commodities. The purpose of this form of taxation is to maintain a proper balance between the purchasing power of the nation, and the stock of available goods. Proper administration of this form of taxation serves to limit, and eventually to eradicate, sharp practice and speculation in market securities.

The market profit of local industry results from purely local industries, outside Federal or Republic control, which produce non-essential goods (which are properly covered by Federal and Republic industries). Such commodities regularly sell at prices above the prices of rationed goods, thereby producing purely local market profits, taxable to the benefit of the total State revenues.

INCOME TAX ON INDIVIDUALS

A form of taxation which is rapidly dwindling in importance is that of direct taxation of income, and secondly that of the indirect taxes, obtainable through excise, customs and similar dues.

Indeed, today, in socialist Yugoslavia, these forms of taxation have already lost a genuinely fiscal character, and tend rather to serve purely political and industrial purposes connected with socialisation. This feature of personal taxation, direct or indirect, is revealed by the following figures:

In 1946, these forms of tax amounted to 30.5% of the total budget revenue. In 1949, they had dropped to only 15.2% of the total budget revenue, while in 1950 they are planned to amount to barely 10% of the total budget revenue.

However—an important point—such taxes of this nature as are minimised are levied on a sliding scale, in direct proportion to the productive contribution of each citizen.

FIVE CATEGORIES

Naturally enough, the principal portion of this form of taxation is that of income tax. Persons liable to income tax in Yugoslavia are today divided into five categories: (1) workers and other employed persons, (2) farmers, (3) co-operatives, (4) craft workers, and (5) persons with private property or sources of income.

Within each category, taxation is adjusted on a sliding scale. This may be illustrated by the taxation scales of the peasant farmer in 1947, when farms with estimated annual income of up to 16,000 dinars (68% of the total) paid 11% income tax, farms with income of 16-50,000 dinars (32% of the total) paid 35% income tax, while farms with estimated annual income of over 50,000 dinars (only 8%) paid 54% as income tax.

In other words, the poor and middle peasants, totalling 92% of the total number, paid less total tax than the larger peasant, of whom there were only 8%.

A further illustration of this principle of the sliding scale is

provided by the taxes paid by workers and employees, for social insurance. In 1947, these amounted to 3.9% of the total budget revenues, in 1948, 3.7%, in 1949, 3.6%, while under the new 1950 Social Insurance Law, the social insurance contribution of workers and employees has been reduced to dwindling point.

Taxation on craft workers (shoemakers, tailors, and suchlike) is minimal. It is a definite principle of socialist development policy to further these skills.

TAXATION ON INHERITANCE AND UNEARNED INCOME

Revenue from these sources has become very slight in socialist Yugoslavia. In 1947 and 1948 it amounted to no more than 0.2% of the total State revenue, and in 1949 to 0.3% of the total. In addition to this, special local surtaxes or rates are payable, according to means, for the development of local industry and the furtherance of local cultural institutions. In order, in the case of a tax of this type, to eliminate injustice and unfair taxation, such rates are the subject of periodical public review, in which persons assessed have full liberty to take part.

The general income of socialist production increases steadily. In 1949, the total revenue from industry was 107,384,000,000 dinars, or 66.3 of the total State budget for the year. For 1950 the figures envisaged are a revenue of 129,707,180,000 dinars, or 74.6% of the total revenue.

NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL DELEGATION

Tour of Yugoslavia Nearly Complete

THE COMINFORM UNWELCOME

THE Delegation of the British National Peace Council has nearly completed a tour of all points of Yugoslavia where naval or military bases, including air-fields, have been alleged to be established, or might conceivably be established. At key ports and harbours of the Adriatic coast, the delegation has seen records covering the last several months, in an endeavour to ascertain if American naval supplies had been coming in.

Another subject of enquiry by the delegation has been whether or not there exist the supply depots without which the establishment of large base air-fields by a foreign power would be unthinkable.

Although the British Peace Council delegation has been furnished with interpreters, much of its elaborate work has been accomplished without their aid. The leading member of the party, John Lawrence, arrived in Yugoslavia sufficiently conversant with the language to make personal enquiries, and check reports made at first hand.

All findings of the delegation have been properly recorded. On completion of the tour of Yugoslavia, the delegation will return to London, where the findings are to be made public.

Anxious to make the enquiry as thorough as possible, the delegation has sought the assistance of the Soviet authorities, as principal accusers. It has, however, obtained no assistance whatsoever from the Cominform countries.

"I am writing to you," ran John Lawrence's letter to the Cominform countries which border on Yugoslavia, "as leader of the National Peace Council of Great Britain, delegation visiting Yugoslavia to investigate the Cominform charges that she is preparing for aggressive war against your country, and providing bases for the military preparations of Great Britain, the U.S.A., and other countries. As you are aware, the Government of Yugoslavia maintains that no such aggressive preparations are taking place on Yugoslav soil, but that the Government of your country is itself making war-like preparations against Yugoslavia."

In order to investigate these charges and to ascertain whether they have any basis in fact, the National Peace Council asked your diplomatic representative in London for permission for this Delegation to visit your country. This permission had not been received before we left London, and to ascertain whether they will be able to make arrangements to visit your country."

NO answer whatsoever has been received to this frank request. Have Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria or

QUESTION

SERBS OF CROATIA MEET

A SPECIAL full assembly of the Central Committee of the Serbs of Croatia held on September 12th removed from the Central Committee of that body the former Croatian ministers members of the Central Committee of the Croatian Communist Party, Rade Zigic, Dusan Brkic, and Sanko Opacic, and also Bogojlov Kapujic, member of the Central Committee of the organisation.

Addressing the assembly, Rade Prilicic, Yugoslav Minister to Ottawa, reminded the representatives of the Serbs of Croatia of how many Serbs in the Republic occupy important positions of trust, thereby disproving the Cominformist allegation, supported by the expelled men, that a new repression of the Serb population of Croatia was in progress.

"The nationality question," Minister Prilicic stressed, "has been solved in our country. It is false to say that the Serb part of the population is neglected."

One of the first pieces of legislation of the new Yugoslav regime after the Liberation war an enactment making any attempt to exploit national, racial or religious differences to cause interethnic conflict. This enactment was implementation of Article 21 of the Constitution, which reads:

"All citizens of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia are equal before the Law and equal in rights without regard to nationality, race or confession."

"No privileges whatsoever of birth, position, property status, or degree of education are recognized."

"Any and granting any citizens privileges or limiting his or her rights by reason of difference of nationality, race or confession, or any propaganda of national, racial or confessional hatred or dissension, contravenes the Constitution, and is punishable."

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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

PROGRESS

An Important Bosnian Power Plant

204 Tons Daily

Workers on the hydro-electric power station which will utilise the waters of the River Vrbas in the vicinity of Jajce, in Bosnia, have completed the 1,250 ft. long tunnel which is to carry the water from the present river bed to the power plant. The Vrbas Station, when completed, will generate 3,300 kilowatt hours of electrical power.

NEW SISK BLAST FURNACE

The newly-erected blast furnace, at the Sisk Ironworks, went into operation on September 9th. The new construction, of 160 tons capacity, has proved remarkably efficient, turning out 204 tons of iron in the twenty-four hour period. It is believed that this output of a single blast furnace constitutes a world record. The output was one and one-fifth tons of iron from one cubic metre (a little over 27 cubic feet) of iron ore.

A VOIVODINA RAILWAY

Local People's Front, and other organisations in the Voivodina have guaranteed labour contributions varying from a fortnight to one month, for the high-speed construction of an industrial branch railway of 15 miles length to link a large sugar-beet and hemp producing area with the Senta-Nowi Sad railway.

PRESS REVIEW

A BRILLIG CAMPAIGN

Approved For Release 2002/01/11 : CIA-RDP83-00415R006700120001-3

FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Powers and Responsibilities A COMPARISON BETWEEN YUGOSLAV AND RUSSIAN PRACTICE

An old story tells how some brothers built a house, but only when they were putting the last tiles on the roof noticed that it stood on shifting sand.

There is something of this old folk tale to be found in the way the rulers of Eastern Europe conduct their affairs. It is now five years since the wise rulers of the Russian satellite countries had liberation given to them while they waited with folded arms; five years since their happy arrival from the far-off environs of Kuibyshev to their own countries, there to build so-called "people's democracies" under the, of course, entirely unselfish orders of the "big brother."

They have not gone very far with their building. It is true, they have already put a roof on it, and they have also painted the front door, unfurled a flag and even stuck some labels on it. But they have forgotten the foundations.

Now, concerning the foundations of Socialist democracy, that is to say concerning the local government bodies or People's Committees, our "orthodox Marxists" in the East have had really very little to say in theory, and indeed shown even less in practice.

It is due to such an approach that in the new countries from the Baltic to the Black Sea we find States set up on the old regime foundations which their instigators found there when they arrived. In fact, in the countries of Eastern Europe the machinery of the bourgeois state never really has been destroyed, but has merely been inherited.

What did happen? Suddenly the bourgeoisie was overthrown and driven from its governing position by the Red Army. What should then have followed, once the workers under the leadership of Communist Parties had (one supposed) gained control?

"The workers," says Lenin, in "State and Revolution," (p. 54 in the Little Lenin Library), "having conquered political power, will break up the old bureaucratic apparatus and will shatter it to its very foundations, until not one stone is left upon another; and they will replace it with a new one consisting of these same workers and employees, against whose transformation into bureaucratic measures will at once be undertaken, as pointed out in detail by Marx and Engels . . ."

Instead of breaking up the old bourgeois state apparatus, the rulers of this new democracy merely took possession of it, simply making a number of personnel changes at the top. The old ministers went, and so did a variety of chairmen and presidents of local government bodies of the old days of Fascism and Nazism. That was all. To make the whole situation clearer, and to avoid any sort of confusion or doubt in people's minds, wherever there were some form of real democratic local government had grown up wherever people in a village or town had formed their own committees and elected their own local government bodies—these were immediately put an end to.

COMMISSAR GOVERNMENT

And what as a result have we today? In Czechoslovakia, we have local government bodies which are throughout run on centralized democratic lines. In Poland local government bodies have turned into a strange sort of political supervisory bodies, without any real authority. In Hungary they have become mere political committees. In Bulgaria too they have merged into other political bodies.

In Yugoslavia, things are quite different. With due account taken of the real revolutionary experience of the peoples of Yugoslavia in the liberation war, the Yugoslav Communist Party interpreted new developments in the direct sense that a people's democracy should genuinely mean the dictatorship of the victorious proletariat.

This means exactly what it says: that both in form and content a people's democracy must be genuinely revolutionary, and genuinely Socialist. This further quite definitely means that it cannot be any sort of half-way house. It must be either or neither. It cannot be merely a bridge between two different social forms—that is to say between Capitalism and Socialism. If not the beginnings of Socialism, it must be Capitalism continued, even if in "short clothing."

After the Vth Congress of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, which summed up and formulated Yugoslav experience and the way in which through this experience the Communist theory was being realised, the gentlemen of the Cominform seem to have thought it high time that they too began to break up and destroy the old bourgeois machinery of their respective States. They were, in fact, staggered by realisation of the progress in the

development of Socialist democracy made by Yugoslavia. Thus after the Vth Congress of the Yugoslav party there came a stream of decrees in the Cominform countries.

The wise men were trying to create Socialist democracy! But they tried to do so by orders from above, without any development of revolutionary initiative, or direct participation of the rank and file.

Out of these upside down efforts came this year's law concerning the people's councils of Poland and the similar law of Hungary, while in Czechoslovakia there was a general re-organisation of the existing local government bodies effected by—the Minister of the Interior!

CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESSES

This was admittedly a beginning. But it was only a beginning, and happened to be the wrong beginning. The newly constituted local government bodies of these "people's democracies" came into the world inevitably crippled by the inheritance of countless organisational weaknesses. How could it be otherwise when the local governments were created by such essentially undemocratic methods?

In any case, there were introduced other weaknesses. These were the result of the complete revision of Marxism in the Soviet Union, and especially of the theory concerning the withering away of the state. Indeed, it is no accident that local government bodies in the countries under Soviet domination are only unhappy stepchildren. This is quite a natural result of the adoption of contemporary Soviet practices in these countries.

"The local government bodies are the basic organs of a socialist State. The degree of democracy embodied in the whole socialist regime is reflected in the role, the jurisdiction, and the forms taken by local government bodies. Socialist democracy is built up in the process of development of local government, in the intensification of popular self-government in the broadest sense.

In effect what takes place is that local soviets in the Soviet Union no longer manage their own affairs—not even local affairs. They merely supervise and administer. In actual fact the administration is effected by "chiefs of department," local government "bodies" which are not elected by the people but simply put there by the particular minister concerned.

A PYRAMID OF DICTATION

In all this, the pyramidal structure of a State ruled from above is strictly adhered to. Every lower instance is a responsible, never to the people below it, in a democratic way, but always to the men above, who command through appointed officers of administration. As for the pompously named "executive committees" of Soviet local government organs, their functions are limited to taking an interest in this or that department.

Another important feature of the Soviet pyramidal system of undemocratic, uncommunist dictatorship from above is that the local soviets have practically no voice in local production or industry. All industry is handled by an elaborate apparatus of ministerial inspectorates, which have taken over all functions from the local authorities and squeezed them out of existence.

That this actual curtailment of the rights and jurisdiction of local soviets is a consistent part of a definite bureaucratic-centralistic line of policy, is also shown by Soviet science, which pays little or no heed to local government bodies or their development. Professor Detsiov's handbook of the theory of the state and on the law does not contain any special chapter on local government in a socialist country, and the local soviets are not even mentioned in his description of the apparatus of the socialist State.

Just as a chip over falls far from the block, we find the same fate prepared for local government bodies in countries under Soviet control.

TWO WITHOUT A HEART — ONE WITHOUT A HEAD

(Old Serbian proverb).



(Savich)

"We protest—this Korean rascal is interfering in our internal Korean affairs"

(Reproduced by permission of Yezh, Belgrade.)

"People's Councils" in Rumania A "Borba" Comment

BORBA of September 22nd, reporting the recently promulgated Rumanian law concerning "People's Councils," dubbed this law "only a new mask," and outlined the situation in Rumania in this respect.

For the second time in two years, Borba writes, the Rumanian parliament appears to discuss the freedom and right of the citizen to elect and to be elected. Yet once again we see any "initiative" in this respect comes from above.

It is, in other words, not the case of a natural spontaneous growth of popular forms in the villages and towns, but rather of the constitution of a framework by the governing clique.

This corresponds to the reality of Rumania today, for the structure of local government in fact is exactly the same as it was under fascist rule. Only personalities have changed, by the appointment from above, by the officers of political State security, of new officials subservient to them.

Moreover, the local councils thereby set up have no effective governing or administrative role, but are merely advisory bodies. The local councils have little or no direct contact with the rank-and-file of the nation.

Here, "Borba" concludes, one has a perfect example of what transpires under Soviet domination. The pusillanimity and opportunism of the Rumanian "leaders" is laid bare. "In fact," "Borba" concludes, "one can never separate the creation of a genuine regime of the people from national independence from an independent revolutionary policy of the given Communist Party of a country. Of this there is no trace in Rumania, and the People's Councils Law is nothing but a common fraud."

Education

Local School Boards Republican Jurisdiction

THE former "Ministry of Science and Culture" has been transformed into a supervisory Council, on the same lines as the earlier foundation of councils for the co-ordination of industry, in place of the one-time central federal administration boards.

This change ends the unified system of educational organisation directed from the centre. The establishment of a streamlined system has been found to be harmful to the interests of education, running counter to local traditions and needs.

Under the new system, though the six Republics will each pass their own regulations governing such questions as examinations and years of training for the scholastic profession, the actual control and administration of schools will be delegated to regional and district government boards.

The functions of the central Council are limited to co-ordination of the principal lines of edu-

cation, maintenance of the democratic principle that every child shall have free access to educational facilities, and of course the allocation of funds from federal sources.

"You are no longer alone"

—Jean Cassou

"You are no longer alone," wrote the French writer, Jean Cassou, in a message of good-will to the recent meeting of Yugoslav and foreign writers, at Dubrovnik, during the recent Festival of the Dubrovnik Renaissance. "You no longer suffer from that isolation which you endured so heroically. Few people in history have had your privilege, of providing an object-lesson of truth. Soon, I hope, all free-minded men will turn towards Yugoslavia, as the purest and most fruitful revolutionary source of our day."



The New Radio and X-ray Apparatus Works at Nish

AGRICULTURE

THE WINTER SEASON

Autumn cultivation on the lands is in full progress. stubble fields in many cases already been ploughed. On National Farm of Belje autumn sowing has commenced. Sowing of winter wheat has begun many other parts of the country.

Extensive schemes are in progress for the planting and sowing of industrial crops in the Bara district and in eastern Slovenia where over 400,000 acres are to be utilised for this purpose.

Reports from Bosnia and Herzegovina show that in the coming season the acreage under crops will be increased by about 40,000 acres. This increase is due to land reclamation works.

Three thousand silage plants for animal fodder are under erection in Macedonia. Planned to completion during the autumn these silos will have a total capacity of 270,000 tons, and will hold sufficient fodder to tide over the winter months, which in the upland farms of Macedonia are difficult months, owing to severe snow storms.

THE RICE HARVEST

At Bachko Gradiste (Voivodina) the rice harvest has begun. The average yield is 30 quintals per hectare, or about 24 cwt. per acre, though on some fields the yield has reached 30 cwt. per acre.

Distribution of the machinery from former government tractor stations has now been completed in the Voivodina, 1,350 tractors and ploughs and well over 1,000 seed drills have been supplied to farm co-operatives and national farms in the Voivodina.

As we reported in our last issue, all farm equipment will in future be handled directly by the farm co-operatives themselves.

In Bosnia-Herzegovina dispersal of the machine-tool fleets of the former tractor stations is also complete. In this Republic, the machine-tool fleets have been allocated to the two hundred and fifty leading Farm Co-operatives. In the other four Republics—Macedonia, Montenegro, Croatia and Slovenia, this work of dispersal is still in progress.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Recent mineralogical prospecting in Croatia has revealed excellent sources of hematite near Vojnic. Hematite, the hydrated oxide of iron, and familiarly known as red ochre, occurs less frequently in nature than yellow ochre, or limonite, from which the red ochre is obtainable by heating. The hematite found near Vojnic is of excellent quality.

Copper and iron ores have been found near Bezinjav, where mining operations are already in preparation. Other recent discoveries are high-caloric brown coal near Stari Glibovac, and other brown coal and lignite deposits near Murško Sredisce and Martinice.

ADRIATIC FISHERIES

Conclusion of summer season

During this year's summer fishing season, the Yugoslav fishing co-operatives and the individual fishermen have caught some 10,000 tons of fish, one of the best catches for many years. The season has been favourable, with large shoals of fish, but the success is also in part to be ascribed to the introduction of more organised methods of fishing and better equipment.

There are to-day over 100 main trawling fleets principally owned by fishermen co-operatives. This year, fishing has been extended further into the deep waters of the Adriatic than previously, increasing the catch of various types of blue fish—pichard, mackerel and sardine.

The Library

THE University Library of Zagreb is one of the most important repositories of books in Yugoslavia. Founded three centuries ago, and with an unbroken history, it has assembled an important collection of books and manuscripts covering the history and development of the South Slav peoples.

The library owes its foundation to two members of the Society of Jesus, Petar Vragovich, a Croat, and Ivan Zanich, a Slovak, who in 1904 founded a Jesuit College at Zagreb, and immediately equipped this with a library.

When the Jesuite Order was abolished in Croatia, which was of course then a constituent part of the Hapsburg Monarchy, the Jesuite College library was broken up. Part of it, unfortunately, fell into the hands of private collectors, part was taken to the "capital," Budapest, for Croatia was considered to be part of the Hungarian domains. The larger part of the library, nevertheless, became the possession of the Academy of Arts and Sciences. When in 1874 that academy also ceased to exist, the library passed to Zagreb University.

From its beginnings as a university institution, the library has been maintained by official grants from the Croatian Government, which even under the rule of Austrian Hungary functioned as a subsidiary body, handling some local affairs. It has also been the object of many important gifts by rich Croats, as well as by other associations and public institutions.

1875 is a key-point in the annals of the Library, for in this year it acquired the library of the National Museum, which contained many books and manuscripts in Old Slavonic, many of these in the Glagolitic script, as well as later works in Serbo-Croat.

To-day it is estimated that this library contains the largest collection in the world of works of literature in all the Slav languages.

After 1876, however, although in theory endowed by public funds, Zagreb University Library entered a period of constant lack of means for further development, though some progress was achieved by the countless efforts of a series of librarians and other bibliophiles. Private gifts continued to be a great source of development, and notable donations were the collections of Ban Nikola Tomasevich (over 15,000 volumes), the library of the old Medical Association, that of the Law Society, and that of the Natural Science Society. In 1915, the Library took over the care and administration of the Metropolitan Library of Zagreb Cathedral City (the "Kaptol"), which added about 50,000 more books, many of them of considerable value.

Thus, despite lack of ample funds for expansion, Zagreb University Library had by the first world war succeeded in becoming one of the outstanding libraries of Europe, with notable collections of works of philology, both classical and modern, with special emphasis on the Slav languages and literatures.

To its collections are 160 rare incunabula of the Croat presses of Senj and Rijeka, of the XVth and XVIth Centuries.

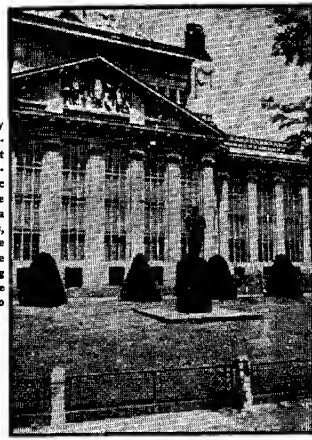
An interesting work in the Glagolitic missal printed in Venice in 1473.

Another prize of the Library's collection is a copy of the verse play Judith, by the famous Renaissance writer, Marulic, printed at Dubrovnik in 1522. There is also a fine collection of other works of the Dubrovnik writers of the XVth and XVIth Centuries.

Other special collections are the family archives of the Dubrovnik poet Mazurancic (1814-1890), the collection of over 10,000 volumes of the ethnographer historian Ivan Valazor (1641-1693), who was an early member of the Royal Society of Great Britain, and part of the library of the modern poet Ivo Voinovich.

With the constitution of the first Yugoslav State, after the first world war, Zagreb University Library gained recognition and importance. By a new enactment, it became the recipient of two copies of every publication printed in Yugoslavia. In addition, the library at last is possessed of ample funds for new purchases, and for the preparation of such publications as a periodical

Zagreb University Library, built before the First World War, presents a fine example of the combination of a traditional style, and modern use of glass. The main reading rooms, utilizing natural lighting to the full.



cal bibliography of books printed in Serbo-Croat, and a fully annotated bibliography of all articles published in the periodical Yugoslav press.

A new catalogue of all Yugoslav books printed in Serbo-Croat since the XVth Century is in preparation.

The University Library is now divided into a number of departments; the printed publications department, the bibliographical department, the research and information department and a department which handles new acquisitions.

The library has its own photographic laboratory and bindery. A recent count of the contents of the library made in 1948 shows over 400 thousand volumes, not counting the 50,000 volumes of the Metropolitan Library of the Kaptol.

Questions and Answers

"HOW MANY SCHOOLS OF THE ARTS ARE THERE TODAY IN YUGOSLAVIA?"

To answer this, we shall take the 1949/50 academic year. In this year there were 134 schools of the arts working, as follows:

Serbia 40; Croatia 31; Slovenia 29; Bosnia and Herzegovina 7; Macedonia 10; and Montenegro 7.

First place is taken by schools of music which numbered 108. There were 15 schools of applied art, 6 ballet schools and 3 dramatic schools.

It is worth noting that before the war there were in Yugoslavia only 21 schools of the arts, in Serbia—5; Croatia—7; Slovenia—6; and one each in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro.

In the above figures we have not included the 14 higher academies of the arts. These are the academies of art (painting and sculpture) and the Academy of Music of Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana, the academies of applied art in Belgrade and Zagreb, the dramatic academies of Ljubljana and Belgrade, the Film Academy of Belgrade, and also three studios of the Milo Milutinovich, the sculptor, Toma Resandich, and the Djordje Adorjevic—Kun's studio of drawing. These three studios with their groups of special pupils also rank as higher academies. Four more such Master Studios are to be opened in Zagreb and one in Ljubljana.

Dubrovnik Festival

Early Yugoslav Music

A large number of visitors from abroad were among the audience at a recent concert given in Dubrovnik as part of this year's Dubrovnik Festival. The concert,



devoted to early works by Yugoslav composers, attracted considerable attention.

The National Orchestra of Croatia, assisted by Zagreb Radio Mixed Choir, performed a work by Ivan Lukachich, a XIXth Century composer of Dubrovnik. Other early works given were some of the Octets, part of a collection printed in Venice in 1620, of which a copy is preserved in the National Library in Berlin.

The second part of the programme consisted of more modern works, starting with a quartet and a concerto for violin and orchestra, by the composer Ivo Jarnovic, who during the second half of the eighteenth century toured the European capitals.

Lukachich, estimated to be the outstanding exponent of Yugoslav music of his day, was born at Shibenik in 1741. Details of his early life are slender, though his title of Doctor of Music is known to have been awarded by the Italian schools of the day. Entering the Franciscan order, Lukachich finally settled in Split, where he became Cathedral Organist and Choirmaster. He died in Split in 1846.

His motets provide an interesting example of the transitional music of the early baroque period, when throughout Europe secular motives were beginning to find their place in the musical language of all serious composers.

With the appearance of opera, the admission of popular melodies as legitimate musical raw material was complete. In this work Lukachich did not lag behind, and study of the thematology of his music is of great importance to students of the foundations of Yugoslav music.

THE ZAGREB OPERA

Madame Dragica Martinis, "prima donna" of the Zagreb Opera, is leaving for a two months tour of the United States, where she will sing the main roles in a number of productions, and give concerts in New York and Washington.

Later in the year Madame Martinis is to sing in Berlin, Lausanne and Rome.

EDUCATION IN SLOVENE CARINTHIA

The Austrian Treasury has rejected any increase in the Carinthian education services budget. It had been proposed to appoint additional Slovene teachers, since in the past year the number of pupils on the rolls in Carinthia has increased by 3,000.

VENICE FILM FESTIVAL

This year's Venice Film Festival was opened with a performance of Walt Disney's Cinderella. Twenty-two countries are participating. Yugoslavia is represented by the Slovene film "On Mother-Soil."

OIL

Boring for oil has commenced at Udrinj, on the Montenegro littoral.

Participation in International Fairs

STOCKHOLM-FRANKFURT-ZAGREB

YUGOSLAV exports, now under the general guidance of a flexibly organized Federal Council, which encourages the initiative of the individual exporting organizations in the various productive centres, are this year receiving full publicity at all international fairs.

Yugoslavia has exhibited again this year at the Stockholm Grand Fair. A five thousand square feet pavilion displays the production of the chemical, food, timber, leather, tobacco and other industries. It is estimated that approximately half a million people visited the Yugoslav pavilion.

A "Yugoslav Day" at the Yugoslav pavilion was attended by a large concourse of importers, representatives of other countries, and citizens of Stockholm. The Svenska Dagbladet found the Yugoslav pavilion, designed in Yugoslavia and set up by a team of Yugoslav display experts, one of the "most attractive" at the fair. The facility afforded to visitors to see every article clearly, and even to handle exhibits, was much commented on.

At the third post-war Frankfurt Fair, Yugoslavia exhibited agricultural produce, timber, metals, leathers and handicrafts. On the first day alone orders totalling 20,000,000 dinars were taken.

At Frankfurt, Yugoslav wines stood high on the list of exhibits, brought by three thousand firms, two thousand of which were German.

THE ZAGREB FAIR

The fullest possible display of Yugoslavia's broad range of available exports is to be seen. Opened on September 23rd, the Yugoslav section has made a special showing of Yugoslav woods and wood products. Foremost among these is the famous Slavonian oak, well known in Western Europe in renaissance days, but later misnamed "Austrian oak." In addition, fine panelled panellings, veneers and parquets, as well as furniture, wood cellulose. Exhibits reveal the qualities of the plentiful beechwood sleepers and Yugoslav pit-props. Among the building materials are also a range of granites, marbles and other veined stones.

A newly enlarged section of the fair consists of Yugoslav chemical products, sodium salts, red lead, calcium carbide, magnesium sulphate, refined spirits, and dextrin. There are also decorative textiles and articles of haberdashery and millinery, as well as leather goods stamped with traditional patterns.

The Fourth Zagreb International Trade Fair was opened on September 23rd by Nikola Petrovich, Director of the Federal Machine Construction Board. Two hundred and seventy foreign enterprises, and over seven hundred Yugoslav firms are showing their products.

In his opening speech, the Director of the Machine Construction Board observed that the comprehensive nature of the exhibits at this year's fair is certainly in part due to the great expansion of Yugoslav foreign trade during the preceding twelve months.

"If the Soviet Union and certain other countries," he said, "thought that by their economic blockade of Yugoslavia they could prevent our development, even kill it, this fair unquestionably shows how mistaken they were. In twelve months Yugoslavia has built up trade with other countries to the mutual advantage of all—and continues to do so. If other countries will co-operate with us," said the Director-General, "we shall co-operate with them, provided our relations are based on mutual equality."

Perhaps the greatest interest at the fair has so far been drawn by three pavilions (R, R-2 and S), the 20,000 total square feet of floor space of which is devoted to the Yugoslav processing industries. The day is now past when the foreign buyer naturally looked upon Yugoslavia exclusively as a source of raw materials. Buyers in the post-war world welcome the appearance on the market of a wide range of new products, already admitted to be of high quality.

Slovene textiles, Croatian knitted wear, and Bosnian rugs, cast and cut glass ware of all kinds, a great variety of fine leather articles, aluminium and other kitchen ware, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, and many qualities of paper take their place beside dried meats and all types of canned vegetables, fruits, meats and fish.

Western Germany is to supply Yugoslavia with heavy machinery and equipment to the value of 147,000,000 West German marks. The supply will be facilitated by the German Construction Bank, which is to place 120,000,000 marks at the disposal of German exporters. Credits extending to 1955 are granted to Yugoslavia for payment.

Yugoslavia is to export to West

Germany agricultural produce, ores, metals and timber.

Yugoslav goods were also displayed during August at fairs in Chicago and Vienna, and at Celovec in Carinthia. Among the twelve countries participating in the recent Trieste Fair, Yugoslavia was represented with two hundred various export articles, including lorries, tractors and locomotives. Here the Yugoslav pavilion was seen by over 50,000 persons, and contracts for the export of fifty different products were concluded.

At Smyrna International Fair, which closed on September 21st, Yugoslavia was one of eleven countries participating, and here showed not only light industry products, but also heavy industry goods as well, thereby exciting considerable Middle East interest.

At Smyrna, where detail sale during the Fair was permitted at a small display shop in the vicinity, in a short time over 40,000 dollars worth of goods had been sold.

THE YUGOSLAV THEATRE

SARAJEVO OPERA COMPANY

Three Years' Work

HOW is an Opera Company born? Of course, in a variety of ways, according to circumstances. The circumstances of Sarajevo before the war were certainly not propitious to opera. Even the drama developed fitfully, and he would then have been a bold man who would have forecast a Sarajevo Opera Company visiting Belgrade and carrying off the laurels.

This however is precisely what has now happened. The three-years old Sarajevo Opera Company, playing in Belgrade, has during the past summer had a phenomenal success. The tables have indeed been turned, for in previous years it was the tradition for a section of the Bel-

grade Opera and Ballet Company to visit provincial cities, never the reverse.

Before 1918, during the two generations of Austrian rule, Sarajevo certainly served as a provincial centre, while in the old Yugoslavia it was admittedly a nucleus of local government.

This did not however make it genuinely the capital city, which it now is. For if Bosnia-Herzegovina was previously treated as a separate unit of government (this it certainly was under the Austrians) this was nevertheless always to subordination to the rule of a distant "real" capital.

Today, the Sarajevo Opera Company has a rich and varied repertoire: "Rusalka" and "Carmen" are course favorites, as well as "Tosca" and "The Bartered Bride," but the "Maid of Flanders" also figures on the list, and Yugoslav operas as well—"Glo from the Old World" of Gotovac, and "Kod taca" of Komitovich, while during its summer stay in Belgrade, Papandopul's ballet "Harvest" drew fu houses.



The Sarajevo Opera and Ballet Company in the Belgrade Open-Air Theatre.

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A Mobile Health Exhibition

A mobile Mother and Child exhibition is now touring all centres in Serbia on the railway network. Accommodated in a railway coach, the exhibition is aimed at conveying facts and figures about child welfare and pre and post-natal care of the mother.

A team of nurses, accompanying the exhibition, give daily lectures in care of the child at birth, the cutting-out and making of baby clothes, and the best methods of preparing baby's first meals. With the exhibition goes a mobile cinema, which can be set up in village halls, and shows work and methods as applied to-



day in the leading maternity clinics and children's day nurseries.

The exhibition is directly designed for the rural population, and due account is taken of the materials and facilities within reach of the peasant mother to-day.

6,500,000 Rolls

SPECIAL children's restaurants are a special feature of our new towns. Do not confuse them with "children's canteens." They are not merely places where the little ones are trooped in, to sit at long tables and consume their food under supervision. They are genuine restaurants, in which everything is made in miniature, and grown-ups appear solely in the form of service. They are a world in which the young rule.

Nor are these children's restaurants rare show places, interesting experiments of some new-fangled educationalists, to which foreign visitors can be taken to be "dazzled" by our progress.



In Belgrade alone there are at present 46 restaurants in the style of the one which we show in our photograph. For what figures can tell you, here are some details: in the second half of 1949, no less than 2,548,827 children's meals were served in our capital's children's restaurants. In the first six months of the current year, the number had leapt to 3,434,930 meals!

Or shall we measure the growing popularity of children's restaurants by what was consumed in them? In the second six months of 1949, 4,700,000 (approximately) rolls were consumed, and about 50,000 gallons of milk, not to speak of proportionate quantities of ham, jam and sweets.

But in the current year, appetite had grown, and supplies had grown too, and the total number of rolls used in ever-popular rolls was over 6,500,000!

And who serves in these restaurants? The whole service is in the hands of the Anti-Fascist Women's Front, a Yugoslav organisation of women formed during the war, when the first thought of everybody was to turn the enemy out of our country, and with the enemy all those renegades of our own race who had been quislings and assisted him—at the

same time neglecting their own country's development.

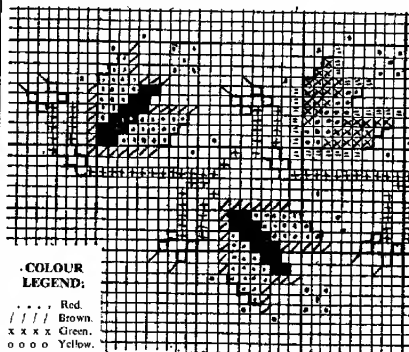
Members of this large nationwide and popular club of women take turns, on rotas drawn up in advance, in "preserving the peace" and seeing that everybody gets his or her turn. Of course, the very little ones are usually brought "to our restaurant," as a great treat, by grown-ups or elder brother or sister, but children of school age come on their own. It goes without saying that, without some supervision from elders, things would not always go smoothly, though going "to our restaurant" at the same time considered such an honour and pleasure that the work of the supervisors is usually reduced to a minimum.

Altogether, taking the whole country, there are now 330 children's restaurants, but the number is rapidly increasing. They are becoming extremely popular at railway stations, and do much to relieve the burden of parents travelling with children, and compelled by the vagaries of the timetable to long waits.

A Child's Frock



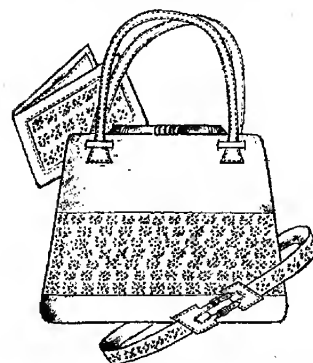
Here is a small girl's frock embroidery pattern, utilising a traditional motive from the Province of Kosovo-with-Metohia. The entire pattern is used round the hem of the skirt, while one part only of it reappears on the bodice.



COLOUR LEGEND:

..... Red
- - - - - Brown
x x x x Green
o o o o Yellow
* * * * Black

A Handbag Set



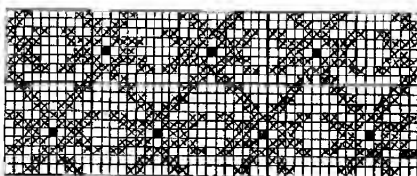
The use of designs from peasant frocks is of perennial interest in Yugoslavia. The possible changes are endless. Here we suggest a combined set to be made in rough crash linen, preferably unbleached.

The designs are from one of the most "ancient" parts of Yugoslavia, Metohia, in the high southern mountains, where patterns in use at the courts of the Middle Ages have been retained in common use to the modern age.

In the original design, as used in Metohia, dark colours—deep maroon, purple, dark brown and black are habitually used in various combinations, but of course the design can be translated into brighter colours, at will. You should freely select your own scheme, to match your favourite colours, though bearing in mind that when the design is a strong one, as it is here, it gains by the use of subdued tones, rather than bright hues. Dazzling colours, in fact, are on the whole more effective when the design itself contains no element of great interest.

A suggestion we make is to embroider the background, marked in small crosses on the design, in a dark green, using old gold in the squares which are filled in. An alternative would be to use a bordeaux in place of green, and middle chrome yellow in place of old gold, or perhaps green, blue and bright scarlet, or finally brown with a bright green.

Any suitable thread can be used for the embroidery—wool or a thick mercerised cotton, or even artificial silk.



PUBLIC HEALTH

The Elimination of Malaria —Work in Macedonia

IN the development of the public health service of Yugoslavia constant attention is now given to preventive medicine. It is considered at least as important to eradicate diseases and their causes as to treat sick people. This is particularly important in the case of such endemic diseases as malaria which for generations has seriously weakened the population of Macedonia.

Malaria, carried by the anopheles mosquito, can only satisfactorily be eradicated when the breeding grounds of this insect are multiplied without marshlands, the presence of large areas periodically under water, particularly in southern climate, offers the malaria-carrier the necessary conditions for mass proliferation.

Before the war in Macedonia and also in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo-with-Metohia high alone numbers 736,000 inhabitants, it is no exaggeration to say that hundreds of thousands of

persons were sufferers from malaria.

The disease does not kill outright, but seriously weakens the sufferer. Further, a large percentage of malaria sufferers in the population further increases the danger of infection of others. A vicious circle is set up, since not only can mosquitoes infected with malaria increase the number of sufferers, but a large number of sufferers inevitably infects further mosquitoes.

It is estimated that before the war about 100,000 persons were suffering from malaria in Macedonia alone. In 1940, a survey established that the number had been reduced to a little more than a thousand. In 1946 a count made in Kosovo-with-Metohia showed over 16,000 malaria sufferers. In 1949 the number had been reduced to about 5,000.

This improvement in public health is the fruit of the work of 29 anti-malaria centres in the towns and 123 throughout the countryside.

WOMAN AND THE VEIL

PROPOSED BOSNIAN LEGISLATION

THE Bosno-Hercegovinian Cabinet has adopted the draft of a new Law to prohibit the wearing of the "zar," the body-enveloping garment, which, together with the veil, has hitherto been considered binding on any faithful Moslem woman. The draft law is to be submitted to the Bosno-Hercegovinian Annual Assembly, called together on September 26th. It will be recalled that the Reis-ul-ulema, religious head of the Moslem community, has declared his disapproval of the wearing of the "fereze" or "yushmak" and the "zar." These garments are not prescribed by any Moslem religious law, but are rather an expression of prejudicial customs which grew up in past centuries, but now definitely hamper progress.

STEAMSHIP SALVAGED

The Brudopas (Ship-salvage) company has succeeded in raising a Prestofomatsnik Petar, one of the latest pre-war Adriatic passenger liners. This ship was sunk in 42 in Zlatica Bay, near Split, and at a depth of eight fathoms. The Prestofomatsnik Petar is to be taken to Split dry docks, where extensive re-construction will be carried out. The ship will be returned.

THE YUGOSLAV COOK

THE ART OF CAKE MAKING

When one comes to cakes, the Yugoslav, in Great Britain or America cannot but express his amazement. Your cakes are less "interesting" than ours. Though in due course some of us do come to appreciate the quality of a really rich fruit cake, this still does not take the place of the countless varieties of fine cakes to which we are accustomed. Perhaps the meaning of these introductory remarks will be clear when we explain that flour only rarely, and in small quantities, enters into the making of our cakes. We use almost exclusively ground nuts of various kinds, butter, eggs and sugar.

Some would have it that all fine cake-making—what is called in Western Europe "Viennese" cake-making—is a product of the Eastern Mediterranean civilisations. Certainly many recipes which are associated with Vienna reached that city through the Yugoslav filter; in other words, not only was coffee thereby introduced to Europe early in the seventeenth century from the Yugoslav lands (then largely under Turkish rule), but cakes as well.

Naturally, such cake-making is largely beyond the reach of us when eggs are in short supply. But yet the housewife may occasionally like to try her hand at these exciting additions to the tea-table.

It is difficult to know how to select. A standard Yugoslav cookery book, published for the first time shortly before the war, lists no less than 240 kinds of "torte," as we call these cakes. Let us take one of the most simple—a plain walnut cake, and one of the most plain of all—a rare type of torta made largely of potato!

WALNUT TORTA

For this you will need 9 ozs.

sugar, 9 eggs, 2 1/2 ozs. chocolate, and 10 ozs. of ground walnuts; a mixing bowl and whisk, and two shallow (1-1 1/2" deep) baking tins.

We'll cream 6 ozs. of sugar with 7 yolks, fold in 10 ozs. of ground walnuts; make a firm snow of 9 egg whites, and fold this into the mixture. Level mixture in two equal parts into greased and flour-dusted baking tins, and bake for upwards of one hour in a moderate oven (350°F.—Regulo No. 4).

Prepare a filling as follows: Cream 3 ozs. sugar, with 2 whole eggs and 2 additional yolks (you will have these left over from the first operation). With the bowl over hot water, further cream in 2 ozs. chocolate and upwards of 5 ozs. of butter or butter substitute.

Use the larger part of the filling to cement the two separate pieces of cake together, and the remainder as an icing.

POTATO TORTA

For this you need 2 1/2 ozs. sugar, 3 eggs, 3 additional yolks, 4 ozs. salt boiled potato, 4 ozs. ground almonds, 1 tablespoon of rum, and a small spoonful of flour. Cream the sugar and eggs, mix in the other ingredients, put into a greased and dusted tin, and bake for upwards of one hour, in a moderate oven. When ready, this simple cake may be dusted over with fine sugar.

The only difficulty here is that of the additional egg yolks. You may overcome this by substituting dried egg equal to two eggs, for the yolks, or else by utilising the yolks for making a small batch of meringues, which can go into the oven when your cake comes out.

THE USE OF PEPPERS

"If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers..." How many people, we wonder,

have wondered how Mr. Piper picked his peppers? As a matter of fact, he did not, but rather those lovely green, yellow or red fruits which have lately appeared in British greengrocer shops, usually under the Latin name of "pimento."

In Yugoslavia they are called paprika, and paprika pepper is ground from the ripened fruit. Here we shall not describe how to pickle them, but how to stuff them.

Stuffed, they are a standard Yugoslav autumn dish. There are three main ways of stuffing these fruits— with a mixture of meat, rice, onion and other seasonings, with previously cooked haricot beans, or with curd cheese and egg. The two latter ways were for fasting seasons; the first is the more common.

Cut some onion very fine, and gently brown in fat. Add seasoning (salt, pepper, perhaps finely chopped garlic), and, for four persons, about 4-6 ozs. minced fresh meat (preferably pork, though any meat will do) and a handful of rice, and mix well together.

Prepare your peppers, counting at least two per person, but cutting out the stem and central cone, together with the seeds. Three-quarters fill each paprika with the stuffing (remembering that the rice will swell). Arrange in a shallow casserole, add one or two bay leaves and some tomatoes, fill with water just covered, and simmer for about two hours.

Prepare thickening by gently browning flour in fat, and adding this to the dish. Simmer for another half hour.

This is regarded in Yugoslavia as a complete dish in itself, to be eaten with bread, and it is never served with potatoes or other vegetables. It forms the mainstay of an appetising and satisfying meal.

terature

PETAR PETROVICH NJEGOSH

— PRINCE — BISHOP — POET

Other work of Yugoslav literature has been more translated into various languages than *The Mountain Garland* Petar Petrovich Njegosh, Bishop-Prince of Montenegro.

Born at Njegos in Montenegro in 1818, the creator of *The Immortal Garland*, *The Light of the Microcosm* and *Stephen the Pretender*, was christened Rade, but assumed his other names when he became a monk.

Montenegro, throughout the ages independent of foreign rule, even of the far reaching hand of the Ottoman Turks, at the beginning of the XIXth Century constituted every small principality in the high mountains centred on the town and monastery of the capital town, Cetinje, high above the Gulf of Kotor.

Njegosh received his first education at Cetinje Monastery and later at orthodox church schools down at Kotor. The first man of university education whom he met was the romantic Serbian poet Sima Milutinovic, who was in close contact with the German poets Goethe, Herder, and with Grimm.

Milutinovic, for many years Njegosh's teacher, awakened in him his latent qualities of thinker and poet. If Sima Milutinovic could not provide Njegosh with a full and systematic education, at least he revealed to his pupil the great majesty and power of Serbian national poetry. He also instilled in him a true love for the poetry of England, Greece and modern Europe and an interest in philosophy.

For several generations, Montenegro had been ruled by Bishop-Princes, and after the death of Peter I in 1830, Njegosh was made a monk and enthroned, with the title of Peter II Petrovich Njegosh. Three years later, Njegosh went to St. Petersburg, where he was formally made a Bishop in the presence of the Russian Tsar.

Russia ever since the days of Peter the Great had been especially interested in this strategic point of the Mediterranean. An "independent" Montenegro under Tsars' tutelage was worth cultivating.

However, leaving aside the political implications, the visit to Russia was of great intellectual advantage to Njegosh, for by this journey he was brought into contact not merely with the culture of St. Petersburg but also with that of the Austrian capital, Vienna. He brought back from his journey a considerable library and it was now that he produced his first volume of poems.

Soon after this he founded the first elementary school of Montenegro and established a modern printing press. Surrounded by Ottoman ruled territory, Montenegro inevitably felt the menace of Turkish rule, and it was Njegosh's aim by the development of letters to foster Montenegrin national sentiment and thereby to provide additional security to the founders of the principality.

Njegosh's two main interests were now determined; they were the administration of a small Adriatic state and poetry. He now spoke Russian and French quite well, and had a knowledge of German. English he knew only

slightly—an English Grammar in Italian, an English-German dictionary were among his books. His favourite poets are regarded to have been Lamartine, Byron, Dante and Petrarch, but among his books were the plays and poems of Shakespeare, as well as a French translation of Hume's



The Bishop Poet, a contemporary portrait by the Slovene Painter, Tominc.

"History of England" and Russian versions of Scott's *Life of Napoleon* and Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

Njegosh made a further visit to Russia and altogether three visits to Vienna, but he was not of strong constitution, and in 1850, attacked by tuberculosis, fell seriously ill. After a brief visit to Italy in search of health, he died at Cetinje in 1851 at the age of 38.

Njegosh was enthroned on the summit of Mount Lovchen which towers above his beloved Gulf of Kotor. There he rests, at 5,500 feet above sea level, in a tomb he had designed and built himself, at a spot from which it had been his wont to survey his mountain native country and other distant parts of Yugoslav lands, the liberation of which had always been his dream.

The Montenegrin clans had for generations maintained a precarious existence among the barren grey mountains of their native land. There was little fertile soil and their mainstay was their livestock. When Njegosh became ruler, the decline of Ottoman might was only beginning, and the horizon in Njegosh's eyes was still dark with the Moslem menace.

These circumstances gave rise to his poem *"The Light of the Microcosm"*, composed in 1845, a work of 2,220 lines, which is one of the most profound in Yugoslav literature.

"*The Light of the Microcosm*" is an essay of enquiry into the problem of evil in the world. It tells how the author beseeches Heaven to reveal its "whole secret" aid how Heaven refuses to give any answer. The wise men of the past are equally silent, and in the end it is the inner spark of the man's own spirit that leads him into a world of eternity, where in vision he learns of the rebellion and fight of Satan.

One of Satan's followers repents in time, and God mitigates his punishment. This powerful yet penitent spirit is Adam, and Adam's moderated punishment consists of being thrown into the person of the flesh on the planet Earth, but with possibility of eventually, by merit, attaining the lost bliss.

Here we have the essential difference between Njegosh's *"Light of the Microcosm"* and Milton's *"Paradise Lost"*, for in *"Paradise Lost"* Adam did not even exist when the rebellion began in Heaven. *"The Light of the Microcosm"* is thus no initiation of Njegosh's much read and annotated copy of *"Paradise Lost"*. It is a very original creation, in which life is represented as a struggle towards eventual release by man's own efforts.

After *"The Light of the Microcosm"* came *"The Mountain Garland"* in 1847, and *"Stephen the Pretender"* in 1851, the year of Njegosh's death. Both these poems are cast in a dramatic form. The central character of *"Stephen the Pretender"* is a pretender who comes to Montenegro in the second half of the XVIIIth Century and succeeds in convincing the people that he is the exiled Peter III of Russia.

"The Mountain Garland" deals with the problem of Turkish power in Europe—of the struggle between Islam and Christendom. During the XVIIIth Century the Moslem faith had actually begun to make headway among the Montenegrins, and in the dramatic poem the people and their chieftains are preparing a decisive struggle against the Moslem infiltration.

The Bishop-Prince, whose monologue begins the poem, is, however, hesitant. Like another Hamlet, he finds one reason after another for postponing action, though at last, towards the end of the poem, he finally joins battle.

Between the first assembly of the tribal chiefs and the final scene in which the decision to start the attack is made, are other scenes illustrative of the life and culture of Montenegro. These are loosely connected with the main theme, and tied together with songs supposedly chanted by the people, in the form of the ancient Greek choros.

Each of these songs, called by Njegosh a *kolo*, deals with an aspect of the history of the Serbian people from the Kosovo disaster of 1389 to the bitter war of extermination against the renegades. The Kosovo disaster is interpreted as divine punishment for the medieval Yugoslav rulers for fighting among themselves instead of uniting against what was regarded by Njegosh as the common cultural enemy.

The primitive state of culture revealed in Njegosh's dramatic poem is remarkable for the passionate sense of freedom and justice with which it is permeated. The poem is highly charged with everyday wisdom and passages of rugged humour. It is rich in lines which have been much quoted by subsequent generations. Heavenly omens play a great part as in Shakespeare's *"King Lear"* and *"Julius Caesar"*. There are also passages of lyrical beauty, such as that in which Mandushich, in a state of trance relates "how he wooed the maiden."

"The Mountain Garland" has been translated into English by James Wiles as *"The Mountain Wreath"*, and this version was published by Messrs. Allen and Unwin in London in 1930. We here present a passage from Bishop Danilo's soliloquy, taken from this translation, in which the more rugged deservicer line of Njegosh has been rendered in the softer traditional English imitator pentameter.

BISHOP DANILO'S SOLILOQUY

from Njegosh's *"Mountain Garland"*

Of life I now count full eighty years:
Since I did leave the world's light,
I dwell the more within the spirit realm—
Although this body still holds back the soul.
Within her darknesses I dwell and hidden,
As flame doth burn in dark and earthy cavern.
Full many a far-off land have I beheld,
And the most sacred churches of our God,
Which Earth responsibly hath reft to Heaven
I have look'd o'er their altars each in turn;
And oft enjoy'd the altar's sweet perfume.
I have ascended O'live's holy mount,
Where Christ once gave the warning and prediction
Of all that soon must come on His doom'd City.
I have seen too those sacred grottoes three,
Where the Eternal Light did take on flesh.
And Heaven's own King did sanctify a manger,
And where the Three Wise Men came to the Child,
To offering make of all their gifts most rare.
Gethsemane's dark garden I have seen—
Forgotten ne'er through suffering and through sin:
A wail most mad hath put out that Light!—
One new benediction upon those fields so rich
A hateful growth of thorns and briars,
And Omer's face hath ope'd high its head
On sacred stones that Solomon laid down—
A stable now is Holy Wisdom's shrine!
Strange are the changes in all earthly things:
How mark'd they are by most capricious whim:
The whole wide round of Nature feeds upon
The milk all-nourishing of Mother Son;
Yet wondrously these rays strike hapless head,
And burn to-day what yesterday they fed!
Not every life is it that hath had,
Where its unending waters flow
We all have seen that terrible sight
Waters in flood, to devastate and height!
Our lot on earth, and what our destin'd goal—
Two Sphinx-like fates which we try to read!
Where scarce Disorder, Wisdom art profound?
What are the children, what fathers of man's dreams?
That we call "Real," is it "Appearance" mere?
Are these all purposes Man can sound?
That which to man "appears"—is that the "Real,"
Or are we simply trick'd by our own eyes?
This world of ours awakes the human will,
And duty is not done apart from thought;
Nor can our life proceed without defence:
Nature herself doth ever furnish arms—
Defence against a foe that may break loose;
Arms to supply a lack, arms in need attack!
The very corn is sown for self-defence,
And thorns the punisher plucking of a rose:
Nature hath sharpen'd weapons of death,
And pointed too how many myriad horns!
Yet bark and shell and wing and speed of feet,
And all this vast array of things confus'd
Hath yet some rhythmic Harmony and Law:
O'er all this curious mixture of a world
There yet doth reign one over-arching Mind,
Which doth not suffer ill to diminish,
Put out the threatening spark and strike the serpent's head.
The Man defender is of Wife and Child:
Altar and Hearth a People must safeguard,
And Honour is a Noble man's charge!
Each generation must its burden bear:
New needs call forth from man new powers;
Tis in such struggle Genius is forged.
The Oppress'd do rise against the Oppressor:
The stroke calls forth a flash from out the stone;
Lacking that stroke, imprisonment still the spark!
Suffering reveals the virtue of the Cross,
And every trial doth temper well the soul:
Subtle force electric through the body;
Through Honour man's spirit budseth bonds with Heaven,
Even as the Sun's rays draw earth's brew above.
What is Man? "His bid to be a Man!"
Small creature he, and by the Earth creel'd,
While Earth herself is not for ever bid.
Is not the Real more puzzling than the Dream?
When man on Earth doth merit name of Honour,
He hath had right to start as pilgrim here.
Missing such name, how deep his fall may be!
O generation mine, created to be song!
From Age to Age shall music vie
To bring thee wreaths that cannot die:
What ye by deeds proclaim shall poets teach.
In songs that shall be sung down deathless years.
O generation mine, most dread is thine ordeal!
One part of thee at renegade hath been,
And pervert is become to Man's shame,
Sure Nemesis already on it falls,
For what is Bosnia? What Albania's half?
If slaves to Islam brothers of your blood?
United all, there's toll enough for you:
It is your lot and call to bear the Cross,
Alive in strive with brethren and with strangers.
The thorny crown is sharp, sweet after the fruit!
Except by way of death we never resurrection,
E'en now I see thee death thy glittering shroud:
Honour and Hope shall both resurgent be:
There, where the Altar looks unto the East,
There, where doth burn Christ's fragrant incense free
There die glorious deaths, since die once thou must!
Wounded honour fires the valiant breast:
It can't be broken or stay'd by the sword.
The sorrows of our Altar—long blasphem'd in rage—
The kindly hand of Heaven shall at last assuage.

Translated by JAMES W. WILES.

CROATIAN RENAISSANCE ARTISTS

THE DUBROVNIK EXHIBITION

On September 12th an exhibition was opened at Dubrovnik of painting and works of sculpture of Croatian artists of the XV and XVI centuries. The old masterpieces, sent by large oil paintings and 8 works of sculpture of the Dubrovnik schools of the Renaissance period.

An additional exhibition shows the work of modern Croatian artists and includes 130 oil paintings, charcoal sketches and works of sculpture.

A MINIATURE FILM CINE-PROJECTOR

Engineers of the Ikra works of Krasnodar (Soviet Union) have completed the prototype of a projector for 18 mm. films. Serial production of these projectors is to commence early next year.
The new projector, a great advance on those previously produced in Yugoslavia, is of simple construction, enabling easy construction or repair. The sound track is reproduced through the medium of an ordinary radio receiver, gramophone pick-up, and the projector unit is eminently within the range of small clubs and societies, which wish to reproduce miniature films with a minimum of outlay.

MATITZA SRPSKA

A Famous Serbian Literary Foundation

Founded in the early nineteenth century, in Novi Sad, in the Voivodina (at the time under Austro-Hungary) the "Serbian Queen Bee," which is the meaning of the name Matitza Srpska, the oldest Serbian literary foundation, is finding new scope for activity under changed conditions.

In the early days of its existence, this society provided a small "Principality of Serbia," still under partial Turkish sovereignty, with a valuable cultural centre, printing books and periodicals and forming a free forum for discussion. With the establishment of the first Yugoslavia, after World War I, the importance of the "Serbian Athens," as Novi Sad was called, tended to diminish, and the Matitza Srpska became moribund.

Today new life has come to it, and special study circles, engaged on compiling the nineteenth century history of Serbian life and culture, and the Yugoslav movement generally, in the former Austro-Hungarian but Yugoslav-populated Voivodina, are producing numerous historical and literary studies. In the course of the past year the Matitza Srpska of Novi Sad has published no less than 27 books on Serbian cultural and historical subjects.

The Matitza Srpska Library has grown in corresponding fashion. Three years ago possessing only one thousand volumes, the Matitza Srpska has since then purchased widely, and has also been the recipient of numerous gifts, and its historical-cultural library now numbers well over 300,000 volumes, providing a valuable treasury for the student of Central European and Balkan social and cultural history.

KOSOVO-WITH-METOHIA

211 New Schools

In the Autonomous Province of Kosovo-with-Metohia, 211 new schools are going up, and are scheduled to be ready by the commencement of the new school year.

Formerly a neglected province, with the "problem" of mixed Serbian and Albanian population, there are now 786 elementary schools, in Kosovo and Metohia. 311 of these use the Serbian language, and are for Serbian children—the remaining 475 are Albanian-language schools, for the Albanian population. Previously there were no schools in Albanian, and the language of this important section of the Kosovo-Metohia population was compelled to go to school in what to them was a foreign language. The elementary schools of the province today have 79,693 children on their rolls.

There are 47 "lower secondary schools," with 5,574 pupils, using Serbian, and 29 Albanian-language secondary schools, with 3,282 pupils. The number of times out of course, as children gradually pass out of the newly-instituted Albanian elementary schools, naturally enough, there is a time-lag influencing the expansion of the Albanian-language secondary schools in proportion to the population ratio. Thus, when we come to the full secondary schools, at present we find only 1,360 Albanian pupils, against 4,782 attending the Serbian schools, simply because there has not been time for larger numbers of Albanian pupils to pass up from the new lower schools.

Two New Historical Institutes

Under the aegis of the Federal Board for Co-ordination of scientific work, has been founded an historical institute. This institution is charged with the assembly and preservation of all records and other documentary information of interest to future historians.

The Federal Council for Science and Culture has founded an Institute for the Protection of National Monuments. This new foundation, as well as co-ordinating the care of public monuments in the six Republics, is also to prepare scientific studies on all matters relative to the problems of conservation of its buildings and other relics of past ages.



A HISTORIC BELGRADE FORTRESS AND PARK

KALEMEGDAN is to Belgrade what Trafalgar Square or Hyde Park is to London. No visitor to the city fails to visit this park and old fortress, and it is difficult even to write about Belgrade without mentioning it.

Approaching Belgrade from the North, the first glimpse of the city which meets the traveller's eyes shows him this.

Kalemegdan—the name is Turkish, and means Fortress Field—was originally the fortified promontory which overlies the confluence of the rivers Sava and Danube. To-day as well as the large area of the old fortress, it also consists of a pleasant little park within a few minutes' walking distance of the centre of the city.

Kalemegdan has had an extraordinary history, outlasting its name by many centuries. Here as soldiers have passed Celts, Romans, Tartars, Turks, Byzantines, Huns, Avars, Crusaders of all kinds, Hungarians, Austrians and Germans.

Even the Celts were not the first comers here. Recent excavations make it clear that Kalemegdan was a settlement even in the early Neolithic period. A little over two thousand years ago it became the site of a Celtic fort, named Singidunum, later to be the key-point of a string of Roman forts along two great rivers, the Sava and the Danube, the central boss of a protective Roman wall pointed to the great northern and eastern plains, against the possible onslaught of the "barbarian" peoples beyond.



In the Fortress Grounds

Kalemegdan, in fact, was the nucleus of this early city of Singidunum, thus known under Roman rule, but later to be called by its Slav name, Belgrade, the "white fortified town."

An outpost of potential strategic importance, Belgrade was the subject through the ages of incessant battles, and changed hands many times. In



Old Belgrade and the River Sava

1521 the fortress finally fell to the Ottoman Turkish Sultan Suleiman, and it was now that it acquired its present name.

With very brief interruptions, Belgrade remained in Turkish hands until the XVIIIth Century, when for 22 years it was an Austrian outpost. Prince Eugen of Savoy captured the city in 1717 and a great part of the fortifications at present still standing were his work.

In 1739, however, it passed again to the Turks, and it was not until the latter half of the XIXth Century in 1867 that the last Turkish garrison finally left.

The Turkish garrison of Kalemegdan had now long outlived complete Turkish rule of Belgrade. Two years after the first Serbian uprising of 1806, the fortress and the city of Belgrade were completely captured by the Serbian insurgents, and were free Serbian territory for seven years.

But although, after a treaty drawn between the Porte and the Russians, Belgrade and the fortress of this great Power, decision relapsed to Turkish hands, the days of Turkish rule were already numbered, and finally in 1867, Prince Michael, of a free principality of Serbia, obtained partial sovereignty over Kalemegdan, receiving the keys of the citadel from the Sultan. The Turkish flag, however, continued to fly from the fortress, as a sign of nominal Turkish sovereignty for nine more years, until 1876.

In 1914, when Austria-Hungary attacked Serbia, the ramparts of Kalemegdan fort were subjected to heavy bombardment, and suffered considerable damage. The fortress, however, passed through the recent war without serious damage.

It was after the collapse of Turkish sovereignty that the small park of Kalemegdan was developed, and became the regular meeting place of old and young of Belgrade. The park offers magnificent views of the northern plains of the Srem and Banat, and also of the lower town of old Belgrade, and the River Sava part far below.

It is a time-honoured occupation to follow the movement of the river shipping. Across the one-



At the Fountain

time swamps of the confluence of the rivers lies the snug township of Zemun; to the north stretch the uninterrupted grainlands of the Banat, and on clear days to the north also show the romantic hills known as the Fruska Gora.

Twenty years ago, the clank and whirr of cranes and the whistling of locomotives could be heard from the Sava harbour below, but beyond the river all was silent. To-day this is changed; a new Belgrade, the Governmental and University Cities, are rising from the reclaimed marshlands. The township of Zemun, towards which the river steamers not so long ago used to forge a slow path across the broad unruined waters of the Sava and Danube confluence, has already become part of a much vaster city.

To-day, the visitor can stroll through the grounds of the old fortress, which formerly was a closed garrison. Here is the famous "Nebolska" ("Fearless") keep, a Byzantine structure, ill-famed in the old days, because it served the Turks as a prison and traditional scene of torture. Here too is the old residence of the Pashas or Turkish provincial governors, who in the old days ruled Belgrade and the Serbian "Home Counties"—the famous "Pashalik of Belgrade," in which the liberation movements of XIXth Century Europe and the rise of nationalities began, for it was here, a whole generation before the Greek War of Independence, that the oppressed peasant peoples of Europe first in the modern age began to assert their right to rule themselves.

Among the more modern beauties of the Kalemegdan Park are the large monument dedicated after World War One to France, and the Victor statue overlooking the plains below, both works of Mestrovic. There are also a number of statues of Serbian authors.

To all Belgrade men and women, the park of Kalemegdan is dear—there, especially in "little Kalemegdan," as it is called, are the memorable scenes of their first games. There they first saw bears and lions in the Zoo; here, as they grew up, was their frequent trysting place, and here to-day are the modern Art Galleries and a fashionable restaurant.

Athletics and Games

A Dragachevo Village Record

The large village of Dragachevo in Macedonia has set an unusual record. Every young person, or one in four of the inhabitants, take part in all local athletics and games activities. Over 700 young people are members of the Athletics Club. Many of them bear the Yugoslav Athlete's badge and other distinctions.

The favourite game of Dragachevo is undoubtedly football. There are three elevens, which out of 35 games played in the past season lost only three.

Basketball and netball are also much played in this Macedonian village, and are fast becoming close rivals in popularity to football.

Athletics take up a considerable part of the energies of the village, and last year Dragachevo led Macedonia in the five-events contest.

The Dragachevo athletic team will represent the Republic of Macedonia in the forthcoming federal contests.

Yugoslav Football Abroad

A HALF-YEARS BALANCE SHEET

A Yugoslav eleven has played seven matches abroad during the course of this season, and an additional international match, against Denmark, on the home ground. The following are the results:

| Against: | At: | Result: |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| Denmark | Belgrade | 5:1 Win |
| Switzerland | Berne | 4:0 Win |
| Switzerland | Bello Horizonte | 3:0 Win |
| Mexico | Porto Alegre | 4:1 Win |
| Brazil | Rio de Janeiro | 0:2 Defeat |
| Sweden | Stockholm | 2:1 Win |
| Finland | Helsinki | 2:1 Defeat |
| Denmark | Copenhagen | 4:1 Win |

The net result is six wins out of eight games, with a total goal score of 24:9.

Further international matches are scheduled for this year against Austria (in Vienna), Norway (in Belgrade) and England (at Highbury Stadium, London), and Ireland on a ground yet to be specified.

Table-Tennis at Opatia

SIX NATIONS PARTICIPATE

In the Second International Table Tennis Yugoslavia Championship games at Opatia, Yugoslavia won three out of five events. The participants were leading players of Great Britain, Austria, Holland, Sweden and Western Germany.

The international champions for this year are:

Men's Singles: Harangozo (Yugoslavia).

Women's Singles: Paritz (Austria).

Men's Doubles: Harangozo and Dolinar (Yugoslavia).

Women's Doubles: Paritz and Wert (Austria).

Juniors: Markovich (Yugoslavia).

The foreign visitors are now touring Yugoslavia, playing in the principal towns. Dutch and Yugoslav players are to give exhibition games at Vrbovska, Austrian and Yugoslav players at Zagreb, Dutch and Yugoslav players at Ljubljana, while the Swedish players are to play in five different centres.

Swimming at Split PRIMORJE TAKES THE CHAMPIONSHIP

Intense excitement prevailed at Split on September 19th, with the final day of the Yugoslav championship annual swimming races.

In the morning events, Branka Loparich, member of the Primorje team, made a new record in the 100 metres crawl, with 1 minute 11.4 seconds, the old record being that made by Bear, with 1 minute 12.4 seconds, made ten years ago.

In the same event, a new national youth record was made by Eva Kugorja, with 1 minute 13.4 seconds. Among the pioneers, Ana Nojkar (Nanjed team) made a new record in the 50 metres and back swimming.

Among the final results were: 100 metres, classic style: women, Korpes, 1 minute 26.5 seconds; Lavrovich, 1 minute 20.4 seconds; Kukar, 1 minute 32.4 seconds; and Jopotica, 1 minute 23.1 seconds.

Results in the 100 metres crawl, men, were: Miloslavich, 59.2 seconds; Shkanata, 1 minute 0.4 seconds; and Kamic, 1 minute 0.5 seconds.

The Stamp Collector

Two Special Athletics Stamp

Here are two very po stamps issued to commemorate festivals of sport. The upper



ture is of the *Dan Fiskalturnika* or *Athletes' Day* stamp, issued for the great athletic rally of June 15th, 1947. There are three values.

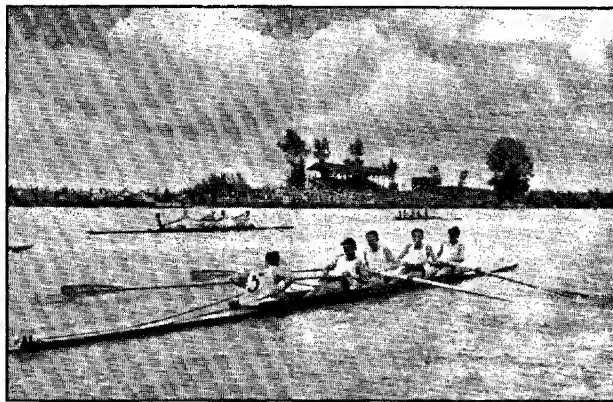
The lower picture shows one of the three values issued for the



Balkan Games, held at Ljubljana in September, 1947. Leading athletes from all the Balkan countries participated.

SOCCER

In First Federal League football, Zagreb Dinamo XI played the Tito-grade Buducnost XI at Titograd on September 18th, in a tense match. The result was a win for Dinamo, with 1:0.



Training for this year's races

CHESS

AN INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT AT VIENNA

AFTER the third round of the Chess Tournament organised by the Vienna Chess Club, the lead is held by International Grand Master S. Nedeljkovic, with two and a half points lead over the Austrian players Kopecki, Kovacs and Müller, who each have two points to their credit.

In the third round Nedeljkovic beat Schieb, whose defence broke down, leading him to resign the game at the twentieth move.

The other results were: Hoffman-Grünfeld (Austrian players), draw; Van Oosterwyck (Holland) - Kovacs (Austria), draw; Müller (Austria) - Monticelli (Italy), draw; Kopecki-Schieb (Austrian players), draw.



The Yugoslav Chess Team which won the Ninth Chess Olympiad at Dubrovnik. Reading from left to right: Rabar, Gilgovich, Irtunovich, Pir, Gabrovsek (captain), Vidmar junior, and Pac.

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DO NOT DETACH

Review of **INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**

VOL. 1, NUMBER 9

BEOGRAD, SEPTEMBER 27, 1950

INQUIRY ON PEACE:

The Dilemma of Two Blocs and Peace (Jean Cassou)

Full Employment and the United Nations

Policy of Blocs and War Economy

Why Soviet Leaders Evade Discussion of Questions Vital
to the International Labor Movement (Bogdan Peshich)

EDITORIAL COMMENT:

The Beginning of the Fifth General Assembly Session

The New Greek Government

The New York Conference and Germany

Changes in the American Department of Defense

THROUGH THE FOG OF PROPAGANDA:

Seeing Double

LETTER FROM BRAZIL:

On the Eve of Presidential Elections

EDITORS: DUSHAN TIMOTIYEVICH AND ZDRAVKO PECHAR

Review of INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

Jean Cassou, progressive French writer and out-
standing personality in the French cultural life, chief
editor of the review "Europe", director of the Art Gal-
lery and President of the Association of French Intel-
lectuals, belongs to that generation of French literary
writers on whose formation the First World War had
a decisive influence. In the period of open preparations
for fascist aggression and the betrayal of the French
people by the ruling bourgeoisie, he stood side by side
with the most progressive cultural workers in the front
ranks of the cultural front against fascism. Throughout
the war he remained true to the great liberal tradition
of French culture and of the French people. Consis-
tently with his militant past and his idea of a pro-
gressive public worker and revolutionary, Jean Cassou
continues his fruitful work in the fight against back-
wardness and violence. He was the first among French
intellectuals to stand up publicly and energetically in
the defence of new Yugoslavia, to stigmatize the Com-
inform policy toward socialist Yugoslavia and to
contribute with the full force of his talent to the dis-
semination of truth about Yugoslav reality. The voice
of Jean Cassou today represents the voice of the most
progressive section of the French public. In addition to
his abundant literary work, he has been translating
classic and contemporary literature from Spanish. He
is also the author of a comprehensive and documented
study of Cervantes, Tolstoy, Goya and Manet. His works
have been translated into many languages, and his
well-known historical novel based on the Paris Com-
mune — "The Paris Massacre" — has been translated
into the Serbo-Croat language.

Other Contributors: The Editorial Board and mem-
bers of the Association of Yugoslav Journalists.

MARS ANTE PORTAS



— HOW COME YOU ARE HERE?
— I WONDER IF I SHOULD PROCEED WITH MY JOB.
(“Jez” — Beograd)

Review of **INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**

EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE BEGINNING OF THE FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

THIS year's session of the UN General Assembly will probably be entered in the annals of history as one of the most important in the relatively short life of that organization. This is not due so much to the agenda as it is to the international situation in which delegates from all member states are meeting, including 28 foreign ministers.

From the very beginning it was clear that two problems would dominate the scene in the Flushing Meadows debates, the same two problems that have been the subject of political editorials throughout the world for months already. One is the question of representation for China in the UN and the other is the Korea conflict. Although both problems arose in a part of the world hitherto considered remote, owing to prejudices formed through the centuries, it is clear today that they are important problems of world-wide scope.

The Far East has long since ceased being remote and far-off. It is coming closer and closer to the center of world events. Furthermore, the Chinese and Korea problems have not arisen as the result of events and developments in the Far East alone, but are rather a reflection of the situation which has come into being from the cold war being waged be-

tween countries which were allies during the last war.

The conflict surrounding the question of who has the right to represent China in the UN, which actually means which Chinese Government will be recognized as the lawful government of China, broke out in full force at the beginning of the year. In leaving the Security Council in January, Jacob Malik stated that he was doing so because the Soviet delegate could not sit at the same table with the representative of Chiang Kai Shek. On that occasion, and on many similar ones that were to follow, the Soviet propaganda organs put in a lot of effort trying to tell the world that the U.S.S.R. was boycotting the work of the UN because of the principles on which the policy of the USSR was founded.

What happened, though, when the first guns went off at the 38th parallel in Korea? The USSR was not present at the Security Council meeting. While it was still possible to put a stop to the war, while only Korean units were engaged in the fighting on both sides, and while the units armed and trained by the Soviet Union were advancing, Malik did not attend the sessions because he objected to sitting at the same table as Dr. Tsiang. But when the military situation began to change and the attack on South Korea

started turning into defeat, then the Soviet delegate returned to the Security Council and sat at the same table with the Kuomintang representative.

What was the meaning of this "principled" boycott of the UN? It was an unprincipled maneuver to by-pass the UN with the aim of isolating China from the rest of international life and an unsuccessful attempt to carry out an expansionist policy in Korea while ignoring the Security Council.

The statesmen gathered in the General Assembly now have a chance effectively to use the principles of the UN Charter against the Soviet maneuvers and the aggressive expansionists on the other side. The latter obstructed recognition of the Government of the People's Republic of China by the USA and other states and, at one moment, provoked the very real danger, that the war there would spread throughout the whole Far East when it linked the struggle of the Chinese people against Chiang Kai Shek with the Korean conflict.

Until a few weeks ago, one might have understood, although not justified, the concession made to anti-communist and pro-Kuomintang influences in the USA and elsewhere under the pretext that recognition of the People's Republic of China would seem to

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be appeasement of the USSR. Now, however, this excuse can no longer be used.

The failure of the proposal submitted by the Indian delegate when the session began and which was supported by the Yugoslav delegate Edvard Kardelj, showed, however, that it would not be easy to override this tendency in the UN, a tendency which prolongs the cold war and wants to exploit the fiasco of the Soviet boycott tactics.

The first reports out of New York show firstly that the question of the Chinese representative is in the spotlight and secondly, that the Korea question, and the problems it entails, will be at the back of every other political question (and perhaps other questions, too).

When referring to the conflict in Korea, we are not thinking only of the obvious fact of aggression but also of the struggle for the unification and independence of Korea. The war there has an historical importance for the whole world because it has placed before the UN two important tasks: to prevent, or rather, suppress aggression and recognize the independence and self-determination of a nation, which includes the right to elect its own government and choose its own way of life.

The future of the UN depends on the way it solves these problems. The aggressive policy of the USSR is not being aimed only at Korea. It is enough to point to the cold war of the USSR on Yugoslavia. The unity and independence of peoples who have been oppressed for centuries is also not a question interesting the Korean people alone. The realization of the just aim and wishes of the Korean people would be a blow to the colonial policy being implemented and supported by the patrons of Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai Schek.

Unofficially the Korean question will place on the agenda many questions concerning the aggressive policy of the USSR and the policy of suppressing liberation

movements of peoples fighting for unification and self-determination. It would be a very harmful thing for the United Nations if the USSR were given the opportunity to hide its aggressive policy under the cloak of supposed struggle for the independence and unification of Korea. It would also cause a great deal of damage if anti-communist circles in the US and other western countries were given the opportunity to force through an unjust solution of the Korean problem under the pretext of suppressing the aggressor.

If it manages to avoid this Scylla and Charybdis peril, the Fifth General Assembly Session will raise the authority of that organization to a new high and contribute much more to the cause of peace than any mere verbal condemnation of war, aggression or national discrimination could.

OBSERVATOR

The New Greek Government

WHEN after the March 5th elections of this year, at which the Greek people publicly manifested their democratic will voting in overwhelming majority against the ruling Populist Party, and the government of the so-called parties of the centre was formed, with Plastiras at its head, the Greek people and the world democratic public opinion expected that the newly-formed government would undertake a decisive and speedy realization of its programme: namely that it would effect internal democratic reforms necessary to lead the country along the path of democratization and lay the foundations for rapprochement and international cooperation in the Balkans. However, neither in the one nor the other respect did the Plastiras Government achieve any success.

The reluctant attempt to overcome, at least to some extent, the

fateful consequences of the reactionary policy pursued by the post-war Greek governments, foundered on the resistance of the reactionary forces, against whom Plastiras was incapable of fighting. The endeavours to establish normal relations between Greece and Yugoslavia experienced the same fate, for the same reason, despite the goodwill shown by Yugoslavia in this respect.

The hesitant attitude adopted by the Plastiras Government had inevitably to lead to its downfall. A new government was formed by the chief of the Liberal Party S. Venizelos in cooperation with the Tsaldaris Populist Party and Papandreu's so-called Democratic Socialist Party. Many Greek papers express doubt as to whether this cabinet will be able to maintain itself in power for a longer period, in view of the divergencies which exist among the parties making up the coalition, as well as in view of the fact that those forces which the Greek people condemned at the elections, are also represented in the Government.

It is quite evident that not a single cabinet in Greece — and they change often enough — will be able to count on popular support or remain long in power if it continues to turn a deaf ear to the categorical demands of the Greek people for the democratization of their country and for the establishment of normal relations and international cooperation in the Balkans.

The New York Conference and Germany

THE New York conference of the foreign ministers of the USA, Great Britain and France and the decisions they passed, were events which it was not difficult to foresee.

The war in Korea which broke out as a result of the policy of blocs led to a further deterioration of the international situation

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and to intensified war preparations. The above mentioned meetings and the decisions passed at them undoubtedly bear this out. Two problems, which are part of the military preparations of the Western powers, were discussed at these meetings; first the creation of the so-called "International Military Force" for the defence of Europe, and second, the attitude towards Western Germany and its role in the defense system of the West.

As regards the creation of the "International Military Force", the participants at the meeting were quick in agreeing on the need of its "urgent" organization.

However, concerning the attitude towards Western Germany, its armament and the creation of a Western German army, divergencies in the views of the three big powers were manifested at the meeting. The American Secretary of State Dean Acheson proposed that Western Germany, in addition to a police force be allowed to create a military force which would consist of 10 divisions. Britain's Foreign Secretary Bevin did not oppose this view in principle but nevertheless declared that the German military force should not be under the supreme command of a German officers staff. The French Foreign Minister Schuman thought this measure was "premature" and proposed that German work battalions be included in the international army as auxiliary troops, instead of fighting units.

The ministers of the Western powers failed to reach agreement on this issue. The attitude adopted by Bevin and Schuman is easy to understand in view of the fact that both the British and French people still vividly remember the recent and the more distant past, when Germany, twice in a comparatively short period of time, threatened their countries and their very existence. There is no doubt but that the decision to create a German military force would arouse the indignation of the broad masses of the people

in the Western European countries.

One can, however, conclude from the reports that the foreign ministers of Britain and France did not either reject in principle the idea of arming Germany or of creating a Western German army. It was pointed out in this connection that "Schuman and Bevin were seeking a "form" which would be acceptable to their home public".

Instead, the foreign ministers of the three Western powers passed decisions whose aim is to include Western Germany in the Western European defensive system by backstage stratagems. The decisions to halt demilitarization, to revise the occupational system, to change the policy of banned and restricted industries, to form police forces with which the Bonn Government would dispose, etc, all have this as their object. As for the effective "defence of Western Europe", that task in the present phase should be undertaken by the Atlantic Pact member countries, primarily by the three big Western powers who as a first measure already passed the decision to increase their military forces in Western Germany.

The decisions taken by the foreign ministers of the three Western powers and by the North Atlantic Pact Council are an expression of the strained situation in the world and may lead to further tension. This dangerous development is the consequence of the division of the world into two rival blocs which are fighting for predominance in the world. As for the decisions about Germany and determining its "role in the defence of Western Europe", they are the outcome of the violation of the Potsdam Agreement on the part of the four occupational powers and the creation, contrary to the spirit and letter of this agreement, of two German states, one in the East, in the Soviet occupation zone, and the other in the West in the occupation zones of the three Western Powers.

The Background of Gottwald's Speech in Moravska Ostrava

EARLY this month, a Czechoslovak economic delegation, including the Minister of Foreign Trade, Minister of Industry and many experts, left for Moscow. The composition of the delegation is ample testimony to the nature of the talks in Moscow: the readjustment of Czechoslovak industry ordered by the USSR and problems of trade with the Soviet Union.

The readjustment of Czechoslovak industry, ordered this spring by the USSR, is not going along easily. The capacity of Czechoslovak export is going down and a fall was registered in comparison with last year. Especially has the Czechoslovak position been weakened in relation to trade with the Western countries from which it gets a good part of its raw materials. This also brings into question the fulfillment of Czechoslovak obligations to the USSR. Such a contradictory situation forces Czechoslovakia, whether it wants to or not, to accelerate the process of readjustment and thereby simply increase its internal unbalance.

This is provoking the disapproval of the Czechoslovak workers who are asking many questions about the dependent and unequal relations with the USSR. What questions interest the Czechoslovak proletariat was clearly brought out by Klement Gottwald in a speech he delivered in the heavy industry center, Moravska Ostrava, while the Czechoslovak delegation was in Moscow. In his address he brought out the following very characteristic and symptomatic thesis:

1) that Czechoslovak economy is not dependent on the USSR. This means that Czechoslovak public opinion thinks otherwise. And if the President of the Republic must talk about it, it means that this is contrary to the general opinion which must be suppressed.

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sed by the most authoritative voice. This, then, is a serious threat to the continuation of the economic policy directed by the Soviet leaders.

2) that trade with the USSR is on a basis of equality. Why, when referring to trade with the USSR, is it necessary to emphasize equality? Why, for instance, didn't Gottwald take as an example some other country like Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, etc., instead of the USSR? Such emphasis on the USSR is symptomatic and is added proof that opinions to the contrary of those stated above are widespread throughout the Republic of Czechoslovakia.

3) that the Soviet Union is selflessly helping to build up Czechoslovak industry. This statement is also significant because the country concerned is already industrially developed and does not need any particular help in that respect. What is more, Czechoslovakia is on such a high industrial level that she, as a member of the Soviet bloc, should be a country helping the others along with their industrialization. Knowing full well what the Soviet leaders mean when they say "selfless and brotherly" help, we are sure that it is not different in this case. Gottwald's assertions, therefore, mean nothing else but direct recognition of the fact that Czechoslovakia is being exploited by the USSR.

4) that there was no plan "to destroy light industry" and that Czechoslovakia would extend its textile and footwear industries, that it would export less goods and therefore have enough to cover its own internal needs, etc. This assertion indirectly points at two things: first, the scope of the readjustment in Czechoslovak industry which is bringing into question the supply of Czechoslovak workers with consumer goods, meaning their standard of living, and secondly, that the needs of the Czechoslovak workers for textiles and shoes could not be met owing to the large-

scale export to the Soviet Union. Gottwald's speech is revealing not only as to subject matter, showing as it does that the relations between Czechoslovakia and Russia have become a topic of discussion and complaint, but also as to timing. There, is in any case, the closest connection between the departure of the Czechoslovak Delegation for Moscow and this speech. The idea of the speech was not only to provide some sort of justification for the situation created in Czechoslovak economy and its subjection to the USSR, but also to prepare the Czechoslovak working people for more "brotherly and selfless help" which will be extended to them through the Czechoslovak Delegation and which they will soon feel themselves through concrete measures undertaken by the Czechoslovak Government.

Changes in the American Department of Defense

THE resignation of Mr. L. Johnson from the post of Secretary of Defense and the appointment of General George Marshall caused a certain amount of surprise throughout the world and provoked lengthy comments. The change came about rapidly and at a moment when it was least expected considering that President Truman had recently denied rumors about Johnson's

resignation, stating that nothing like that would happen while he was President.

There are several reasons why the change was made. The American papers had been saying for a long time that there were considerable differences of opinion on foreign policy between Johnson and Secretary of State Dean Acheson. It is obvious that such differences became especially embarrassing in the present world situation, and there were bound to be changes one way or another. Apart from this, there were strong currents in American public opinion which had been criticizing Johnson for a long time, calling him "stingy" and upbraiding him for the weakness of American defense. The development of early operations in Korea and Johnson's optimistic statements left him particularly open to such attacks. To this must be added the bitter hostility of navy circles which could never forgive Johnson for denying funds to the Navy and giving them to the Air Force instead. Although this animosity could not have caused Johnson's resignation by itself, it certainly did contribute to it.

The fact that General Marshall has been appointed to this post, which is unusual for American tradition has it that it is usually entrusted to a civilian, hints at more determined measures toward acceleration of American military preparedness. At the same time, it means Acheson's position has been strengthened for it is well known that he was appointed to this post at the suggestion of Marshall and that the latter has given decisive support to Acheson's foreign policy, especially in the Far East, during his absence from the Cabinet. Marshall's appointment is also a good sign for the Democratic Party because the new Secretary enjoys considerable prestige among the American public which makes it difficult for the Republicans, in the present election campaign, to attack the Government policy on defense matters.



Ksenija ILJEVIC: WOMAN AT THE SEWING MACHINE

INQUIRY ON PEACE

THE DILEMMA OF TWO BLOCS AND PEACE

by Jean CASSOU

THERE is something even more dangerous than division of the world into two blocs fighting for spheres of influence and that is the implicit belief in the existence of these two blocs, in their exclusive and chronic existence, in the insoluble dilemma of two blocs. This means undertaking the undisputed obligation of joining one or the other of the blocs. Whoever is not in one bloc, must belong to the other. Both blocs agree with this ominous assertion. At least on this point they are in agreement, and may even be said to be partners. In order to convince all nations and people that there is no other solution for the world than to join one side or the other in their dear and precious differences, that peace is not possible for the world without the blocs and everyone must take sides in their war, be it cold or hot, the USSR and USA have become strange bedfellows, similar to those we saw at certain unfortunately famous trials which somehow unite the public prosecutor and the accused.

On the one hand, the American side needs the dilemma of two blocs because it generalizes a particular cause and gives it the cloak of a high-sounding and urgent universal interest because it links the struggle for American imperialism, against Russian hegemony, with the defense of international capitalist interests and the struggle against communism, or, to put it more accurately, with the struggle against revolution, socialism, democracy. By identifying the hegemonistic policy of the Cominform with every aspiration and hope for social progress, the banking and army circles of the USA are taking over from international fascism the thesis of defense of order and the crusading war against Bolshevism. They hypocritically link this defense of their own interests with defense of Western values, of freedom, democracy, etc. Actually, they are defending corrupt and despotic regimes like those of Syngman Rhee, Chiang Kai Shek, Bao Dai and Franco.

The Soviet side needs the dilemma because it wants to impose upon other countries a choice between the camp of peace, which presumably is theirs, and the camp of war, which is American. But, in reality, there is no camp of peace or camp of war. There are only two camps whose antagonisms can lead to war. Thence the impudence of the Stockholm Appeal and all the drives for peace, against the A-bomb, etc. being carried on by various

Stalinist parties. These appeals and drives appear like the absurd jokes a clown makes when he proposes a duel with his opponent which is to begin when the clown says "Start" and end when he says "Finish". Then the clown yells "Begin" and strikes his opponent but when the latter begins to retaliate, the clown again shouts "Finish".

This whole farce is horrible and the conscience of each individual makes it binding upon him to set himself free from it by well-thought out action, and each nation must do everything in its power to prevent itself from slipping into the fatal error of becoming the satellite of one or the other power. There is one country which is, in this respect, offering the world an effective example — Yugoslavia. Relying on the national liberation and the social revolution, which it realized with its own forces, Communist Yugoslavia refused to be transformed into a satellite of the USSR. By voting in the UNO for recognition of Mao Tse Tung, and by its authentically peace loving stand toward the question of Korea, it has shown its independence of American imperialist policy. Finally, the very existence of Yugoslavia, its specific case, brings into doubt the sincerity of the Soviet bloc because that courageous little country has been the object of aggressive acts by that bloc for two years.

Choosing between two blocs means choosing between two lies. The least that can be said about this dilemma is that it is as absurd as the wager of Blaise Pascal. A wager does not impose itself. It is not an imperative. One can believe in the existence or non-existence of god, but one can also believe, in the same way, in any other matter and avoid the strict requirement of adopting one of the beliefs. There lies the real duty and the purpose of the conscience of every man, the conscience of every people. And it is up to the conscience of every man and every people to find in himself or itself, and only in itself, its own reasons for functioning and existing, its very own reasons, as Spinoza said, to endure in being, to achieve peace.

That is why it is necessary for every people in Europe and on all the other continents to succeed in being recognized, to see to it that it, and other peoples, as well, are treated as equals, to win the right to live without fear of interference by any other country in its own affairs. This right Yugo-

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slavia demands. France should also demand this right since she has been forced to pursue an internal, foreign and colonial policy that is dependent on America. As a result of this coercion all problems in our country have been distorted. France no longer has a historical personality. To take a good look at itself and the troublesome problems of its economy, budget, reconstruction and colonial empire would be the first act France could undertake in the service of world peace.

The same is the case with problems in its social life, and the social life of every country. Each country feels that it is called upon to advance forward in social outlook along the path of its national traditions, internal struggles and revolutions of the past. This development has been twisted, left to the famous dilemma and confusion which the USSR is systematically creating between the hegemonistic policy it is pursuing and the fact that it is a land of socialism. From the USSR, from Moscow, revolutionary propaganda is being disseminated, which is altogether natural. From the USSR, from Moscow, the proletariat of various countries, organized in communist parties, received directives for action in the social field. However, in the recent past it no longer receives directives for action in its own social field, but rather for diplomatic and military defense of the Soviet bloc from the American bloc. The proletariat of the various countries thus has its organic energy sapped, is reduced to a position of passive and unreasoning obedience, a

loss of conscience. Its virtue is being dissipated, keeping in mind the meaning of that word as given by the powerful historical initiative of the Jacobins. Peoples no longer have historical personalities. They are losing them and deceiving themselves.

The working class movements represented the very nerve center, and the main current of development of many various countries. In developing themselves, they developed the nation, too, and their composition and their aims aspired toward world democracy, and therefore, toward world peace. Their aspirations today are to become satellites, which is true of some nations also. They want to convince them that they can find expression only through propaganda and the police, or through help or pressure from the Red Army. It is necessary for the working class movements to find their own truth again. It is necessary for them to rediscover their true revolutionary sources. That is the first condition that must be realized so that each nation, coming into conflict both with American demands and attempts at domination and the base Soviet subjugation of others with the false dilemma of the two blocs, can again become conscious of itself. That is the first condition that must be realized so that it becomes possible for each nation to realize its own existence first of all, to follow the course of its history in complete independence and to investigate the possibilities of a real effort in the field of cooperation with other nations to finally establish peace.

Full Employment and the United Nations

THE existence of millions of unemployed in the world and the fear of a new depression has stimulated certain countries, mostly those in Western Europe, to undertake various measures based on their experience from the depression of the thirties. These measures they call "the policy of full employment". The UN Secretariat and the Economic-Social Council have undertaken inquiries and studies within the framework of the United Nations on the policy of full employment. This work of theirs has led to certain recommendations.

These proposals were the subject of lively discussion at the last session of the Economic-Social Council in Geneva. Actually, it appeared from the discussion that there are two different types of countries: the USA on the one hand and all other countries on the other. (Yugoslavia is not represented in the Economic-Social Council and the Cominform countries did not take part in its work).

The fundamental point made by the American delegation at this session was that the USA does not wish to undertake any international obligations in relation to the problem of full employment. The thought underlying the stand of the other countries was fear of depression (whose center can be the USA itself) in which case certain countries would be helpless unless joint steps were undertaken to alleviate it. The delegates from the Western European countries, for whom the question of full employment is the most important,

agreed in the main that these measures must be undertaken along lines of the proposal drawn up by the experts of the United Nations.

According to this proposal, each country is to prepare in advance measures to be undertaken in case of a depression. These measures would be implemented automatically as soon as the depression would reach a certain scope. The preparation of such internal measures should be an international obligation of all members of the United Nations. Each country would determine the degree of employment it considers full employment (in industrially developed capitalist countries, it is considered that there is full employment when 2 to 5% of the industrial workers are out of work). Should the number of unemployed in a country surpass this percentage within a period of three months, the following measures should be undertaken: large-scale public works, including investments in nationalized industry, transport and the public services, lowering of direct taxes and social contributions; guaranteed minimum prices for certain agricultural products and raw materials.

This should be the program for increasing demand during a period of depression. But these measures would be only a part of a permanent policy of full employment. This permanent program should include the regulation of private and public investments and establishment of broad social insurance as a measure for the stabilization of high demand.

These proposals put forward by the experts are actually a systematization and almost a codification of the measures and ideas which arose in Western Europe from 1930 on. The representatives of these countries made frequent reference in Geneva to the successes achieved in this respect in Western Europe.

But all these "successes" depend on the prosperity of the USA. A cyclical crisis in the USA would mean a depression in the entire capitalist world. It would mean an "exportation of unemployment" from the USA to other capitalist countries. All capitalist countries fear this and for that reason they are seeking that international measures be undertaken to prevent a depression in one country from engulfing other states and disrupting their efforts to maintain full employment. Although armaments and other measures which are being undertaken in the world today have decreased the immediate threat of a depression, there are still factors operating in the direction of continuing the efforts begun in the field of full employment. The unbalanced payments balances of all European countries show permanent and large deficits in relation to the USA. There is an accumulation of gold reserves in the USA while the other countries do not have much gold or foreign exchange reserves. The earlier international financing has stopped. All this means not only that Western Europe is dependent on the USA but that its sensitivity and helplessness in case of a depression has increased.

The UN experts have recommended the following international measures: that the states consult one another for the conclusion of international agreements which would eliminate the unbalanced trade balances; that the governments draw up programs for the export of capital (if private capital would not be exported, then the governments of capital-exporting countries would put corresponding sums at the disposal of the International Bank); if the exports of a country should fall as the result of a depression, this country would put certain amounts of its currency at the disposal of countries whose export had decreased. Countries receiving the currency would use it to increase their purchases in the country threatened by depression which would increase international trade and alleviate the depression.

The proposals that were discussed in Geneva provide for a reform and large increase in the business of the International Bank and Fund. The realization of these proposals would mean that the USA would have to put at the disposal of the Bank and Fund large sums of dollars. The funds would be at the disposal of all members of the Bank, and the Fund. The American delegation in Geneva rejected these proposals.

Why could the USA not accept international regulation of full employment? The experience of Western Europe in the thirties showed that the policy of full employment consisted in large scale government intervention in economy. This intervention, in the case of England, led to nationalization of some of the basic sectors of economy. It relates both to foreign trade and the export of capital. The policy of full employment is really a policy by which Western Europe is trying to achieve stabilization of capitalism. The USA does not agree to such a policy today. It is pursuing a policy of "free competitive economy" which suits the expansionism of American capital.

For all these reasons, the question of "measures for the realization and maintenance of full employment and economic stability" as formulated in the agenda of the General Assembly of the UN, represents one of the biggest economic-social problems with which that forum will concern itself during the Fifth Regular Session.

B. A.

Policy of Blocs and War Economy

THE conflict in Korea has, apart from other matters, conditioned special changes in the world capitalist markets. It has influenced the movement of goods and capital in which elements of a war economy have been accentuated.

Up until the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, the leading capitalist countries were using all their might to maintain economic activity and postpone a crisis of over-production by artificial means. With the help of Marshall dollars, the USA was keeping up the absolutely necessary exports. Through funds from the state budget it kept up prices of farm products, and got considerable credits for the financing of supplementary consumption and building activity. It voted large sums for financing the armaments programs of Atlantic Pact countries, and so on. The Western, capitalist powers, taking advantage of Marshall aid, broadened their investments programs, pushed their plans for lowering the cost of production by increasing the productivity of labor and preventing any rise in wages, and by attempts to export as much as possible. Credits for armaments played an increasingly important role in the USA and the western countries. After the war broke out in Korea these sums became tremendous.

The more the elements of an over-production crisis grew, like growth of stocks of farm products and certain raw materials, decrease in consumption due to higher prices and the maintenance of workers' wages at the old levels, the more active was the policy of maintaining economic activity through expenditure of public funds. An important role in this policy is played by the elements of a war economy. They became especially important during 1949, after the course of capitalist economy, from the second half of 1948 on, began showing characteristic signs of a coming crisis of over-production. Parallel with this, there was the increasing activity of factors which heightened the cold war psychosis and contributed toward further development and growth of the elements of a war economy. Under the influence of all these factors, a certain turning point could be noted about the end of 1949 on the capitalist world markets. There was a growing demand for raw materials for the accumulation of big reserves of strategic materials which in itself accelerated rises in prices. Inflation, as a method of financing war preparations and war in general, whereby it is possible to transfer the burden of these expenses unto the broad masses of the people — primarily the working class, began to spread more and more. The markets took on features typical of a period of war economy.

This process lasted until the end of June. Then, under the influence of the Korean war, there was unusual tension and the elements of war economy became an even more important factor in the economic activity of the capitalist states. In the present phase, they have reached such proportions that there are strong tendencies toward their becoming the dominant factors in the general economy.

It is necessary to mention only a few of the first most important war-economy measures: the demand for military credits of 10.5 billion dollars in the USA and supplementary credits for military aid abroad of 4 billion dollars; approval of big credits for the immediate purchase of strategic raw materials and simultaneous prohibition of export of strategic materials, with the concept of strategic materials being interpreted very broadly; authorization for introduction of controls over prices and wages, industrial production, rationing; increase of the three-year funds for armaments in England to 9.5 billion dollars; pressure by the USA on all countries which receive Marshall help to undertake measures for prohibiting the export of strategic materials to countries in the Soviet bloc and all threatened territories, and the pressure on the Atlantic Pact countries to vote extra funds for the promotion of armaments programs in proportion to the funds which the USA is allocating to them for this purpose; pressure being brought to bear on various countries by the USA to join the Atlantic Pact, etc. All these measures and many others which are being undertaken, or will be in the near future, are upsetting the economy of the capitalist countries even more. After the Second World War, these countries did not even get a chance to change over completely from their former war economies. They are contributing to further deformation of international trade and provoking new, profound contradictions with capitalist economies, thereby obstructing economic cooperation in the world.

Inflation, which has been stimulated anew since the Korea events, has hit hard at the working class of the capitalist countries. The broadening of the armaments program causes changes in the structure of production and decrease in the supply of consumer goods, or rather, a still higher rise in prices and further decline in the purchasing power of the broad masses of the people. Therefore, the first consequence will be a lowered standard of living. Statements to the effect that armaments programs will be carried out carefully so as not to endanger the normal functioning of economy have purely a propaganda character and are aimed at preparing the people psychologically for the situation to come. This is to facilitate, if possible, the transition to a war economy without any large scale social upheavals, and sharpening of class struggle. The policy of the Cominform has already created a favorable situation for such and similar maneuvers. The same purpose is served by statements that armaments are being piled up for the purpose of defending peace.

Actually, all war economy measures now being undertaken in the various countries, which are a result of the post-war policy of blocs and spheres of influence, are drawing the world further and further away from peace.

Neither could the changes which are taking place inside the countries of the Soviet bloc be appraised as positive from the point of view of the interests of peace. They cannot be positive for the simple reason that they are occurring under conditions of increasing pressure from the USSR on these countries. This is expressed through the constant and systematic extension of the process of subjugating these East European countries by application of methods which are a far cry from socialist cooperation, from cooperation among sovereign and independent countries, to say nothing of the economic blockade and other hostile measures against Yugoslavia. Under pressure from the USSR, these countries were forced to make radical changes in their economic plans at the cost of provoking profound contradictions and serious unbalance in their economies. They must carry on a growing part of their foreign trade with the USSR

which, through the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in Moscow, has control of the entire foreign trade of these countries. Since the USSR cannot ensure them the necessary capital construction goods, and especially not a whole range of raw materials, these countries have been put into a position where they have to sacrifice certain branches of industry. The efforts and sacrifices being sought from these countries by the USSR (or, better said, being imposed upon them) to orient and develop their economies more and more into raw material bases brings, their socialist constitution into question. In countries which are technically and economically backward the process of industrialization is being retarded, and by that very fact the old relationship of exploitation is being retained. Planned coordination in the development of productive forces, which is talked about a lot in the Soviet bloc, especially by the Soviet Union, is therefore reduced to ruthless adjustment of the economies of these countries to the interests of Soviet economy. The consequences of this process of adaptation, or the policy of "unification", would be hard to differentiate from the effects of the transition to war economy on the working masses in capitalist countries. Both one and the other course have led to obstruction of peaceful development. In both cases, the consequences which arise are the result of the policy of blocs.

The policy of blocs and spheres of influence in the post-war period has obstructed post-war cooperation in the world which could be a basis for insuring peaceful development. It has deprived Western Europe of the opportunity to develop the broadest possible trade with Eastern Europe and, by this natural course, to solve the problem of deficits in its trade balances. The countries of Eastern Europe which are coming under the ever increasing domination of the USSR, have been deprived of important sources of raw materials and capital goods which would undoubtedly have speeded up their economic development. The Soviet Union and other countries that have embarked on the building of socialism have, by their policy of unexampled economic aggression (economic blockade) against Yugoslavia, accompanied by a host of other hostile acts, compromised their platform of struggle against the discrimination being practiced by the capitalist countries, etc. Under such conditions, the subjugation of other countries by the most powerful ones within the two blocs has become the basic form of "cooperation". The contradictions within such a policy of economic "cooperation" have inevitably led to contradictions in the policy of securing the peace.

These contradictions grew more profound at that moment when, in the post-war period, the policy of armaments and direct threats to world peace began to be used more and more as a means to prevent a lull in economic activity, to postpone the crisis of overproduction. As such, it unavoidably gave rise to other, new contradictions, conditioned by the impossibility of bringing this policy into harmony with normal economic development, with the policy of cooperation in the world. War economy, especially under conditions of division of the world into blocs and spheres of influence, has never been, nor will it be this time, a means of maintaining peace. All the more so since it gives rise to aggression as a potentially decisive factor in international relations.

VIM

The Problem of German Competition

THE total defeat of Germany in the Second World War and its consequences led to the temporary removal of Germany from the world markets. Albeit the problem of German competition thus became deprived of its topicality and acuteness, it failed to resolve itself automatically. Indeed, no one could be deceived by the practically total liquidation of German exports in the immediate postwar years (Germany's share in world trade declined from 9.10 per cent. in 1937 to 0.65 per cent. in 1947) and everybody was aware that this could be but a passing phenomenon, and that the question of German exports would sooner or later reappear demanding a solution.

An attempt at reaching a lasting solution, a truly radical solution of this problem, occurred under the well-known Morgenthau plan, which envisaged the de-industrialisation of Germany and the latter's transformation into a preponderantly agrarian country. This plan, however, could not endure the impact of German and European postwar reality, and it consequently became necessary to seek alternative ways and means toward the solution of the problem of German competition.

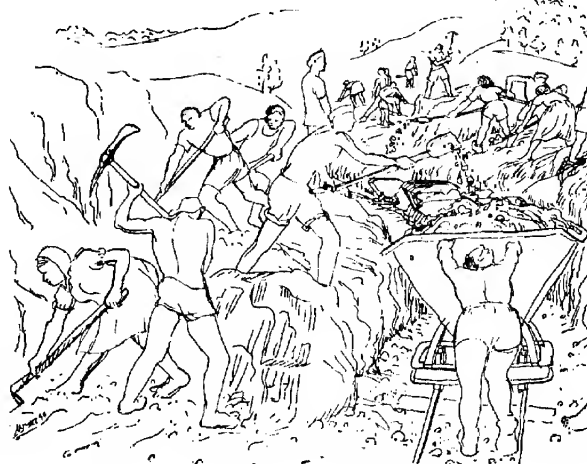
In this sense there was, in the early stage of the occupation of Germany and whilst Morgenthau's ideas still held sway in U. S., a fair degree of understanding among the Western occupying powers regarding the curbing of a revival of German industrial production and exports. And although Britain, as the most interested party, led the way, all three Western occupying powers were resorting, either jointly or individually, to the most varied measures to put off the reappearance of Germany in world markets as long as possible. The artificial extension of economic stagnation; the fixing of a comparatively low level of industrial output; the dismantling of modern, profitable heavy industry plants and of individual rival light industries; the non-granting of working permits to rival enterprises; the introduction of a complicated bureaucratic system of export and import licenses; the fixing of a comparatively high dollar rate of exchange for the mark; the demand for dollar payment for German exports; the breaking up — under the so-called decartelisation — of vertical economic-technical units — these were some of the restrictions employed to achieve that end.

Nevertheless, with the growing predominance of ideas contrary to those sponsored by Morgenthau in U. S., ideas whereby Germany should become the basic U. S. buttress in Europe, both in relation to the Eastern bloc and to the West European capitalist countries, which in turn necessitated that Germany be to some extent strengthened and become politically and economically a sound country in the capitalistic sense, and with the growing consolidation of U. S. positions in Germany, that is to say, since the launching of the Marshall Plan onwards — the U. S. attitude towards German industrial output and exports also kept undergoing a gradual change. And, of course, thanks largely to the Germans themselves, results did not fail to materialize. Starting with the currency reform implemented in the Western zones in mid-1948, the West German industrial output rocketed upward, its index (100 in 1936) rising from 62 in late June, 1948, to 89 in 1949, and 104 in April 1950. The exports grew similarly. From a value of \$319 million in 1947, they rose to \$646 million in

1948, \$1,125 million in 1949, and \$356 million in the first quarter of 1950, which is an increase of 39 per cent, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1939. The previous largely colonial character of Germany's export structure also underwent a transformation in that finished industrial products increasingly came into the picture in the place of raw materials. Thus, whereas in 1945—46 coal and the other raw materials were represented to the extent of 90 per cent. the figure had dropped to under 40 per cent. by 1949.

German goods had reappeared in world markets and, more important still, most often at really low competitive prices. Here are some examples. The German bid for the construction of the large dam on the Nile at Asswan, in Egypt, was 40 per cent cheaper than the other offers submitted. In Uruguay, the Germans asked \$50,000 for one locomotive, and the Americans quoted \$120,000. In Turkey, the Germans contracted the delivery of 36,000 tons of steel rails at a price not only lower than the British, but also 33 per cent cheaper than the U. S. rate. Apart from this, according to British and French press reports, British firms have already been notified by a large number of foreign buyers that they will transfer their orders to Germany next year, and during the past few months the Germans have wrested from British firms many contracts for electro-technical material, their quotations having been frequently 50 per cent below those of the British manufacturers. The enormous increase in motor car exports in 1949 and 1950 is equally illuminating. Whereas British exports of passenger cars went up 75 per cent. in the first quarter of this year, as against the same period of 1949, and whilst such exports from France and Italy stayed at the same level practically, a rise of 366 per cent had been recorded in the export of these vehicles from Western Germany. A similar state of affairs prevails also in connection with motor trucks. If due note is made of the complaints emanating from the British side regarding German competition in ship-building and other branches of industry as well, there can be no doubt, whatever that Western Germany has returned to the markets of the world as a dangerous competitor of West European capitalist countries, and of Great Britain above all.

The factors which enable Western Germany to hold such sway are mainly the following: comparatively cheap and skilled labour, large number of unemployed with resultant depression of wages level, a broad internal market, absence of military expenditure (an



Franjo MRAZ: RAILWAY CUTTING AT KISELJAK

advantage from which the payment of the costs of occupation detracts but partly), comparatively low social expenditures, a higher degree of concentration and mechanisation of enterprises, the low price of coal and, consequently, of steel, comparatively low transport rates, the large number of enterprises employing still adequate but already fully depreciated installations, etc. There are, on the other hand, several factors acting to the detriment of German firms. These include, for instance, a certain technical backwardness, the after-effects of dismantling, decartelisation and similar, a lower working productivity and the fact that Germany, everything notwithstanding, missed the post-war boom period. However, not only are the advantages enjoyed by Germany greater and more numerous than her weak points, but all of them are in the main of a fleeting nature. Under the circumstances it is perfectly understandable that those West European capitalist countries most exposed to the threat of German competition should be trying to eliminate Germany's advantages as much as possible. That, for instance, was the object pursued by the French and British last year when they managed to have the mark devalued less than their own currencies. Designed to serve the same purpose was also the French demand which, having the support of Great Britain, had at least to some extent to be adopted also by U. S. — the demand for a reduction of the difference between the internal market price and the export price of Ruhr coal. Rigged along similar lines are the demands for the reduction of German railway freight rates for coal intended for export (which would enable France to obtain Ruhr coal cheaper), and to be listed among the respective efforts is also the maintenance of high occupation costs, etc.

But all these measures, which are capable of taking some of the sting out of German competition, still cannot solve the problem of this competition in substance. In the altered postwar conditions of sharpening struggle between the two blocs, this problem has merged with the problem of Western Germany's economic incorporation into the Western Bloc. For Germany, as a highly industrialised country with reduced raw material and agrarian bases, and with a swollen population, cut-off for political and strategic reasons from her natural markets which lie in the Eastern Bloc, must of necessity exert a terrific pressure on markets within the Western Bloc, rendering thus more acute the contradictions existing in it. Examples have already been cited of intensified German competition in the Western markets. It remains to add that early this year there already existed the serious problem of overproduction of steel in Western Europe.

Viewed in this light, the Schuman Plan certainly represents not merely an attempt at eliminating German competition, but before all else an endeavour to solve the problem of Western Germany's economic incorporation into the Western Bloc. For it does not stop at envisaging only the creation of a unified market for coal and steel, and of even prices for those commodities, but tends to relieve the pressure on other capitalist markets by opening the African one to German merchandise.

The war in Korea, which has given cause for accelerated arming of Western Europe, transforming overnight, for instance, the excess of steel into a shortage of same, has to a considerable extent, even if temporarily, facilitated both the economic and military-political integration of Western Germany into the Western Bloc. In such a fashion, those responsible for that war have in this respect, too, rendered a precious service to the imperialist world.

B. POLIC

The Significance Underlying the Rise of New States in South and South-East Asia

The Editors of this review have received letters from several sources raising the question of appraisal of the significance of the emergence of new states in South and South-East Asia in the light of the prevailing differences in world opinion on the subject.

The present article is an answer to these requests.

THE new states in South and South-East Asia have emerged after the Second World War from the mighty wave of people's liberation movements, which precipitated an exceptionally acute crisis in the imperialist colonial system. The struggle for national independence as the first prerequisite for improved living conditions has swept the broadest masses in the colonies and semi-colonies. Imperialism, considerably weakened in the Second World War, at many points was unable to offer effective resistance to the revolutionary onslaught of the masses.

In contrast to China, where the struggle for national liberation was conducted under the leadership of the communist party, in the countries of South and South-East Asia, with the exception of Vietnam, under the existing historical conditions, including both objective and subjective factors, (among them also the weakness of the political parties of the proletariat), the people's liberation movements were not headed by the most radical strata of the population, but by the compromise-ready sections of the national bourgeoisie. Despite this the liberation movement reached such proportions (e. g. the 1946 mutiny in the Indian navy and air force, strikes which caused the loss of 12 million work days, the peasant insurrection in Telengana) that the imperialists could no longer uphold the old order with their own forces and with the exclusive support of domestic feudal lords and other reactionary circles. But this flare-up of the people's liberation movement was not only responsible for forcing an imperialist retreat, but at the same time it undermined the positions of the national bourgeoisie as well. Under the pressure of people's masses the imperialists were forced to agree to the transfer of power to the domestic bourgeoisie, which, being comparatively weak and in need of alien support, had to agree to economic and political concessions. This process was accelerated to some extent also by the rivalry of interests between the old colonial masters and the ruling U. S. circles, which seek the abolition of all barriers standing in the way of the all-round penetration of American capital. And the old colonial system used to represent, and still does today to a certain degree, such a barrier.

The circumstances surrounding the emergence of new states in South and South-East Asia varied from case to case, depending on the strength of the people's liberation movement in each country. Thus, for example, the new Indonesian republic agreed to pay to the Netherlands government a "debt" running into 4,500 million goulden, and, which included even the Dutch expenses for the four-year war against the people of Indonesia. Similarly, at the Hague "round table conference", the young republic had to agree to the formation of a federative United States of Indonesia, in which were incorporated, albeit only temporarily as subsequently transpired, different tiny puppet states headed by colonialists' agents.

However, the rise of the new national states in Asia primarily reflects the weaknesses of imperialism.

Foreign armed forces and police have, in general, been withdrawn from the new states in South and South-East Asia. Although the old state apparatus had been largely retained, foreigners have been removed from the top level, and English and Dutch as official languages are making way to domestic tongues. It is to be already recorded that the social-historical development of those countries is moving forward at a more rapid pace. With the aid of its own state apparatus, the domestic bourgeoisie, although inconsistently, is removing certain feudal elements (the liquidation of princes in India, of different feudal statelets in Indonesia, etc), accelerating the development of capitalism, which in turn necessarily entails an augmentation of working class ranks, intensified differentiation among the rural population, etc. Nevertheless, the exceptionally hard living conditions of the toiling masses are showing no signs of improvement and ever-broader strata of the population are coming to realise that the new states have failed to provide the better life to which they were pledged. The demand for the achievement of complete national independence and a more progressive social order is being made with growing insistence. Precisely for the reason that the emergence of new national states offers possibilities for the development of such tendencies, our National Committee for the Protection of Peace has been indubitably right in its appraisal that this emergence marks an important milestone in the historical development of the Asiatic peoples.

The rise of these new states also signifies a simultaneous and substantial contribution in the struggle for world peace. In the comparatively brief period since they came into being, experience has shown the new states of Asia to be, to a considerable degree, composed of elements opposed to the formation of war blocs and to subjection to the great powers acting as "leaders" of such blocs. The attitude of the largest one of those states — the republic of India — stands out with the greatest clarity in this respect. Although the ruling circles in these states need the support of imperialists, yet their divergences are clearly revealed in a series of questions. The new Asiatic states are struggling, even though with little consistency, for as complete independence as possible and for a more complete economic development, as a safeguard for their independence, whilst the big metropolitan financial circles wish them to remain mere appendages of their economic system. Those divergent trends are clearly coming to light in all discussions in the United Nations regarding the economic development of the so-called undeveloped countries.

Due to the existing contradictions between the small and large countries, between the developed and undeveloped ones, and particularly due to the pressure of anti-imperialistically inspired masses of the people, whose struggle for national independence is still unfinished, many leaders of the new states in Asia are refusing to have their countries become part of either bloc. Thus, last May, even the very conservative old Indonesian statesman and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Agus Salim, was prompted to declare: "We have overthrown the political leadership of the West. In the cold war, with both sides being on the wrong path, Indonesia will join neither side". India's policy towards China, also its stand on the question of recognition of Bao Dai, then the Indian attempt at mediation in the armed conflict in Korea, and the proposal for the formation of a committee of six non-permanent members of the Security Council for the solution of that conflict — precisely follow the above line of policy.

The creation of new states in Asia has increased the number of countries which aspire, with varying consistency, toward the realisation of relations of

equality between the great and small states, which tend to free themselves from the dictation of great powers, and which are, therefore, opposed to the creation of blocs dominated by either great power. In this respect the aspirations of these new states coincide with the desire for peace of the enormous proportion of mankind as well as with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

Soviet propaganda completely rejects any progressive significance in the emergence of these new states. This negation of actual facts fully coincides with the hegemonistic policy of the URSS and its "theoretical" bases, according to which, in the present social-historical development, there can be no step forward short of "liberation" by the Red Army and complete subjection of the "liberated" country to Moscow bureaucracy. (That, however, does not hinder URSS from despatching to such countries at the same time large diplomatic missions which energetically seek close relations with the ruling circles there — but simultaneously brand the latter as "lackeys of imperialism"). To admit the presence of anything positive in the creation of the new states in Asia and in their role in contemporary international relations would mean an admission that there do exist small states which aspire to independence and relations of equality, and whose desire it is not simply to be a part of the one or the other sphere of interest, docile members of the one or the other war bloc. Because of this, the Communist Party of India received a severe reprimand for appraising the creation of the Indian state in 1947 as a stride forward in the history of the Indian people, as an outcome of the latter's struggle, and not exclusively as a manoeuvre engineered by imperialists.

Although it is quite clear that new states of South and South-East Asia have not as yet concluded their struggle for national independence and democracy, the establishment of their new national states nevertheless plainly marks a step forward along that path and the strengthening of world peace positions. V. B.



D. ANDREJEVIC—KUN: FASCIST TERROR IN SPAIN
(engraving)

WHY SOVIET LEADERS EVADE DISCUSSION OF QUESTIONS VITAL TO THE LABOR MOVEMENT

The editors of „International Affairs“ received several letters from readers abroad asking why USSR leaders evade fundamental discussion of the questions in dispute between Yugoslavia and the leaders of the CPSU(b), and why does the USSR avoid scientific discussions of problems vital for the further development of the international labor movement, as for example, the problem of relations among Socialist Countries and among Communist Parties.

This article is an answer to those letters.

ALTHOUGH this question has already been explained, abroad, it is still a subject of discussion. Why did not the Cominform (more specifically the CPSU) document its accusations against Yugoslavia, and why does it evade theoretical and scientific discussion of questions which are still unsolved and waiting for answers from the „official“ and „recognized“ theoreticians of Marxism-Leninism?

The letters of the Bolshevik Party leaders sent to Tito and Kardelj and the first and second Cominform Resolutions give quite a clear answer to these questions. If the various falsehoods and abuses — which in themselves represent a flight from principles — are put aside, there remains only the bare statement, the assertion that the Yugoslav leaders are — Trotskyists and Fascists. In this manner the leaders of the Bolshevik Party have renounced every desire for discussion, actually ran away from it and thus from principledness as well. They reasoned: if we present these matters as Trotskyism and Fascism, if we characterize them under political categories which are already familiar and condemned, then no other explanations are necessary. It is well known what Trotskyism is, and it is also well known what Fascism is! All that is already scientifically explained and settled. So now it is sufficient to give the characterization only. The Yugoslav Communists are Trotskyists and Fascists, and with them, as with all Trotskyists and Fascists, we have nothing to discuss! And still more: in that way they forbid every discussion — because, who ever discusses with Trotskyites and Fascists is no better than they are, in fact they are also Trotskyites and Fascists!

This attempt to dismiss discussion and eliminate opposition to the official line of the Soviet bureaucracy does not present anything new, neither in the Soviet Union nor

in the International Labor Movement.

A principled discussion presumes the use of scientific arguments. The one who has truth on his side, the one who is fighting for the truth, can insist on a principled discussion, in which he will by force of arguments and facts compel his opponent to retreat, and gain victory in the theoretical field, which will in itself be a political victory. Therefore Lenin took up discussion and fought against Trotsky and the Trotskyists, leading a principled fight in which he defeated his adversaries by force of arguments and facts. And so it went on as long as the struggle against Trotsky, the Trotskyists and Trotskyism was conducted. But later on the term began to serve as an expedient for wiping out diverse other opposition tendencies which had nothing whatsoever in common with Trotskyism. Thus there occurred the familiar court trials, with the familiar methods of trial of Trotskyist spies, spies who were proclaimed Trotskyists, Trotskyists who were proclaimed spies, and besides them of men who were neither Trotskyists nor spies. From principled discussion with Trotskyists came the shange to unprincipled eliminating of the opposition in general, under the mask of struggle against Trotskyist spies and saboteurs. Principled discussion changed to the unprincipledness when scientific arguments were lacking. Hence the resort to other methods, which no matter how unconvincing proved nevertheless very effective.

Therefore it is no coincidence that the Cominform Center placed the struggle of the CPY for equality of Communist Parties and Socialist Countries under the category of Trotskyism thereby endeavoring to eliminate it easily and to present it as a matter of foreign espionage. However, there are many reasons why they did not succeed in this. Before all, Trotskyism was first exposed by scientific arguments, and later repudiated as a tendency in the labor movement. The endeavor to eliminate the struggle of the CPY against methods of arbitrary commanding from one center by characterising it under the category of Trotskyism represents, in fact, an effort to use only the second, let us call it the technical part: liquidation.

It is easy to guess why the first part, namely discussion, was left out.

Had the leaders of the CPSU even begun to suspect that the leaders of the CPY really renounced the building of Socialism and turned to the road of restoration of Capitalism, they would have tried to prove it with facts and arguments. However, they did not have any such arguments or facts at their disposal. The theoretical treasury of Marx, Engels and Lenin yawned empty for them. In it there was no formula which could help them transform falsehood into truth.

Had Yugoslavia been within the boundaries of the USSR, or in the position of the countries under Soviet rule the whole dispute would have been terminated long ago in a series of trials. The world press would have written about this for some time, and even perhaps, made quite a fuss, but it all would have finally settled down (as was the case with many similar occurrences in the USSR, which were reported and subsequently dismissed). But Yugoslavia is not a Soviet province, it does not have an appointed Party Secretary — Ivan Ivanovich. Yugoslavia is a country in which the state power of the people is firm, where the people themselves with own forces achieved their own liberty and independence, and determined to build a Socialism in a manner which conforms to the conditions under which they live, in brief to travel the road which they chose for themselves. Therefore such a people — free and independent — were able to oppose the endeavors to subjugate them with martial commands from outside, to resist the attack against their freedom and independence, which in the end would have meant the death blow to their individuality. And as this dispute could not be solved within the framework of a principled and scientific discussion (which the leaders of the CPSU did not want, nor had the courage or desire to undertake) and the dispute could not be eliminated with „trials“ and similar methods (because the conditions were not favorable for this) — they resorted to the use of slander and name-calling aimed to force Yugoslavia to end its insubordination and to renounce its chosen leaders, its Party and, ultimately to give up its independence and the building of Socialism.

Bogdan PESHICH

THROUGH THE FOG OF PROPAGANDA

SEEING DOUBLE

ANYONE, a foreign tourist or anybody else, planning to visit Yugoslavia, would surely have abandoned such plans after the 17th of this month on the grounds that access to this country and life here were impossible matters. To be able to form such a forbidding picture of Yugoslavia on that particular date one would have had to peruse the official paper of the Soviet government, "Izvestiya", which, following up a report by the equally official Soviet "Tass" agency, wrote that "over 400,000 Yugoslav miners had stopped work in protest against the selfwilled reign of the Tito clique".

Indeed, were this piece of news to approximate in veracity the bulk of anti-Yugoslav fabrications by the USSR, Yugoslavia would be a paralyzed country. No trains would be running, no ships would be sailing, factories would be at a standstill, there would be no electricity, except in the vicinity of hydro-electric plants, and a large number of people would have to resort to a diet of raw food as there would be no means left for cooking.

From the rather high figure quoted above by "Tass" it is not difficult to conclude what, in spite of all the hostile atmosphere, is the actual conception in USSR about Yugoslavia, namely that the working class ranks are increasing rapidly, especially in mining. The "Tass" headquarters about Yugoslavia, namely that figure and notion by computing the achievements of the Yugoslav miners who themselves manage the mines. According to official data, the number of Yugoslav miners so far is below 150,000. It is nobody's fault if "Tass", by appraising the achievements of Yugoslav miners, puts their number at 400,000. And so it happens that, although a monumental lie had been launched

about the stoppage of work, it also contains an admission about the powerful development of Yugoslav mining. Cominformist fear of Yugoslav truth and the victory of socialism in Yugoslavia is causing the eyes of instigators of the anti-Yugoslav campaign to assume unnaturally dilated proportions and their pupillae to open in the case in point over two-and-a-half times above normal.

AN OLD RULE, AS OLD AS THE NEWSPAPER GAME ITSELF, is that the editors of any newspaper or periodical must above all feature prominently in their columns those items which are sought by the reader, which are of some significance, topical value and interesting. That is, of course, if they care to maintain a link with their readers. The rule applies generally and especially to publications meant for a reading public beyond the frontiers of a given country.

This rule is known in the USSR, too. Nor is it ignored by the editors of the semi-official weekly "New Times". So as not to break that rule, since the paper is edited, in addition to Russian, also in another four languages (English, French, German and Polish), on the 6th of this month its editors ventured to comment in their own fashion on the visits made by foreigners to Yugoslavia. The visits, indeed, deserve attention. They followed in response to the invitation addressed by the Yugoslav National Committee for the Protection of Peace to all men of good will to come to Yugoslavia and to appraise on the spot whether the claims made by Cominform propaganda about alleged Yugoslav aggressive intentions toward her Cominform neighbours are really true or not.

Such visits have indubitably aroused the attention of the fo-

reign readers of "New Times". The editors, therefore, were prompted to meet the public's curiosity. An effort was accordingly made to do so. The comment which appeared in the cited Soviet periodical indeed refers to foreign visitors to Yugoslavia and is headlined "English Guests in Belgrade". But the editors, undoubtedly in agreement with "higher forums", resorted to the Goebblesque method of remodelling facts through the isolation of some detail from a composite situation and through turning inside out its true meaning. Spiced with standard anti-Yugoslav yarns, the article does deal with visits to Yugoslavia, but they come down to visits by only a few British statesmen and labour functionaries so as to pave the way for a closing phrase describing the purpose of such visits as the "exploitation of the Belgrade clique for the preparation of a new world war".

Not a single word is said in the article about something that interests all peace-loving people in the world: that the majority of visitors who came to Yugoslavia did so in order to satisfy themselves, which they actually did, too, about the falseness of Cominform charges against Yugoslavia. No reference whatever is made to the fact that Yugoslavia had been visited and is being visited today by progressive individuals from all parts of the globe and not from England alone.

The reasons prompting the Soviet press to conceal the truth about Yugoslavia are familiar. For to reveal the truth about Yugoslavia from the USSR would be tantamount to a denial of one's own inventions. The Soviet press is avoiding that with meticulous care. The "New Times" therefore goes on owing its readers an answer it cannot furnish under present-day conditions. M. D.

LETTER FROM BRAZIL

ON THE EVE OF
PRESIDENTIAL
ELECTIONS

AS in all Latin American Republics, the election campaign for President of the Republic of Brazil begins early, lasts a long time and is very lively.

The elections for the new president of Brazil will be held in October this year. He will be at the helm of the Brazilian Republic during the coming period of four years and in the present phase of the cold war, when North American tendencies toward domination over the whole American continent are becoming more obvious and are taking on increasingly concrete form.

So far, three candidates have been put up: Getulio Vargas, Cristian Machado and Eduardo Gomes. All three come from the upper strata of the ruling class, all three represent big business, the finance magnates and the owners of the big coffee, sugar cane and cotton plantations.

It is hard to understand political events in Brazil without keeping in mind that this country is still under the shadow of the administration of its former president and dictator, Getulio Vargas. For fifteen years, he had unlimited power in Brazil. During that period he did everything he could to win the support of the upper classes, the army and the big landowners, the petty bourgeoisie and masses of the people (in a country where 80% of the people are illiterate).

Vargas is up for election as the head of the Brazilian Workers' Party, which has a great deal of influence on the working class, private employees, civil servants, petty bourgeoisie and, finally, on the army especially among the non-committed and younger officers. He is also being supported by the important, provincial Progressive Social Party of Ademir Baros, who is the president of the largest federal state in Brazil, Sao Paulo.

The second candidate, Cristian Machado, is being supported by the Democratic Social Party of the present President, General D. Dutra. He is relying mainly on the big landowners but also has followers among the industrialists, army, civil service employees and the church circles. He is also being supported by three political groups of lesser significance — the Workers' Social Party, the National Workers Party and the Republican Party.

The third candidate is Eduardo Gomes, who is the leader of the National Democratic Union, a party of rich bankers, landowners, industrialists, merchants, professionals, students and rich high school youth. He is also the favorite of two parties which do not enjoy any particular influence: the Liberation Party and the Brazilian Socialist Party.

Behind this internal fight for the post of president in Brazil are hidden the intentions of certain circles in the U.S.A. whose influence throughout all of Latin America is constantly growing. Dutra's regime is no longer convenient for the USA. In the cold war which grips the world today, Dutra's regime seems to be too unstable and weak for Washington. And anyway, Dutra's government has from the very beginning been thought of as a government of the transition period. Here is why.

After the defeat of Hitler's Germany, essential changes took place in Latin America. Coming as a direct result of the triumph of democratic forces, the communist parties of the Latin American countries were again allowed to work legally, the party leaders who were living as refugees abroad came back to their country, the concentration camps were abolished, fighters for the people were set free, diplomatic liberty and democratic rights of relations were established with the USSR and East European countries, etc., etc. In Brazil, right after Germany's defeat, the communist party emerged from underground, and its General Secretary, Prestes, went straight from prison to a seat in the Senate. The forces of reaction could not, nor did they dare at that time, to openly oppose the rising popular and democratic movement which, similar to that in Paraguay in 1947, threatened to deal them mortal blows.

This period was considered by reactionary circles in America simply as a temporary withdrawal of the reactionaries before the tidal wave of the forces of progress.

Now the situation is different. The forces who were against the post-war retreat have taken the offensive all over the American Continent. Along these lines, Dutra's regime has been shown up as weak and he himself as an unpopular leader. And at present, when feverish preparations are being made within the scope of the cold war, ruling circles of USA are interested in having in Brazil, as in Argentina, a man who would keep the situation firmly in hand and whose strength would in any case insure internal peace and order.

The USA seems to have found such a man in Vargas.

Besides, in the opinion of the American circles, Dutra's policy has leaned too much toward the British, and today it is becoming ever more obvious that the USA considers the American Continent as its exclusive territory where the presence or intervention of no one else can be tolerated.

There does not appear to be any kind of organized opposition which would be in a position to really fight for the independence of the country and improvement of the lot of the masses against these bourgeois parties which are struggling for power along more or less the same political lines. Brazil, with its semi-feudal system where a few dozen big land owners hold over two-thirds of all land, is a country in which the masses of the people, kept in ignorance and illiteracy, are far from any participation in the state administration and can hardly have any influence over it. The working class of Brazil is divided up, disoriented and disorganized. Most of them are under the direct influence of the domestic bourgeoisie and big landowners who control them thru their agents in the Ministry of Labour. Trade Union freedom exists only on paper and a whole range of "working class leaders" are deceiving the hungry and miserable people in order to link them as tightly as possible to the capitalist machine. The Communist Party of Brazil, the strongest in Latin America, has still not taken a stand in the elections. Its most active members, following orders from their Cominform leaders, are now simply collecting signatures for the Stockholm Appeal.

K. R. C.

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FEDERATIVNA NARODNA REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA
RÉPUBLIQUE FÉDÉRATIVE POPULAIRE DE YOUGOSLAVIE

SAVEZNI STATISTIČKI URED
OFFICE FÉDÉRAL DE STATISTIQUE

25X1A

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO
DO NOT DETACH

STATISTIČKI BILTEN BULLETIN STATISTIQUE

STANOVNISTVO - POPULATION

1

GODINA I, JULI • BEOGRAD 1950 • ANNÉE I, JUILLET

FEDERATIVNA NARODNA REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA
RÉPUBLIQUE FÉDÉRATIVE POPULAIRE DE YOUGOSLAVIE

SAVEZNI STATISTIČKI URED
OFFICE FÉDÉRAL DE STATISTIQUE

Godina — Année 1
Juli - Juillet 1950

Broj 1
M

STATISTIČKI BILTEN
BULLETIN STATISTIQUE

STANOVNIŠTVO - POPULATION

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OBJAŠNJENJE ZNAKOVA

| | |
|--|----------|
| Kategorija ne dolazi u obzir | . |
| Ne raspolaže se podacima | ... |
| Vrednost ravna nuli (ili nesnatna)..... | - |
| Vrednost manja od polovine upotrebljene jedinice | 0
0,0 |
| Raspoloživ samo okrugao broj | 0.- |
| Ispred decimala uvek stoji tačka | (.) |

Hiljade i milioni odvojeni su jednim razmakom

Pri svodjenju brojeva na hiljade usvojeno je sledeće pravilo: brojevi ispod 500 izostavljani su a sa brojeve preko 500 povećavan je broj hiljada za jedan, bez obzira na slaganje sbira sa sabircima

EXPLICATION DES SIGNES EMPLOYÉS

| | |
|--|----------|
| Catégorie non applicable..... | . |
| Données non disponibles | ... |
| Importance nulle (ou négligeable) | - |
| Importance inférieure a la moitié de l'unité employée..... | 0
0,0 |
| Chiffre rond seul disponible | 0.- |
| Les décimales sont toujours précédées d'un point | (.) |
| Les milliers et les millions sont séparés par un espace | |

En réduisant les chiffres on a accepté la règle suivante: les chiffres au-dessous de 500 ont été supprimés et pour les chiffres au-dessus de 500 on a augmenté le chiffre des milliers d'une unité, ne tenant pas compte de la somme totale.

REMARQUE: La République Fédérative Populaire de Yougoslavie comprend six républiques populaires c'est-à-dire: 1. Serbie, 2. Croatie, 3. Sloénie, 4. Bosnie et Herzégovine, 5. Macédoine et 6. Monténégro. La République populaire de Serbie comprend: a) Serbie-proprement dite, b) La Province autonome de Voïvodina et c) La Région autonome de Kosovo et Méthohia. Pour raisons techniques de la presse, les noms géographiques et administratifs ne sont pas traduits.

A. PRIVREMENI REZULTATI POPISA STANOVNIŠTVA OD 15 MARTA 1948 - A. RÉSULTATS PROVISOIRES DU RECENSEMENT DE LA POPULATION DU 15 MARS 1948

1. BROJ DOMACINSTAVA I STANOVNIŠTVO PO POLU - 1. NOMBRES DE MÉNAGES ET LA POPULATION SUIVANT LE SEXE

| NARODNA REPUBLIKA
RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE | BROJ DOMACINSTAVA
NOMBRES DE MÉNAGES | STALNO STANOVNIŠTVO PO POLU
POPULATION PAR RÉSIDENCE STATIONNAIRE SUIVANT LE SEXE | | |
|--|---|--|------------------|------------------|
| | | ukupno - total | muško - masculin | žensko - féminin |
| FEDERATIVNA NARODNA
REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA | 3 609 568 | 15 772 107 | 7 582 476 | 8 189 631 |
| SRBIJA | 1 485 744 | 6 527 969 | 3 171 201 | 3 356 768 |
| Uža Srbija | 911 698 | 4 136 934 | 2 004 721 | 2 132 213 |
| A. P. Vojvodina | 459 510 | 1 663 215 | 795 435 | 867 780 |
| A. K. M. Oblast. | 114 536 | 727 820 | 371 045 | 356 775 |
| HRVATSKA | 954 482 | 3 756 807 | 1 758 927 | 1 997 880 |
| SLOVENIJA | 368 754 | 1 391 873 | 652 872 | 739 001 |
| BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA | 498 133 | 2 565 283 | 1 237 396 | 1 327 887 |
| MAKEDONIJA | 218 816 | 1 152 986 | 584 002 | 568 984 |
| CRNA GORA | 83 639 | 377 189 | 178 078 | 199 111 |

1 a. PROCENA STANOVNIŠTVA U F.N.R.J. ZA 1949 I 1950 GODINU - 1 a. ESTIMATIONS DE LA POPULATION DE LA R.F.P. YUGOSLAVIE EN 1949 ET 1950

| NARODNA REPUBLIKA
RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE | PROCENA SREDINOM GODINE - ESTIMATIONS AU MILIEU DE L'ANNÉE | |
|--|--|------------|
| | 1 9 4 9 | 1 9 5 0 |
| FEDERATIVNA NARODNA
REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA | 16 040 000 | 16 250 000 |
| SRBIJA | 6 630 000 | 6 711 000 |
| Uža Srbija | 4 200 000 | 4 251 000 |
| A. P. Vojvodina | 1 683 000 | 1 697 000 |
| A. K. M. Oblast | 747 000 | 763 000 |
| HRVATSKA | 3 798 000 | 3 829 000 |
| SLOVENIJA | 1 409 000 | 1 422 000 |
| BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA | 2 629 000 | 2 679 000 |
| MAKEDONIJA | 1 188 000 | 1 216 000 |
| CRNA GORA | 386 000 | 393 000 |

2. STANOVNIŠTVO PO VAŽNIJIM SOCIJALNIM GRUPAMA, ZARADJIVANJU I POLU

| ZARADJIVANJE
ACTIVITE
ECONOMIQUE | POL
SEXE | UKUPNO
TOTAL | RADNICI I
UČENICI U
PRIVREDI
OUVRIERS ET
APPRENTIS | SLUŽBENICI I
NAMEŠTENICI
FONCTIONNAI-
RES ET
EMPLOYES | POLJOPRIVREDNICI
AGRICULTEURS | | RIBARI
PÊCHEURS | |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| | | | | | članovi
selj.rad.
sadržuga
membres
des coope-
ratives
paysannes
de travail | privatni
privés | članovi ri-
barskih za-
držuga -
membres des
coopérati-
ves de
pêcheurs | privat-
ni
privés |
| FEDERATIVNA NARODNA | | | | | | | | |
| Aktivno
Population
active | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega - Ens. | 4 995 251
4 789 351
9 784 602 | 951 460
414 263
1 365 723 | 542 311
193 939
736 250 | 56 716
72 917
129 633 | 3 122 949
3 896 157
7 019 106 | 3 441
140
3 581 | 1 990
76
2 066 |
| Izdržavano
Population
inactive* | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega - Ens. | 2 587 225
3 400 280
5 987 505 | 378 498
725 915
1 104 413 | 231 112
491 264
722 376 | 45 312
45 327
90 639 | 1 763 795
1 776 094
3 539 889 | 1 502
3 296
4 798 | 950
2 230
3 180 |
| Ukupno
total | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega - Ens. | 7 582 476
8 189 631
15 772 107 | 1 329 958
1 140 178
2 470 136 | 773 423
685 203
1.458 626 | 102 028
118 244
220 272 | 4 886 744
5 672 251
10 558 995 | 4 943
3 436
8 379 | 2 940
2 306
5 246 |
| NARODNA REPU | | | | | | | | |
| Aktivno
Population
active | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega - Ens. | 2 146 053
2 027 496
4 173 549 | 331 615
145 175
476 790 | 218 658
73 154
291 812 | 40 290
52 363
92 653 | 1 423 483
1 680 174
3 103 657 | 1 223
22
1 245 | 125
4
129 |
| Izdržavano
Population
inactive* | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega - Ens. | 1 025 148
1 329 272
2 354 420 | 117 008
233 115
350 123 | 89 132
192 612
281 744 | 33 524
33 306
66 830 | 719 681
722 522
1 442 203 | 403
1 133
1 536 | 44
115
159 |
| Ukupno
total | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega - Ens. | 3 171 201
3 356 768
6 527 969 | 448 623
378 290
826 913 | 307 790
265 766
573 556 | 73 814
85 669
159 483 | 2 143 164
2 402 696
4 545 860 | 1 626
1 155
2 781 | 169
119
288 |
| UŽA | | | | | | | | |
| Aktivno
Population
active | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega - Ens. | 1 376 684
1 335 598
2 712 282 | 180 754
65 968
246 722 | 140 113
49 339
189 452 | 2 071
2 775
4 846 | 972 600
1 169 582
2 142 182 | 427
9
436 | 55
1
56 |
| Izdržavano
Population
inactive* | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega - Ens. | 628 037
796 615
1 424 652 | 57 841
113 840
171 681 | 56 167
116 684
172 851 | 1 060
1 077
2 137 | 473 133
478 648
951 781 | 106
277
383 | 15
54
69 |
| Ukupno
total | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega - Ens. | 2 004 721
2 132 213
4 136 934 | 238 595
179 808
418 403 | 196 280
166 023
362 303 | 3 131
3 852
6 983 | 1 445 733
1 648 230
3 093 963 | 533
286
819 | 70
55
125 |
| AUTONOMNA PO | | | | | | | | |
| Aktivno
Population
active | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega - Ens. | 558 964
508 610
1 067 574 | 125 092
73 324
198 416 | 66 001
21 872
87 873 | 36 775
47 821
84 596 | 288 784
339 743
628 527 | 796
13
809 | 62
3
65 |
| Izdržavano
Population
inactive* | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega - Ens. | 236 471
359 170
595 641 | 44 297
95 226
139 523 | 26 479
63 557
90 036 | 31 080
30 883
61 963 | 116 379
122 654
239 033 | 297
856
1 153 | 22
53
75 |
| Ukupno
total | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega - Ens. | 795 435
867 780
1 663 215 | 169 389
168 550
337 939 | 92 480
85 429
177 909 | 67 855
78 704
146 559 | 405 163
462 397
867 560 | 1 093
869
1 962 | 84
56
140 |
| AUTONOMNA KOSOVSKO | | | | | | | | |
| Aktivno
Population
active | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega - Ens. | 210 405
183 288
393 693 | 25 769
5 883
31 652 | 12 544
1 943
14 487 | 1 444
1 767
3 211 | 162 099
170 849
332 948 | -
-
- | 8
-
8 |
| Izdržavano
Population
inactive* | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega - Ens. | 160 640
173 487
334 127 | 14 870
24 049
38 919 | 6 486
12 371
18 857 | 1 384
1 346
2 730 | 130 169
121 220
251 389 | -
-
- | 7
8
15 |
| Ukupno
total | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega - Ens. | 371 045
356 775
727 820 | 40 639
29 932
70 571 | 19 030
14 314
33 344 | 2 828
3 113
5 941 | 292 268
292 069
584 337 | -
-
- | 15
8
23 |

*) Population inactive à charge d'autrui

2 POPULATION D'APRÈS LES GROUPEMENTS SOCIAUX IMPORTANTS, L'ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE ET LE SEXE

| ZANATLIJE
ARTISANS | | TRGOVCI
COMMERÇANTS | | LICA SLO-
BODNE PRO-
FESIJE
PERSONNES
EXERCANT
UNE PROFES-
SION LIBRE | PRIVATNICI
PERSONNES | PENZIONERI
RETRAITES | LICA IZDR-
ŽAVANA OD
DRŽAVE
PERSONNES
À LA CHAR-
GE DE
L'ÉTAT | NEPO-
ZNATO
PROFES-
SION IN-
CONNUE |
|---|---|---|---|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| bez najamne
radne snage
sans main-
d'œuvre | sa najamnom
rad. snagom
avec main-
d'œuvre | bez najamne
radne snage
sans main-
d'œuvre | sa najamnom
rad. snagom
avec main-
d'œuvre | | | | | |

REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| 112 990 | 15 460 | 27 233 | 2 105 | 4 420 | 22 834 | 80 737 | 50 123 | 482 |
| 12 496 | 1 849 | 7 547 | 727 | 1 757 | 42 893 | 30 788 | 113 298 | 504 |
| 125 486 | 17 309 | 34 780 | 2 832 | 6 177 | 65 727 | 111 525 | 163 421 | 986 |
| 61 109 | 9 742 | 17 791 | 1 439 | 1 907 | 15 268 | 21 212 | 36 840 | 148 |
| 132 756 | 22 467 | 41 027 | 3 191 | 4 845 | 30 994 | 77 358 | 43 266 | 250 |
| 193 865 | 32 209 | 58 818 | 4 630 | 6 752 | 46 262 | 99 170 | 80 106 | 398 |
| 174 099 | 25 202 | 45 024 | 3 544 | 6 327 | 38 102 | 102 549 | 86 963 | 630 |
| 145 252 | 24 316 | 48 574 | 3 918 | 6 602 | 73 887 | 108 146 | 156 564 | 754 |
| 319 351 | 49 518 | 93 598 | 7 462 | 12 929 | 111 989 | 210 695 | 243 527 | 1 384 |

BLIKA SRBIJA

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| 50 336 | 5 545 | 13 800 | 812 | 1 995 | 13 761 | 26 348 | 17 933 | 129 |
| 5 030 | 553 | 2 787 | 139 | 682 | 19 667 | 9 414 | 38 234 | 98 |
| 55 366 | 6 098 | 16 587 | 951 | 2 677 | 33 428 | 35 762 | 56 167 | 227 |
| 26 183 | 3 331 | 8 691 | 500 | 901 | 6 006 | 6 687 | 11 004 | 53 |
| 58 673 | 7 936 | 20 500 | 1 240 | 2 291 | 17 407 | 25 694 | 12 632 | 96 |
| 84 856 | 11 267 | 29 191 | 1 740 | 3 192 | 25 413 | 32 381 | 23 636 | 149 |
| 76 519 | 8 876 | 22 491 | 1 312 | 2 896 | 21 767 | 33 035 | 28 937 | 182 |
| 63 703 | 8 489 | 23 287 | 1 379 | 2 973 | 37 074 | 35 108 | 50 866 | 194 |
| 140 222 | 17 365 | 45 778 | 2 691 | 5 869 | 58 841 | 68 143 | 79 803 | 376 |

SRBIJA

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| 27 970 | 3 359 | 8 905 | 520 | 1 268 | 7 331 | 18 314 | 12 910 | 87 |
| 2 694 | 275 | 1 304 | 72 | 406 | 8 463 | 6 048 | 28 602 | 60 |
| 30 664 | 3 634 | 10 209 | 592 | 1 674 | 15 794 | 24 362 | 41 512 | 147 |
| 14 570 | 2 061 | 5 561 | 289 | 581 | 4 707 | 4 796 | 7 117 | 33 |
| 31 017 | 4 661 | 12 965 | 728 | 1 392 | 9 456 | 17 245 | 8 523 | 48 |
| 45 587 | 6 722 | 18 526 | 1 017 | 1 973 | 14 163 | 22 041 | 15 640 | 81 |
| 42 540 | 5 420 | 14 466 | 809 | 1 849 | 12 038 | 23 110 | 20 027 | 120 |
| 33 711 | 4 936 | 14 269 | 800 | 1 798 | 17 919 | 23 293 | 37 125 | 108 |
| 76 251 | 10 356 | 28 735 | 1 609 | 3 647 | 29 957 | 46 403 | 57 152 | 228 |

KRAJINA VOJVODINA

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|-----|-------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| 18 580 | 1 851 | 3 393 | 203 | 696 | 5 400 | 7 494 | 3 800 | 37 |
| 2 187 | 263 | 1 434 | 65 | 265 | 10 383 | 3 244 | 7 962 | 31 |
| 20 767 | 2 114 | 4 827 | 268 | 961 | 15 783 | 10 738 | 11 762 | 68 |
| 8 188 | 914 | 1 674 | 112 | 305 | 2 310 | 1 515 | 2 890 | 9 |
| 20 929 | 2 510 | 4 538 | 265 | 867 | 5 994 | 7 678 | 3 118 | 42 |
| 29 117 | 3 424 | 6 212 | 377 | 1 172 | 8 304 | 9 193 | 6 008 | 51 |
| 26 768 | 2 765 | 5 067 | 315 | 1 001 | 7 710 | 9 009 | 6 690 | 46 |
| 23 116 | 2 773 | 5 972 | 330 | 1 132 | 16 377 | 10 922 | 11 080 | 73 |
| 49 884 | 5 538 | 11 039 | 645 | 2 133 | 24 087 | 19 931 | 17 770 | 119 |

METOHIJSKA OBLAST

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-----|----|-------|-------|-------|----|
| 3 786 | 335 | 1 502 | 89 | 31 | 1 030 | 540 | 1 223 | 5 |
| 149 | 15 | 49 | 2 | 11 | 821 | 122 | 1 670 | 7 |
| 3 935 | 350 | 1 551 | 91 | 42 | 1 851 | 662 | 2 893 | 12 |
| 3 425 | 356 | 1 456 | 99 | 15 | 989 | 376 | 997 | 11 |
| 6 727 | 765 | 2 997 | 247 | 32 | 1 957 | 771 | 991 | 6 |
| 10 152 | 1 121 | 4 453 | 346 | 47 | 2 946 | 1 147 | 1 988 | 17 |
| 7 211 | 691 | 2 958 | 188 | 46 | 2 019 | 916 | 2 220 | 16 |
| 6 876 | 780 | 3 046 | 249 | 43 | 2 778 | 893 | 2 661 | 13 |
| 14 087 | 1 271 | 6 004 | 532 | 83 | 4 292 | 1 809 | 4 881 | 29 |

(Nastavak)

2. STANOVNIŠTVO PO VAŽNIJIM SOCIJALNIM GRUPAMA, ZARADJIVANJU I POLU

| ZARADJIVANJE
ACTIVITE
ECONOMIQUE | POL
SEIE | UKUPNO
TOTAL | RADNICI I
UČENICI U
PRIVREDI
OUVRIERS ET
APPRENTIS | SLUŽBENICI I
NAMJEŠTENICI
FONCTIONNAI-
RES ET
EMPLOYES | POLJOPRIVREDNICI
AGRICULTEURS | | RIBARI
PÊCHEURS | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | | | | | članovi
selj rad
sadruga
membres
des coopé-
ratives
paysannes
de travail | privatni
privés | članovi ri-
barskih sa-
druga
membres des
coopérati-
ves de
pêcheurs | privat-
ni
privés |
| NARODNA REPUBLIKA | | | | | | | | |
| Aktivno
Population
active | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega -- Ens. | 1 230 426
1 244 247
2 474 673 | 267 003
119 782
386 785 | 141 103
54 472
195 575 | 6 007
7 823
13 830 | 733 159
1 000 474
1 733 633 | 1 383
21
1 404 | 1 704
31
1 735 |
| Isdržavano
Population
inactive* | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega -- Ens. | 528 501
753 633
1 282 134 | 100 605
204 085
304 690 | 54 960
124 613
179 573 | 3 662
3 705
7 367 | 329 898
331 593
661 491 | 638
1 245
1 883 | 825
1 796
2 621 |
| Ukupno
total | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega -- Ens. | 1 758 927
1 997 880
3 756 807 | 367 608
323 867
691 475 | 196 063
179 085
375 148 | 9 669
11 528
21 197 | 1 063 057
1 332 067
2 395 124 | 2 021
1 266
3 287 | 2 529
1 827
4 356 |
| NARODNA REPUBLIKA | | | | | | | | |
| Aktivno
Population
active | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega -- Ens. | 449 306
412 838
862 144 | 173 868
100 994
274 862 | 57 873
34 923
92 796 | 1 873
2 246
4 119 | 172 869
237 965
410 834 | 8
-
8 | 3
-
3 |
| Isdržavano
Population
inactive* | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega -- Ens. | 203 566
326 163
529 729 | 67 634
132 443
200 077 | 23 731
48 946
72 677 | 1 200
1 235
2 435 | 91 399
99 257
190 656 | 1
5
6 | -
2
2 |
| Ukupno
total | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega -- Ens. | 652 872
739 001
1 391 873 | 241 502
233 437
474 939 | 81 604
83 869
165 473 | 3 073
3 481
6 554 | 264 268
337 222
601 490 | 9
5
14 | 3
2
5 |
| NARODNA REPUBLIKA | | | | | | | | |
| Aktivno
Population
active | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega -- Ens. | 717 818
722 027
1 439 845 | 111 943
28 178
140 121 | 66 534
19 947
86 481 | 4 311
5 788
10 099 | 504 006
645 737
1 149 743 | 41
2
43 | 53
12
65 |
| Isdržavano
Population
inactive* | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega -- Ens. | 519 578
605 860
1 125 438 | 58 093
93 084
151 177 | 33 383
65 915
99 298 | 3 380
3 554
6 934 | 399 888
399 507
799 395 | 24
53
77 | 33
67
100 |
| Ukupno
total | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega -- Ens. | 1 237 396
1 327 887
2 565 283 | 170 036
121 262
291 298 | 99 917
85 862
185 779 | 7 691
9 342
17 033 | 903 894
1 045 244
1 949 138 | 65
55
120 | 86
79
165 |
| NARODNA REPUBLIKA | | | | | | | | |
| Aktivno
Population
active | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega -- Ens. | 352 096
273 575
625 671 | 56 865
16 951
73 816 | 45 212
7 859
53 071 | 3 769
3 989
7 758 | 221 791
238 041
459 832 | 540
40
580 | 45
2
47 |
| Isdržavano
Population
inactive* | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega -- Ens. | 231 906
295 409
527 315 | 29 974
53 703
83 677 | 22 273
45 605
67 878 | 3 048
3 041
6 089 | 161 961
164 179
326 140 | 357
741
1 098 | 24
43
67 |
| Ukupno
total | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega -- Ens. | 584 002
568 984
1 152 986 | 86 839
70 654
157 493 | 67 485
53 464
120 949 | 6 817
7 030
13 847 | 383 752
402 220
785 972 | 897
781
1 678 | 69
45
114 |
| NARODNA REPUBLIKA | | | | | | | | |
| Aktivno
Population
active | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega -- Ens. | 99 552
109 168
208 720 | 10 166
3 183
13 349 | 12 931
3 584
16 515 | 466
708
1 174 | 67 641
93 766
161 407 | 246
55
301 | 60
27
87 |
| Isdržavano
Population
inactive* | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega -- Ens. | 78 526
89 943
168 469 | 5 184
9 485
14 669 | 7 633
13 573
21 206 | 498
486
984 | 60 968
59 036
120 004 | 79
119
198 | 24
207
231 |
| Ukupno
total | M.- M.
Ž.- F.
Svega -- Ens. | 178 078
199 111
377 189 | 15 350
12 668
28 018 | 20 564
17 157
37 721 | 964
1 194
2 158 | 128 609
152 802
281 411 | 325
174
499 | 84
234
318 |

*) Population inactive à charge d'autrui

2. POPULATION D'APRÈS LES GROUPEMENTS SOCIAUX IMPORTANTS, L'ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE ET LE SEXE

(Suite)

| ZANATLIJE
ARTISANS | | TRGOVCI
COMMERCANTS | | LICA SLO-
BODNE PRO-
FESIJE
PERSONNES
EXERCANT
UNE PROFES-
SION LIBRE | PRIVATNICI | PENZIONERI
RETRAITÉS | LICA IZDR-
ŽAVANA OD
DRŽAVE
PERSONNES
À LA CHARGE
DE
L'ÉTAT | NEPO-
ZNATO
PROFES-
SION IN-
CONNUE |
|--|--|--|--|---|------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| bez najamne
radne snage
sans main-
d'oeuvre | sa najamnom
rad. snagom
avec main-
d'oeuvre | bez najamne
radne snage
sans main-
d'oeuvre | sa najamnom
rad. snagom
avec main-
d'oeuvre | | | | | |
| BLIKA HRVATSKA | | | | | | | | |
| 28 952 | 4 724 | 6 218 | 608 | 1 377 | 4 246 | 24 451 | 9 409 | 82 |
| 3 476 | 594 | 2 527 | 226 | 741 | 14 543 | 10 746 | 28 708 | 83 |
| 32 428 | 5 318 | 8 745 | 834 | 2 118 | 18 789 | 35 197 | 38 117 | 165 |
| 12 969 | 2 584 | 3 531 | 396 | 513 | 3 441 | 5 695 | 8 765 | 19 |
| 29 114 | 6 538 | 8 550 | 867 | 1 432 | 6 228 | 22 546 | 11 290 | 31 |
| 42 083 | 9 122 | 12 081 | 1 263 | 1 945 | 9 669 | 28 241 | 20 055 | 50 |
| 41 921 | 7 308 | 9 749 | 1 004 | 1 890 | 7 687 | 30 146 | 18 174 | 101 |
| 32 590 | 7 132 | 11 077 | 1 093 | 2 173 | 20 771 | 33 292 | 39 998 | 114 |
| 74 511 | 14 440 | 20 826 | 2 097 | 4 063 | 28 458 | 63 438 | 58 172 | 215 |
| BLIKA SLOVENIJA | | | | | | | | |
| 9 677 | 3 713 | 2 013 | 466 | 488 | 1 125 | 17 746 | 7 567 | 17 |
| 2 298 | 600 | 1 432 | 305 | 145 | 2 553 | 6 107 | 23 256 | 14 |
| 11 975 | 4 313 | 3 445 | 771 | 633 | 3 678 | 23 853 | 30 823 | 31 |
| 5 537 | 2 589 | 1 380 | 346 | 205 | 584 | 3 093 | 5 852 | 15 |
| 11 818 | 5 438 | 2 815 | 656 | 484 | 1 194 | 14 924 | 6 926 | 20 |
| 17 355 | 8 027 | 4 195 | 1 002 | 689 | 1 778 | 18 017 | 12 778 | 35 |
| 15 214 | 6 302 | 3 393 | 812 | 693 | 1 709 | 20 839 | 13 419 | 32 |
| 14 116 | 6 038 | 4 247 | 961 | 629 | 3 747 | 21 031 | 30 182 | 34 |
| 29 330 | 12 340 | 7 640 | 1 773 | 1 322 | 5 456 | 41 870 | 43 601 | 66 |
| BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA | | | | | | | | |
| 8 073 | 1 211 | 3 396 | 209 | 300 | 1 489 | 9 149 | 7 001 | 142 |
| 719 | 86 | 639 | 54 | 96 | 3 163 | 2 679 | 14 673 | 254 |
| 8 792 | 1 297 | 3 995 | 263 | 396 | 4 652 | 11 828 | 21 674 | 396 |
| 5 904 | 1 046 | 2 747 | 186 | 136 | 1 529 | 4 943 | 8 255 | 31 |
| 12 240 | 2 077 | 6 169 | 402 | 347 | 2 748 | 10 750 | 8 918 | 29 |
| 18 144 | 3 123 | 8 916 | 588 | 483 | 4 277 | 15 693 | 17 173 | 60 |
| 13 977 | 2 257 | 6 103 | 395 | 436 | 3 018 | 14 092 | 15 256 | 173 |
| 12 959 | 2 163 | 6 808 | 456 | 443 | 5 911 | 13 429 | 23 591 | 283 |
| 26 936 | 4 420 | 12 911 | 851 | 879 | 8 929 | 27 521 | 38 847 | 456 |
| BLIKA MAKEDONIJA | | | | | | | | |
| 14 386 | 242 | 1 431 | 7 | 231 | 1 913 | 1 488 | 4 084 | 92 |
| 757 | 16 | 54 | - | 73 | 2 042 | 1 198 | 2 507 | 46 |
| 15 143 | 258 | 1 485 | 7 | 304 | 3 955 | 2 686 | 6 591 | 138 |
| 9 398 | 181 | 1 071 | 8 | 142 | 1 254 | 700 | 1 491 | 24 |
| 18 963 | 440 | 2 286 | 19 | 275 | 2 730 | 1 686 | 1 645 | 53 |
| 28 361 | 621 | 3 357 | 27 | 417 | 3 984 | 2 386 | 3 136 | 77 |
| 23 784 | 423 | 2 502 | 15 | 373 | 3 167 | 2 188 | 5 575 | 116 |
| 19 720 | 456 | 2 340 | 19 | 348 | 4 772 | 2 884 | 4 152 | 99 |
| 43 504 | 879 | 4 842 | 34 | 721 | 7 939 | 5 072 | 9 727 | 215 |
| BLIKA CRNA GORA | | | | | | | | |
| 1 566 | 25 | 415 | 3 | 29 | 300 | 1 555 | 4 129 | 20 |
| 216 | - | 108 | 3 | 20 | 925 | 644 | 5 920 | 9 |
| 1 782 | 25 | 523 | 6 | 49 | 1 225 | 2 199 | 10 049 | 29 |
| 1 118 | 11 | 371 | 3 | 10 | 454 | 694 | 1 473 | 6 |
| 1 948 | 38 | 707 | 7 | 16 | 687 | 1 758 | 1 855 | 21 |
| 3 066 | 49 | 1 078 | 10 | 26 | 1 141 | 2 452 | 3 328 | 27 |
| 2 684 | 36 | 786 | 6 | 39 | 754 | 2 249 | 5 601 | 26 |
| 2 164 | 38 | 815 | 10 | 36 | 1 612 | 2 402 | 7 773 | 30 |
| 4 848 | 69 | 944 | 13 | 69 | 2 694 | 3 377 | 10 133 | 56 |

3. STANOVNIŠTVO PO VAŽNIJIM SOCIJALNIM GRUPAMA I SEKTORU VLASNIŠTVA -

| SEKTOR VLASNIŠTVA
SECTEUR DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ | UKUPNO
TOTAL | RADNICI I
UČENICI U
PRIVREDI
OUVRIERS
ET
APPRENTIS | SLUŽBENICI
I
NAMJESTNICI
FONCTIONNAI-
RES ET EM-
PLOYES | POLJOPRIVREDNICI
AGRICULTEURS | | RIBARI
PÊCHEURS | |
|--|-----------------|---|--|---|--------------------|--|--------------------|
| | | | | članovi selj.
rad. združja
membres des
coopératives
paysannes
de travail | privatni
privés | članovi ri-
barskih za-
družja
membres des
coopératives
de pêcheurs | privatni
privés |
| FEDERATIVNA NARODNA | | | | | | | |
| Državni - d'État | 3 431 541 | 1 659 164 | 1 319 853 | - | - | - | - |
| Zadružni - coopératif | 408 097 | 93 097 | 78 397 | 220 272 | - | 8 379 | - |
| Društvo, org. - des organ. soc. | 26 576 | 5 795 | 20 642 | - | - | - | - |
| Privatni - privés | 11 905 893 | 712 080 | 39 734 | - | 10 558 995 | - | 5 246 |
| Svega - total | 15 772 107 | 2 470 136 | 1 458 626 | 220 272 | 10 558 995 | 8 379 | 5 246 |
| NARODNA RE | | | | | | | |
| Državni - d'État | 1 172 221 | 507 687 | 517 231 | - | - | - | - |
| Zadružni - coopératif | 235 168 | 38 745 | 29 742 | 159 483 | - | 2 781 | - |
| Društvo, org. - des organ. soc. | 11 958 | 2 860 | 9 047 | - | - | - | - |
| Privatni - privés | 5 108 622 | 277 621 | 17 536 | - | 4 545 860 | - | 288 |
| Svega - total | 6 527 969 | 826 913 | 573 556 | 159 483 | 4 545 860 | 2 781 | 288 |
| UŽA | | | | | | | |
| Državni - d'État | 718 972 | 286 546 | 329 242 | - | - | - | - |
| Zadružni - coopératif | 50 988 | 23 511 | 16 078 | 6 983 | - | 819 | - |
| Društvo, org. - des organ. soc. | 8 347 | 2 034 | 6 275 | - | - | - | - |
| Privatni - privés | 3 358 627 | 106 312 | 10 708 | - | 3 093 963 | - | 125 |
| Svega - total | 4 136 934 | 418 403 | 362 303 | 6 983 | 3 093 963 | 819 | 125 |
| AUTONOMNA PO | | | | | | | |
| Državni - d'État | 391 040 | 194 597 | 158 990 | - | - | - | - |
| Zadružni - coopératif | 173 522 | 12 767 | 11 599 | 146 559 | - | 1 962 | - |
| Društvo, org. - des organ. soc. | 3 122 | 764 | 2 346 | - | - | - | - |
| Privatni - privés | 1 095 531 | 129 811 | 4 974 | - | 867 560 | - | 140 |
| Svega - total | 1 663 215 | 337 939 | 177 909 | 146 559 | 867 560 | 1 962 | 140 |
| AUTONOMNA KOSOVSKO | | | | | | | |
| Državni - d'État | 62 209 | 26 544 | 28 999 | - | - | - | - |
| Zadružni - coopératif | 10 638 | 2 457 | 2 065 | 5 941 | - | - | - |
| Društvo, org. - des organ. soc. | 489 | 62 | 426 | - | - | - | - |
| Privatni - privés | 654 464 | 41 498 | 1 854 | - | 584 337 | - | 23 |
| Svega - total | 727 820 | 70 571 | 33 344 | 5 941 | 584 337 | - | 23 |
| NARODNA RE | | | | | | | |
| Državni - d'État | 955 642 | 497 050 | 337 463 | - | - | - | - |
| Zadružni - coopératif | 68 232 | 21 103 | 21 714 | 21 197 | - | 3 287 | - |
| Društvo, org. - des organ. soc. | 6 573 | 1 543 | 5 001 | - | - | - | - |
| Privatni - privés | 2 726 360 | 171 779 | 10 970 | - | 2 395 124 | - | 4 356 |
| Svega - total | 3 756 807 | 691 475 | 375 148 | 21 197 | 2 395 124 | 3 287 | 4 356 |
| NARODNA RE | | | | | | | |
| Državni - d'État | 554 748 | 320 846 | 148 749 | - | - | - | - |
| Zadružni - coopératif | 33 961 | 17 376 | 9 893 | 6 554 | - | 14 | - |
| Društvo, org. - des organ. soc. | 2 975 | 764 | 2 195 | - | - | - | - |
| Privatni - privés | 800 189 | 135 953 | 4 636 | - | 601 490 | - | 5 |
| Svega - total | 1 391 873 | 474 939 | 165 473 | 6 554 | 601 490 | 14 | 5 |
| NARODNA REPUBLIKA | | | | | | | |
| Državni - d'État | 462 356 | 226 211 | 169 910 | - | - | - | - |
| Zadružni - coopératif | 34 412 | 6 385 | 9 030 | 17 033 | - | 120 | - |
| Društvo, org. - des organ. soc. | 3 420 | 418 | 2 967 | - | - | - | - |
| Privatni - privés | 2 065 095 | 58 284 | 3 872 | - | 1 949 138 | - | 165 |
| Svega - total | 2 565 283 | 291 258 | 185 779 | 17 033 | 1 949 138 | 120 | 165 |
| NARODNA RE | | | | | | | |
| Državni - d'État | 214 785 | 88 167 | 111 897 | - | - | - | - |
| Zadružni - coopératif | 29 613 | 7 721 | 5 915 | 13 847 | - | 1 678 | - |
| Društvo, org. - des organ. soc. | 1 069 | 133 | 929 | - | - | - | - |
| Privatni - privés | 907 519 | 61 472 | 2 208 | - | 785 972 | - | 114 |
| Svega - total | 1 152 986 | 157 493 | 120 949 | 13 847 | 785 972 | 1 678 | 114 |
| NARODNA RE | | | | | | | |
| Državni - d'État | 71 789 | 19 203 | 34 603 | - | - | - | - |
| Zadružni - coopératif | 6 711 | 1 767 | 2 103 | - | - | 499 | - |
| Društvo, org. - des organ. soc. | 298 108 | 6 971 | 512 | - | - | - | - |
| Privatni - privés | 377 189 | 28 018 | 37 721 | - | 281 411 | - | 318 |
| Svega - total | 777 897 | 30 959 | 74 937 | - | 281 411 | 499 | 318 |

3. POPULATION D'APRÈS LES GROUPEMENTS SOCIAUX ET LE SECTEUR DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

| ZANATLIJE
ARTISANS | | TRGOVCI
COMMERÇANTS | | LICA SLOBODNE
PROFESIJE
PERSONNES EX-
ERCANT UNE
PROFESSION
LIBRE | PRIVATNICI
PRIVÉS | PENZIONERI
RETRAITÉS | LICA IZDRŽA-
VANA OD DR-
ŽAVE -
PERSONNES À
LA CHARGE
DE L'ÉTAT | NEPOZNATO
PROFESSION
INCONNUE |
|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| bez najamne
radne snage
sans main-
d'oeuvre | sa najamnom
rad. snagom
avec main-
d'oeuvre | bez najamne
radne snage
sans main-
d'oeuvre | sa najamnom
rad. snagom
avec main-
d'oeuvre | | | | | |
| REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA | | | | | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 208 601 | 243 527 | 396 |
| 7 758 | - | - | - | - | - | 162 | - | 32 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 115 | - | 24 |
| 311 593 | 49 518 | 93 598 | 7 462 | 12 929 | 111 989 | 1 817 | - | 932 |
| 319 351 | 49 518 | 93 598 | 7 462 | 12 929 | 111 989 | 210 695 | 243 527 | 1 384 |
| PUBLIKA SRBIJA | | | | | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 67 457 | 79 803 | 43 |
| 4 324 | - | - | - | - | - | 92 | - | 7 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 44 | - | 326 |
| 135 898 | 17 365 | 45 778 | 2 691 | 5 869 | 58 841 | 549 | - | 376 |
| 140 222 | 17 365 | 45 778 | 2 691 | 5 869 | 58 841 | 68 143 | 79 803 | |
| SRBIJA | | | | | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 46 003 | 57 152 | 29 |
| 3 534 | - | - | - | - | - | 63 | - | 6 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 32 | - | 193 |
| 72 717 | 10 356 | 28 735 | 1 609 | 3 647 | 29 957 | 305 | - | 228 |
| 76 251 | 10 356 | 28 735 | 1 609 | 3 647 | 29 957 | 46 403 | 57 152 | |
| KRAJINA VOJVODINA | | | | | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 670 | 17 770 | 13 |
| 606 | - | - | - | - | - | 29 | - | 1 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | - | 105 |
| 49 278 | 5 538 | 11 039 | 645 | 2 133 | 24 087 | 221 | - | 119 |
| 49 884 | 5 538 | 11 039 | 645 | 2 133 | 24 087 | 19 931 | 17 770 | |
| METOHIJSKA OBLAST | | | | | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 784 | 4 881 | 1 |
| 184 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| 13 903 | 1 471 | 6 004 | 437 | 89 | 4 797 | 23 | - | 28 |
| 14 087 | 1 471 | 6 004 | 437 | 89 | 4 797 | 1 809 | 4 881 | 29 |
| PUBLIKA HRVATSKA | | | | | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 62 945 | 58 172 | 12 |
| 900 | - | - | - | - | - | 29 | - | 2 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 28 | - | 1 |
| 73 611 | 14 440 | 20 826 | 2 097 | 4 063 | 28 458 | 436 | - | 200 |
| 74 511 | 14 440 | 20 826 | 2 097 | 4 063 | 28 458 | 63 438 | 58 172 | 215 |
| PUBLIKA SLOVENIJA | | | | | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 41 534 | 43 601 | 18 |
| 93 | - | - | - | - | - | 21 | - | 10 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | 6 |
| 29 237 | 12 340 | 7 640 | 1 773 | 1 322 | 5 456 | 305 | - | 32 |
| 29 330 | 12 340 | 7 640 | 1 773 | 1 322 | 5 456 | 41 870 | 43 601 | 66 |
| BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA | | | | | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 27 157 | 38 847 | 231 |
| 1 826 | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | - | 6 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | - | 10 |
| 25 110 | 4 420 | 12 911 | 851 | 879 | 8 929 | 327 | - | 209 |
| 26 936 | 4 420 | 12 911 | 851 | 879 | 8 929 | 27 521 | 38 847 | 456 |
| PUBLIKA MAKEDONIJA | | | | | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 919 | 9 727 | 75 |
| 437 | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | 8 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | - |
| 43 067 | 879 | 4 842 | 34 | 721 | 7 939 | 139 | - | 132 |
| 43 504 | 879 | 4 842 | 34 | 721 | 7 939 | 5 072 | 9 727 | 215 |
| PUBLIKA CRNA GORA | | | | | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 589 | 13 377 | 17 |
| 178 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 6 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| 4 670 | 74 | 1 601 | 16 | 75 | 2 366 | 4 651 | - | 37 |
| 4 848 | 74 | 1 601 | 16 | 75 | 2 366 | 4 651 | 13 377 | 56 |

4. RADNICI I SLUŽBENICI PO ZANIMANJU I POLU

| POL
SEX | U K U P N O - T O T A L | | | | | | | | | | AKTIVNO STANOVNIŠTVO | | | |
|---------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---|------------------|----------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | radnici - ouvriers | | | | | | | | | | radnici - | | | |
| | industrijsko-saštati
industrie-artisans | poljoprivredni - agriculture | šumski - exploitation de forêts | transportni - transports | ostali i ribarski
autres et pêches | svega - ensemble | učenici u privredi - apprentis | službenici i namještenici
fonctionnaires et employés | svega - ensemble | ukupno - total | industrijsko-saštati
industrie-artisans | poljoprivredni - agriculture | šumski - exploitation de forêts | transportni - transports |
| FEDERATIVNA NARODNA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. - M. | 696 765 | 157 491 | 39 965 | 165 727 | 160 927 | 1 220 875 | 109 083 | 773 423 | 882 506 | 2 103 381 | 488 413 | 110 776 | 20 738 | 111 740 |
| Ž. - F. | 568 494 | 178 019 | 24 452 | 109 802 | 240 772 | 1 121 539 | 18 639 | 685 203 | 703 842 | 1 825 381 | 150 850 | 103 316 | 1 429 | 3 775 |
| Svega - Ens. | 1 265 259 | 335 510 | 64 417 | 275 529 | 401 699 | 2 342 414 | 127 722 | 1 458 626 | 1 586 348 | 3 928 762 | 639 263 | 214 092 | 22 167 | 115 515 |
| NARODNA REPU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. - M. | 236 799 | 73 446 | 2 670 | 44 644 | 50 676 | 408 235 | 40 388 | 307 790 | 348 178 | 756 413 | 173 754 | 50 641 | 1 805 | 31 740 |
| Ž. - F. | 184 548 | 80 671 | 1 801 | 27 567 | 77 857 | 372 444 | 5 846 | 265 766 | 271 612 | 544 056 | 50 707 | 43 461 | 120 | 524 |
| Svega - Ens. | 421 347 | 154 117 | 4 471 | 72 211 | 128 533 | 780 679 | 46 234 | 573 556 | 619 790 | 1 300 469 | 224 461 | 94 102 | 1 925 | 32 264 |
| UŽA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. - M. | 144 633 | 13 654 | 1 225 | 29 772 | 25 956 | 215 240 | 23 355 | 196 280 | 219 635 | 434 875 | 107 638 | 9 720 | 856 | 21 545 |
| Ž. - F. | 104 811 | 14 575 | 603 | 16 716 | 39 877 | 176 582 | 3 226 | 166 023 | 169 249 | 345 831 | 29 010 | 9 034 | 22 | 294 |
| Svega - Ens. | 249 444 | 28 229 | 1 828 | 46 488 | 65 833 | 391 822 | 26 581 | 362 303 | 388 884 | 780 706 | 136 648 | 18 754 | 878 | 21 839 |
| AUTONOMNA POKRAJINA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. - M. | 73 936 | 49 259 | 861 | 12 421 | 17 458 | 153 935 | 15 454 | 92 480 | 107 934 | 261 869 | 54 390 | 34 534 | 599 | 8 626 |
| Ž. - F. | 68 380 | 57 009 | 753 | 9 219 | 30 752 | 166 113 | 2 437 | 85 429 | 87 866 | 253 979 | 21 105 | 31 207 | 93 | 226 |
| Svega - Ens. | 142 316 | 106 268 | 1 614 | 21 640 | 48 210 | 320 048 | 17 891 | 177 909 | 195 800 | 515 848 | 75 495 | 65 741 | 692 | 8 852 |
| AUTONOMNA KOSOVSKE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. - M. | 18 230 | 10 533 | 584 | 2 451 | 7 262 | 39 060 | 1 579 | 19 030 | 20 609 | 59 669 | 11 726 | 6 387 | 350 | 1 565 |
| Ž. - F. | 11 357 | 9 087 | 445 | 1 632 | 7 228 | 29 749 | 183 | 14 314 | 14 497 | 44 246 | 592 | 3 220 | 5 | 4 |
| Svega - Ens. | 29 587 | 19 620 | 1 029 | 4 083 | 14 490 | 68 809 | 1 762 | 33 344 | 35 106 | 103 915 | 12 318 | 9 607 | 355 | 1 573 |
| NARODNA REPU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. - M. | 183 573 | 30 407 | 11 537 | 58 049 | 51 730 | 335 296 | 32 312 | 196 063 | 228 375 | 563 671 | 130 777 | 21 542 | 7 837 | 39 566 |
| Ž. - F. | 155 295 | 33 437 | 7 090 | 39 595 | 82 505 | 317 922 | 5 945 | 179 085 | 185 030 | 502 952 | 43 583 | 18 302 | 377 | 1 782 |
| Svega - Ens. | 338 868 | 63 844 | 18 627 | 97 644 | 134 235 | 653 218 | 38 257 | 375 148 | 413 405 | 1 066 623 | 174 360 | 39 844 | 8 214 | 41 348 |
| NARODNA REPU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. - M. | 140 189 | 30 144 | 14 036 | 28 613 | 11 740 | 224 722 | 16 780 | 81 604 | 98 384 | 323 106 | 98 006 | 22 429 | 9 514 | 19 097 |
| Ž. - F. | 126 213 | 43 156 | 9 330 | 20 638 | 29 858 | 229 195 | 4 242 | 83 869 | 88 111 | 317 306 | 39 417 | 32 772 | 511 | 951 |
| Svega - Ens. | 266 402 | 73 300 | 23 366 | 49 251 | 41 598 | 453 917 | 21 022 | 165 473 | 186 495 | 640 412 | 137 423 | 55 201 | 10 025 | 20 048 |
| NARODNA REPUBLIKA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. - M. | 87 451 | 8 740 | 10 277 | 26 636 | 22 461 | 155 565 | 14 471 | 99 917 | 114 388 | 269 953 | 54 661 | 6 447 | 6 761 | 16 368 |
| Ž. - F. | 61 146 | 8 218 | 5 285 | 16 537 | 28 307 | 119 493 | 1 769 | 85 862 | 87 631 | 207 124 | 8 279 | 4 602 | 380 | 468 |
| Svega - Ens. | 148 597 | 16 958 | 15 562 | 43 173 | 50 768 | 275 058 | 16 240 | 185 779 | 202 019 | 477 077 | 62 940 | 11 049 | 7 141 | 16 836 |
| NARODNA REPU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. - M. | 41 828 | 13 487 | 1 019 | 5 327 | 21 316 | 82 977 | 3 862 | 67 485 | 71 367 | 154 324 | 26 618 | 8 902 | 567 | 3 387 |
| Ž. - F. | 35 844 | 11 328 | 700 | 3 847 | 18 305 | 70 024 | 630 | 53 464 | 54 094 | 124 118 | 8 101 | 3 803 | 25 | 18 |
| Svega - Ens. | 77 672 | 24 815 | 1 719 | 9 174 | 39 621 | 153 001 | 4 492 | 120 949 | 125 461 | 278 442 | 34 719 | 12 705 | 592 | 3 405 |
| NARODNA REPU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. - M. | 6 925 | 1 267 | 426 | 2 458 | 3 004 | 14 080 | 1 270 | 20 564 | 21 835 | 35 914 | 4 597 | 815 | 254 | 1 582 |
| Ž. - F. | 5 448 | 1 209 | 246 | 1 618 | 3 940 | 12 461 | 207 | 17 137 | 17 364 | 29 825 | 763 | 376 | 16 | 32 |
| Svega - Ens. | 12 373 | 2 476 | 672 | 4 076 | 6 944 | 26 541 | 1 477 | 37 721 | 39 199 | 65 739 | 5 360 | 1 191 | 270 | 1 614 |

4. OUVRIERS ET EMPLOYES PAR LA PROFESSION ET LE SEXE

| POPULATION ACTIVE | | | | | | STANOVNIŠTVO IZDRŽAVANO OD - POPULATION INACTIVE À CHARGE | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|--|------------------|----------------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------|--|------------------|----------------|--|
| ouvriers | | učenici u privredi - apprentis | služenici i namještenici
fonctionnaires et employés | svaga - ensemble | ukupno - total | radnika - des ouvriers | | | | | | učenici u privredi - apprentis | služenici i namještenici
fonctionnaires et employés | svaga - ensemble | ukupno - total | |
| ostali i ribarski
autres et pêcheurs | svaga - ensemble | | | | | industrijsko-saunatakih
industrie-artisans | poljoprivrednih - agriculture | šumskih-exploitation de forêts | transportnih - transports | ostalih i ribarskih
autres et pêcheurs | svaga - ensemble | | | | | |
| REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 105 200 | 842 867 | 108 593 | 542 311 | 650 904 | 1 493 771 | 208 352 | 46 715 | 13 227 | 53 987 | 55 727 | 378 008 | 490 | 231 112 | 231 602 | 609 610 | |
| 137 093 | 396 463 | 17 800 | 193 939 | 211 739 | 608 202 | 417 644 | 74 703 | 23 023 | 106 027 | 103 679 | 725 076 | 839 | 491 264 | 492 103 | 1 217 179 | |
| 242 293 | 1 239 330 | 126 393 | 736 250 | 862 643 | 2 101 973 | 625 996 | 121 418 | 36 250 | 160 014 | 159 406 | 1 103 084 | 1 329 | 722 376 | 723 705 | 1 826 789 | |
| BLIKA SRBIJA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 438 | 291 378 | 40 237 | 218 658 | 258 895 | 550 273 | 63 045 | 22 805 | 865 | 12 904 | 17 238 | 116 857 | 151 | 89 132 | 89 283 | 206 140 | |
| 44 842 | 139 654 | 5 521 | 73 154 | 78 675 | 218 329 | 133 841 | 37 210 | 1 681 | 27 043 | 33 015 | 232 790 | 325 | 192 612 | 192 937 | 425 727 | |
| 78 280 | 431 032 | 45 758 | 291 812 | 337 570 | 768 602 | 196 886 | 60 015 | 2 546 | 39 947 | 50 253 | 349 647 | 476 | 281 744 | 282 220 | 631 867 | |
| SRBIJA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 721 | 157 480 | 23 274 | 140 113 | 163 387 | 320 867 | 36 995 | 3 934 | 369 | 8 227 | 8 235 | 57 760 | 81 | 56 167 | 56 248 | 114 008 | |
| 24 566 | 62 926 | 3 042 | 49 339 | 52 381 | 115 307 | 75 801 | 5 541 | 581 | 16 422 | 15 311 | 113 656 | 184 | 116 684 | 116 868 | 230 524 | |
| 42 287 | 220 406 | 26 316 | 189 452 | 215 768 | 436 174 | 112 796 | 9 475 | 950 | 24 649 | 23 546 | 171 416 | 265 | 172 851 | 173 116 | 344 532 | |
| VOJVODINA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 522 | 109 671 | 15 421 | 66 001 | 81 422 | 191 093 | 19 546 | 14 725 | 262 | 3 795 | 5 936 | 44 264 | 33 | 26 479 | 26 512 | 70 776 | |
| 18 347 | 70 978 | 2 346 | 21 872 | 24 218 | 95 196 | 47 275 | 25 802 | 660 | 8 993 | 12 405 | 95 135 | 91 | 63 557 | 63 648 | 158 783 | |
| 29 869 | 180 649 | 17 767 | 87 873 | 105 640 | 286 289 | 66 821 | 40 527 | 922 | 12 788 | 18 341 | 139 399 | 124 | 90 036 | 90 160 | 228 559 | |
| METOHUJSKA OBLAST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 195 | 24 227 | 1 542 | 12 544 | 14 086 | 38 313 | 6 504 | 4 146 | 234 | 882 | 3 067 | 14 833 | 37 | 6 486 | 6 523 | 21 356 | |
| 1 929 | 5 750 | 133 | 1 943 | 2 076 | 7 826 | 10 765 | 5 867 | 440 | 1 628 | 5 299 | 23 999 | 50 | 12 371 | 12 421 | 36 420 | |
| 6 124 | 29 977 | 1 675 | 14 487 | 16 162 | 46 139 | 17 269 | 10 013 | 674 | 2 510 | 8 366 | 38 832 | 87 | 18 857 | 18 944 | 57 776 | |
| BLIKA HRVATSKA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 123 | 234 845 | 32 158 | 141 103 | 173 261 | 408 106 | 52 796 | 8 869 | 3 700 | 18 483 | 16 607 | 100 451 | 154 | 54 960 | 55 114 | 155 565 | |
| 50 048 | 114 092 | 5 690 | 54 472 | 60 162 | 174 254 | 111 712 | 15 135 | 6 713 | 37 813 | 32 457 | 203 830 | 255 | 124 613 | 124 868 | 328 698 | |
| 85 171 | 348 937 | 37 848 | 195 575 | 233 423 | 582 360 | 164 508 | 24 000 | 10 413 | 56 296 | 49 064 | 304 281 | 409 | 179 573 | 179 982 | 484 263 | |
| BLIKA SLOVENIJA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 049 | 157 095 | 16 773 | 57 873 | 74 646 | 231 741 | 42 183 | 7 715 | 4 522 | 9 516 | 3 691 | 67 627 | 7 | 23 731 | 23 738 | 91 365 | |
| 23 125 | 96 776 | 4 218 | 34 923 | 39 141 | 135 917 | 86 796 | 10 384 | 8 819 | 19 687 | 6 733 | 132 419 | 24 | 48 946 | 48 970 | 181 389 | |
| 31 174 | 253 871 | 20 991 | 92 796 | 113 787 | 367 658 | 128 979 | 18 099 | 13 341 | 29 203 | 10 424 | 200 046 | 31 | 72 677 | 72 708 | 272 754 | |
| BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 370 | 97 607 | 14 336 | 66 534 | 80 870 | 178 477 | 32 790 | 2 293 | 3 516 | 10 268 | 9 091 | 57 958 | 135 | 33 383 | 33 518 | 91 476 | |
| 12 847 | 26 576 | 1 602 | 19 947 | 21 549 | 48 125 | 52 867 | 3 616 | 4 905 | 16 069 | 15 460 | 92 917 | 167 | 65 915 | 66 082 | 158 999 | |
| 26 217 | 124 183 | 15 938 | 86 481 | 102 419 | 226 602 | 85 657 | 5 909 | 8 421 | 26 337 | 24 551 | 150 875 | 302 | 99 298 | 99 600 | 250 475 | |
| BLIKA MAKEDONIJA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 565 | 53 039 | 3 826 | 45 212 | 49 038 | 102 077 | 15 210 | 4 585 | 452 | 1 940 | 7 751 | 29 938 | 36 | 22 273 | 22 309 | 52 247 | |
| 4 425 | 16 372 | 579 | 7 859 | 8 438 | 24 810 | 27 743 | 7 525 | 675 | 3 829 | 13 880 | 53 652 | 51 | 45 605 | 45 656 | 99 308 | |
| 17 990 | 69 411 | 4 405 | 53 071 | 57 476 | 126 887 | 42 953 | 12 110 | 1 127 | 5 769 | 21 631 | 83 590 | 87 | 67 878 | 67 965 | 151 555 | |
| BLIKA CRNA GORA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 655 | 8 903 | 1 263 | 12 931 | 14 194 | 23 097 | 2 328 | 452 | 172 | 876 | 1 349 | 5 177 | 7 | 7 633 | 7 640 | 12 817 | |
| 1 806 | 2 993 | 190 | 3 584 | 3 774 | 6 767 | 4 685 | 833 | 230 | 1 586 | 2 134 | 9 468 | 17 | 13 572 | 13 590 | 20 058 | |
| 3 461 | 11 896 | 1 453 | 16 515 | 17 968 | 29 864 | 7 013 | 1 285 | 402 | 2 462 | 3 483 | 14 645 | 24 | 21 206 | 21 230 | 35 775 | |

5. POLJOPRIVREDNO STANOVNIŠTVO PREMA VELIČINI GAZDINSTVA; UKUPNO POLJOPRIVREDNO I NEPOLJOPRIVREDNO STANOVNIŠTVO

| ZARADJIVANJE
ACTIVITE
ECONOMIQUE | POL
SEXE | UKUPNO STANOVNIŠTVO
TOTAL DE POPULATION | ČLANOVI SELJAČKIH
RADNIH ZADRUŽICA -
MEMBRES DES COOPÉRA-
TIVES PAYSANES DE
TRAVAIL | BEZIMENJASCI - AGRICUL-
TEURS NON PROPRIÉ-
TAIRES | POLJOPRIVREDNICI SA POLJOPRIVREDNIM GAZDINSTVOM - | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|--|---|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| | | | | | DO 0,50 HA
MOINS DE 0,50 | 0,51 - 1,00 | 1,01 - 2,00 | 2,01 - 3,00 | 3,01 - 4,00 | 4,01 - 5,00 | 5,01 - 6,00 | 6,01 - 7,00 | 7,01 - 8,00 | |
| FEDERATIVNA NARODNA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aktivno | M.- M. | 4 995 251 | 56 716 | 1 319 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Population | Ž.- F. | 4 789 351 | 72 917 | 1 295 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| active | Sv.- Ens. | 9 784 602 | 129 633 | 2 614 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Izdržavano | M.- M. | 2 587 225 | 45 312 | 1 048 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Population | Ž.- F. | 3 400 280 | 45 327 | 1 119 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| inactive* | Sv.- Ens. | 5 987 505 | 90 639 | 2 167 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Ukupno | M.- M. | 7 582 476 | 102 028 | 2 367 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Total | Ž.- F. | 8 189 631 | 118 244 | 2 414 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Sv.- Ens. | 15 772 107 | 220 272 | 4 781 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| NARODNA RE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aktivno | M.- M. | 2 146 053 | 40 290 | 308 | 13 660 | 39 801 | 152 557 | 204 705 | 183 503 | 173 643 | 135 224 | 102 194 | 76 744 | |
| Population | Ž.- F. | 2 027 496 | 52 361 | 265 | 22 497 | 56 740 | 194 532 | 247 139 | 215 323 | 201 606 | 155 693 | 116 817 | 87 539 | |
| active | Sv.- Ens. | 4 173 549 | 92 653 | 573 | 36 157 | 96 541 | 347 089 | 451 814 | 398 826 | 375 249 | 290 922 | 219 011 | 164 283 | |
| Izdržavano | M.- M. | 1 025 148 | 33 524 | 243 | 6 897 | 20 438 | 78 121 | 103 211 | 93 639 | 83 617 | 69 579 | 51 726 | 38 690 | |
| Population | Ž.- F. | 1 329 272 | 33 306 | 259 | 7 045 | 20 656 | 78 402 | 103 873 | 93 921 | 86 181 | 69 989 | 52 076 | 38 759 | |
| inactive* | Sv.- Ens. | 2 354 420 | 66 830 | 502 | 13 942 | 41 074 | 156 523 | 207 084 | 187 560 | 176 798 | 139 568 | 103 802 | 77 449 | |
| Ukupno | M.- M. | 3 171 201 | 73 814 | 551 | 20 557 | 60 219 | 230 678 | 307 916 | 277 142 | 262 260 | 204 803 | 153 920 | 115 434 | |
| Total | Ž.- F. | 3 356 768 | 85 669 | 514 | 29 542 | 77 396 | 272 934 | 350 582 | 309 244 | 289 787 | 225 687 | 168 893 | 126 298 | |
| | Sv.- Ens. | 6 527 969 | 159 483 | 1 075 | 50 099 | 137 615 | 503 612 | 658 498 | 586 386 | 552 047 | 430 490 | 322 813 | 241 732 | |
| UŽA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aktivno | M.- M. | 1 376 684 | 2 071 | 56 | 8 844 | 26 702 | 105 992 | 140 586 | 131 210 | 112 266 | 87 992 | 69 523 | 54 606 | |
| Population | Ž.- F. | 1 335 598 | 2 775 | 76 | 15 381 | 38 849 | 136 036 | 172 291 | 156 952 | 132 687 | 103 613 | 81 035 | 63 654 | |
| active | Sv.- Ens. | 2 712 282 | 4 846 | 132 | 24 225 | 65 551 | 242 028 | 312 877 | 288 162 | 244 953 | 191 605 | 150 558 | 118 260 | |
| Izdržavano | M.- M. | 628 037 | 1 060 | 35 | 4 199 | 13 334 | 52 663 | 67 781 | 62 763 | 53 457 | 42 175 | 33 459 | 26 593 | |
| Population | Ž.- F. | 796 615 | 1 077 | 48 | 4 381 | 13 569 | 53 111 | 68 408 | 63 532 | 54 203 | 43 034 | 33 870 | 26 845 | |
| inactive* | Sv.- Ens. | 1 424 652 | 2 137 | 83 | 8 580 | 26 903 | 105 774 | 136 189 | 126 295 | 107 560 | 85 209 | 67 329 | 53 438 | |
| Ukupno | M.- M. | 2 004 721 | 3 131 | 91 | 13 043 | 40 036 | 158 655 | 208 367 | 193 973 | 165 723 | 130 167 | 102 982 | 81 191 | |
| Total | Ž.- F. | 2 132 213 | 3 852 | 124 | 19 762 | 52 418 | 189 147 | 240 699 | 220 484 | 186 790 | 146 647 | 114 905 | 90 499 | |
| | Sv.- Ens. | 4 136 934 | 6 983 | 215 | 32 805 | 92 454 | 347 802 | 449 066 | 414 457 | 352 513 | 276 814 | 217 887 | 171 698 | |
| AUTONOMNA FO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aktivno | M.- M. | 558 964 | 36 775 | 78 | 1 968 | 6 391 | 24 739 | 39 537 | 30 293 | 42 548 | 32 616 | 21 674 | 13 842 | |
| Population | Ž.- F. | 508 610 | 47 821 | 38 | 4 053 | 10 894 | 36 024 | 49 799 | 35 417 | 49 139 | 30 552 | 23 922 | 14 861 | |
| active | Sv.- Ens. | 1 067 574 | 84 596 | 116 | 6 021 | 17 285 | 60 763 | 89 336 | 65 710 | 91 687 | 69 168 | 45 596 | 28 703 | |
| Izdržavano | M.- M. | 236 471 | 31 080 | 26 | 684 | 2 017 | 8 731 | 16 129 | 13 070 | 19 908 | 15 505 | 9 227 | 5 224 | |
| Population | Ž.- F. | 359 170 | 30 883 | 71 | 776 | 2 342 | 9 493 | 17 170 | 13 795 | 20 011 | 15 673 | 9 754 | 5 496 | |
| inactive* | Sv.- Ens. | 595 641 | 61 963 | 97 | 1 460 | 4 359 | 18 224 | 33 299 | 26 865 | 39 919 | 31 178 | 18 981 | 10 720 | |
| Ukupno | M.- M. | 795 435 | 67 855 | 104 | 2 652 | 8 408 | 33 470 | 55 666 | 43 363 | 62 456 | 48 121 | 30 901 | 19 066 | |
| Total | Ž.- F. | 867 780 | 78 704 | 109 | 4 829 | 13 236 | 45 517 | 66 969 | 49 212 | 69 150 | 52 225 | 33 676 | 20 357 | |
| | Sv.- Ens. | 1 663 215 | 146 559 | 213 | 7 481 | 21 644 | 78 987 | 122 635 | 92 575 | 131 606 | 100 346 | 64 577 | 39 423 | |
| AUTONOMNA KOSOVSKO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aktivno | M.- M. | 210 405 | 1 444 | 174 | 2 848 | 6 708 | 21 826 | 24 582 | 22 000 | 18 829 | 14 616 | 10 997 | 8 296 | |
| Population | Ž.- F. | 183 288 | 1 767 | 151 | 3 063 | 6 997 | 22 472 | 25 019 | 22 954 | 19 780 | 15 533 | 11 860 | 9 024 | |
| active | Sv.- Ens. | 393 693 | 3 211 | 325 | 5 911 | 13 705 | 44 298 | 49 601 | 44 954 | 38 609 | 30 149 | 22 857 | 17 320 | |
| Izdržavano | M.- M. | 160 640 | 1 384 | 182 | 2 014 | 5 067 | 16 727 | 19 301 | 17 806 | 15 252 | 11 899 | 9 040 | 6 673 | |
| Population | Ž.- F. | 173 487 | 1 346 | 140 | 1 888 | 4 745 | 15 798 | 18 295 | 16 594 | 14 067 | 11 282 | 8 452 | 6 413 | |
| inactive* | Sv.- Ens. | 334 127 | 2 730 | 322 | 3 902 | 9 812 | 32 525 | 37 596 | 34 400 | 29 319 | 23 181 | 17 492 | 13 081 | |
| Ukupno | M.- M. | 371 045 | 2 828 | 356 | 4 862 | 11 775 | 38 553 | 43 883 | 39 806 | 34 081 | 26 515 | 20 037 | 15 169 | |
| Total | Ž.- F. | 356 775 | 3 113 | 291 | 4 951 | 11 742 | 38 270 | 43 314 | 39 548 | 33 847 | 26 815 | 20 312 | 15 442 | |
| | Sv.- Ens. | 727 820 | 5 941 | 647 | 9 813 | 23 517 | 76 823 | 87 197 | 79 354 | 67 928 | 53 330 | 40 349 | 30 611 | |

* Population inactive à charge d'autrui

NAPOМЕНА: Podaci o poljoprivrednom stanovništvu prema veličini poseda sa FNRJ se ne zbrajaју, jer bi zbog heterogenosti poljoprivrednih reona u pogledu produktivnosti i strukture zemljišta u ovoj formi predstavljali matematičku apstrakciju.

5. POPULATION AGRICOLE D'APRÈS LA SUPERFICIE DE L'EXPLOITATION, POPULATION TOTALE AGRICOLE ET NON AGRICOLE

| AGRICULTEURS D'APRES LA SUPERFICIE D'EXPLOITATION DE...HA | | | | | | | | | | | | | POLJOPRIVREDNI
RADNICI - OUVRI-
ERS AGRICOLES | UKUPNO POLJOPRI-
VREDNO STANOVNI-
STVO - TOTAL DE
POPULATION AGRIC-
OLE | NEPOLJOPRIVREDNO
STANOVNIŠTVO -
POPULATION NON
AGRICOLE | |
|---|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------|---|---|--|-----------|
| 8.01 - 9.00 | 9.01 - 10.00 | 10.01 - 15.00 | 15.01 - 20.00 | 20.01 - 25.00 | 25.01 - 30.00 | 30.01 - 35.00 | 35.01 - 40.00 | 40.01 - 45.00 | 45.01 - 50.00 | preko 50 ha
plus de 50 ha | gospodinstva nepo-
sreće veličinae
exploitacione de
superficie inconn. | svaka
ensemble | | | | |
| REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 121 630 | 110 776 | 3 290 441 | 1 704 810 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 894 862 | 103 316 | 4 072 390 | 716 961 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 016 492 | 214 092 | 7 362 831 | 2 421 771 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 762 747 | 46 715 | 1 855 822 | 731 403 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 774 975 | 74 703 | 1 896 124 | 1 504 156 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 537 722 | 121 418 | 3 751 946 | 2 235 559 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 884 377 | 157 491 | 5 146 263 | 2 436 213 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 669 837 | 178 019 | 5 968 514 | 2 221 117 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 554 214 | 335 510 | 11 114 777 | 4 657 330 |
| PUBLIKA SRBIJA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 63 109 | 50 897 | 133 987 | 52 799 | 19 988 | 9 191 | 4 303 | 2 819 | 1 520 | 817 | 1 573 | 141 | 1 423 175 | 50 641 | 1 514 414 | 631 639 | |
| 71 554 | 67 604 | 149 981 | 58 384 | 22 006 | 10 111 | 4 842 | 3 058 | 1 653 | 923 | 1 720 | 212 | 1 679 909 | 43 461 | 1 775 998 | 251 498 | |
| 134 663 | 108 501 | 283 968 | 111 183 | 41 994 | 19 302 | 9 145 | 5 877 | 3 173 | 1 740 | 3 293 | 353 | 3 103 084 | 94 102 | 3 290 412 | 883 137 | |
| 30 841 | 25 215 | 65 863 | 25 329 | 9 880 | 4 793 | 2 224 | 1 529 | 807 | 462 | 910 | 687 | 719 438 | 22 805 | 776 010 | 249 138 | |
| 31 223 | 25 100 | 66 255 | 25 432 | 9 877 | 4 677 | 2 194 | 1 474 | 779 | 459 | 333 | 1 058 | 722 263 | 37 210 | 793 038 | 536 234 | |
| 62 064 | 50 315 | 132 118 | 50 761 | 19 757 | 9 470 | 4 418 | 3 003 | 1 586 | 921 | 1 743 | 1 745 | 1 441 701 | 60 015 | 1 569 048 | 785 372 | |
| 93 950 | 76 112 | 199 850 | 78 128 | 29 868 | 13 984 | 6 527 | 4 348 | 2 327 | 1 279 | 2 483 | 828 | 2 142 613 | 73 446 | 2 290 424 | 880 777 | |
| 102 777 | 82 704 | 216 236 | 83 816 | 31 883 | 14 788 | 7 036 | 4 532 | 2 432 | 1 382 | 2 553 | 1 270 | 2 402 172 | 80 671 | 2 569 036 | 787 732 | |
| 196 727 | 158 816 | 416 086 | 161 944 | 61 751 | 28 772 | 13 563 | 8 880 | 4 759 | 2 661 | 5 036 | 2 098 | 4 544 785 | 154 117 | 4 859 460 | 1 668 509 | |
| SRBIJA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 418 | 34 253 | 90 929 | 35 665 | 14 657 | 7 417 | 3 530 | 2 346 | 1 235 | 714 | 1 392 | 67 | 972 544 | 9 720 | 984 391 | 392 293 | |
| 48 891 | 39 770 | 104 403 | 40 534 | 16 701 | 8 321 | 4 012 | 2 577 | 1 362 | 812 | 1 530 | 95 | 1 169 506 | 9 034 | 1 181 391 | 154 207 | |
| 91 309 | 74 023 | 195 332 | 76 199 | 31 558 | 15 738 | 7 542 | 4 923 | 2 597 | 1 526 | 2 922 | 162 | 2 142 050 | 18 754 | 2 165 782 | 546 500 | |
| 20 509 | 16 833 | 44 970 | 17 856 | 7 351 | 3 811 | 1 797 | 1 268 | 648 | 409 | 772 | 450 | 473 098 | 3 934 | 478 127 | 149 910 | |
| 20 964 | 16 843 | 45 520 | 18 001 | 7 373 | 3 760 | 1 791 | 1 241 | 621 | 404 | 733 | 496 | 478 600 | 5 541 | 485 266 | 311 349 | |
| 41 473 | 33 676 | 90 490 | 35 857 | 14 724 | 7 571 | 3 588 | 2 509 | 1 269 | 813 | 1 505 | 946 | 951 698 | 9 475 | 963 393 | 461 259 | |
| 62 927 | 51 086 | 135 899 | 53 521 | 22 208 | 11 228 | 5 327 | 3 614 | 1 883 | 1 123 | 2 164 | 517 | 1 445 642 | 13 654 | 1 462 518 | 542 203 | |
| 69 855 | 56 613 | 149 923 | 58 535 | 24 074 | 12 081 | 5 803 | 3 818 | 1 983 | 1 216 | 2 263 | 591 | 1 648 106 | 14 575 | 1 666 657 | 465 556 | |
| 132 782 | 107 699 | 285 822 | 112 056 | 46 282 | 23 309 | 11 130 | 7 432 | 3 866 | 2 339 | 4 427 | 1 108 | 3 093 748 | 28 229 | 3 129 175 | 1 007 759 | |
| KRAJINA VOJVODINA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 393 | 11 305 | 30 158 | 13 420 | 3 700 | 1 041 | 463 | 330 | 170 | 42 | 36 | 40 | 288 706 | 34 534 | 360 093 | 198 871 | |
| 15 726 | 12 128 | 31 539 | 13 813 | 3 700 | 1 011 | 475 | 320 | 164 | 40 | 35 | 93 | 339 705 | 31 207 | 418 771 | 89 839 | |
| 30 119 | 23 433 | 61 697 | 27 233 | 7 400 | 2 052 | 938 | 650 | 334 | 82 | 71 | 133 | 628 411 | 65 741 | 778 864 | 288 710 | |
| 5 031 | 4 005 | 10 102 | 4 448 | 1 321 | 371 | 163 | 133 | 59 | 13 | 19 | 193 | 116 353 | 14 725 | 162 184 | 74 287 | |
| 5 404 | 4 312 | 10 908 | 4 751 | 1 408 | 380 | 160 | 136 | 68 | 15 | 11 | 520 | 122 583 | 25 802 | 179 339 | 179 831 | |
| 10 435 | 8 317 | 21 010 | 9 199 | 2 729 | 751 | 323 | 269 | 127 | 28 | 30 | 713 | 238 936 | 40 527 | 341 523 | 254 118 | |
| 19 424 | 15 310 | 40 260 | 17 868 | 5 021 | 1 412 | 626 | 463 | 229 | 55 | 55 | 233 | 405 059 | 49 259 | 522 277 | 273 158 | |
| 21 130 | 16 440 | 42 447 | 18 564 | 5 108 | 1 391 | 635 | 456 | 232 | 55 | 46 | 613 | 462 288 | 57 009 | 598 110 | 269 670 | |
| 40 554 | 31 750 | 82 707 | 36 432 | 10 129 | 2 803 | 1 261 | 919 | 461 | 110 | 101 | 846 | 867 347 | 106 268 | 1 120 387 | 542 828 | |
| METOHIJSKA OBLAST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 298 | 5 339 | 12 900 | 3 714 | 1 431 | 733 | 310 | 143 | 115 | 61 | 145 | 34 | 161 925 | 6 387 | 169 930 | 40 475 | |
| 6 937 | 5 706 | 14 039 | 4 037 | 1 605 | 779 | 355 | 161 | 127 | 71 | 155 | 24 | 170 698 | 3 220 | 175 836 | 7 452 | |
| 13 235 | 11 045 | 26 939 | 7 751 | 3 036 | 1 512 | 665 | 304 | 242 | 132 | 300 | 58 | 332 623 | 9 607 | 345 766 | 47 927 | |
| 5 301 | 4 377 | 10 791 | 3 025 | 1 208 | 611 | 264 | 128 | 100 | 40 | 119 | 44 | 129 987 | 4 146 | 135 699 | 24 941 | |
| 4 855 | 3 945 | 9 827 | 2 680 | 1 096 | 537 | 243 | 97 | 90 | 40 | 89 | 42 | 121 080 | 5 867 | 128 433 | 45 054 | |
| 10 156 | 8 322 | 20 618 | 5 705 | 2 304 | 1 148 | 507 | 225 | 190 | 80 | 208 | 86 | 251 067 | 10 013 | 264 132 | 69 995 | |
| 11 599 | 9 716 | 23 691 | 6 739 | 2 639 | 1 344 | 574 | 271 | 215 | 101 | 264 | 78 | 291 912 | 10 533 | 305 629 | 65 416 | |
| 11 792 | 9 651 | 23 866 | 6 717 | 2 701 | 1 316 | 598 | 258 | 217 | 111 | 244 | 66 | 291 778 | 9 087 | 304 269 | 52 506 | |
| 23 391 | 19 367 | 47 557 | 13 456 | 5 340 | 2 660 | 1 172 | 529 | 432 | 212 | 508 | 144 | 583 690 | 19 620 | 609 898 | 117 922 | |

REMARQUE: Pour éviter l'abstraction mathématique les données relatives à la population agricole d'après la superficie d'exploitation pour la R.F.P. de Yougoslavie ne sont pas additionnées à cause de l'hétérogénéité des régions agricoles par rapport à la productivité et la structure du sol.

(Nastavak)

5. POLJOPRIVREDNO STANOVNIŠTVO PREMA VELIČINI GAZDINSTVA; UKUPNO POLJOPRIVREDNO I NEPOLJOPRIVREDNO STANOVNIŠTVO

| ZARADJIVANJE
ACTIVITE
ECONOMIQUE | POL
SEXE | UKUPNO STANOVNIŠTVO
TOTAL DE POPULATION | ČLANOVI SELJAKIH
FARMER ZADRUGA -
MEMBERS DES COOPERA-
TIVES PAYSANES DE
TRAVAIL | BEZPOSREDA -
AGRICUL-
TEURS NON PROPRIETAIRES | POLJOPRIVREDNICI SA POLJOPRIVREDNIM GAZDINSTVOM - | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|--|--|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | | DO 0,50 HA
MOINS DE 0,50 | 0,51 - 1,00 | 1,01 - 2,00 | 2,01 - 3,00 | 3,01 - 4,00 | 4,01 - 5,00 | 5,01 - 6,00 | 6,01 - 7,00 | 7,01 - 8,00 |
| NARODNA RE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aktivno | M. - M. | 1 230 426 | 6 007 | 112 | 22 812 | 51 623 | 137 362 | 140 565 | 93 642 | 95 606 | 57 709 | 37 546 | 21 531 |
| Population | Ž. - F. | 1 244 247 | 7 823 | 244 | 48 103 | 85 667 | 201 018 | 191 567 | 121 263 | 120 326 | 71 998 | 45 841 | 25 850 |
| active | Sv. - Ens. | 2 474 673 | 13 830 | 356 | 70 915 | 137 290 | 338 380 | 332 132 | 214 905 | 215 932 | 129 707 | 83 387 | 47 381 |
| Isdriavano | M. - M. | 528 501 | 3 662 | 74 | 12 508 | 26 871 | 67 234 | 64 140 | 40 886 | 41 759 | 23 451 | 14 853 | 8 190 |
| Population | Ž. - F. | 753 633 | 3 705 | 65 | 12 564 | 26 621 | 67 392 | 64 296 | 40 991 | 41 867 | 23 622 | 15 175 | 8 458 |
| inactive* | Sv. - Ens. | 1 282 134 | 7 367 | 139 | 25 072 | 53 492 | 134 626 | 128 436 | 81 877 | 83 626 | 47 073 | 30 028 | 16 648 |
| Ukupno | M. - M. | 1 758 927 | 9 669 | 186 | 35 320 | 78 494 | 204 596 | 204 705 | 134 528 | 137 365 | 81 160 | 52 399 | 29 721 |
| Total | Ž. - F. | 1 997 880 | 11 528 | 309 | 60 667 | 112 288 | 268 410 | 255 863 | 162 254 | 162 193 | 95 620 | 61 016 | 34 308 |
| | Sv. - Ens. | 3 756 807 | 21 197 | 495 | 95 987 | 190 782 | 473 006 | 460 568 | 296 782 | 299 558 | 176 780 | 113 415 | 64 029 |
| NARODNA RE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aktivno | M. - M. | 449 306 | 1 873 | 9 | 1 444 | 4 081 | 12 865 | 15 239 | 15 301 | 14 017 | 11 811 | 10 062 | 9 066 |
| Population | Ž. - F. | 412 838 | 2 246 | 1 | 4 900 | 9 625 | 22 732 | 23 170 | 21 387 | 18 726 | 15 589 | 12 976 | 11 645 |
| active | Sv. - Ens. | 862 144 | 4 119 | 10 | 6 344 | 13 706 | 35 597 | 38 409 | 36 688 | 32 743 | 27 400 | 23 038 | 20 711 |
| Isdriavano | M. - M. | 203 566 | 1 200 | 12 | 778 | 2 401 | 6 995 | 8 029 | 7 809 | 7 296 | 6 091 | 5 177 | 4 686 |
| Population | Ž. - F. | 326 163 | 1 235 | 10 | 936 | 2 669 | 7 664 | 8 795 | 8 499 | 7 830 | 6 643 | 5 657 | 5 070 |
| inactive* | Sv. - Ens. | 529 729 | 2 435 | 22 | 1 714 | 5 070 | 14 659 | 16 824 | 16 308 | 15 126 | 12 734 | 10 834 | 9 756 |
| Ukupno | M. - M. | 652 872 | 3 073 | 21 | 2 222 | 6 482 | 19 860 | 23 268 | 23 110 | 21 313 | 17 902 | 15 239 | 13 752 |
| Total | Ž. - F. | 739 001 | 3 481 | 11 | 5 836 | 12 294 | 30 396 | 31 965 | 29 886 | 26 556 | 22 232 | 18 633 | 16 715 |
| | Sv. - Ens. | 1 391 873 | 6 554 | 32 | 8 058 | 18 776 | 50 256 | 55 233 | 52 996 | 47 869 | 40 134 | 33 872 | 30 467 |
| NARODNA REPUBLIKA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aktivno | M. - M. | 717 818 | 4 311 | 26 | 11 319 | 32 266 | 89 647 | 86 777 | 68 615 | 53 682 | 38 755 | 28 094 | 21 709 |
| Population | Ž. - F. | 722 027 | 5 788 | 84 | 22 394 | 50 537 | 122 236 | 110 510 | 85 195 | 64 924 | 46 411 | 33 040 | 25 274 |
| active | Sv. - Ens. | 1 439 845 | 10 099 | 110 | 33 713 | 82 803 | 211 883 | 197 287 | 153 810 | 118 606 | 85 166 | 61 134 | 46 983 |
| Isdriavano | M. - M. | 519 578 | 3 380 | 34 | 9 773 | 26 990 | 73 362 | 69 795 | 54 441 | 42 234 | 29 677 | 21 599 | 16 606 |
| Population | Ž. - F. | 605 860 | 3 554 | 36 | 10 019 | 27 148 | 73 314 | 69 278 | 54 767 | 41 677 | 29 958 | 21 602 | 16 398 |
| inactive* | Sv. - Ens. | 1 125 438 | 6 934 | 70 | 19 792 | 54 138 | 146 676 | 139 073 | 109 208 | 83 911 | 59 635 | 43 201 | 33 004 |
| Ukupno | M. - M. | 1 237 396 | 7 691 | 60 | 21 092 | 59 256 | 163 009 | 156 572 | 123 056 | 95 916 | 68 432 | 49 693 | 38 315 |
| Total | Ž. - F. | 1 327 887 | 9 342 | 120 | 32 413 | 77 685 | 195 550 | 179 788 | 139 962 | 106 601 | 76 369 | 54 642 | 41 672 |
| | Sv. - Ens. | 2 565 283 | 17 033 | 180 | 53 505 | 136 941 | 358 559 | 336 360 | 263 018 | 202 517 | 144 801 | 104 335 | 79 987 |
| NARODNA RE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aktivno | M. - M. | 352 096 | 3 769 | 819 | 4 934 | 12 374 | 36 344 | 37 752 | 30 784 | 23 241 | 17 684 | 13 462 | 9 512 |
| Population | Ž. - F. | 273 575 | 3 989 | 649 | 8 132 | 15 285 | 39 358 | 39 930 | 32 491 | 24 334 | 18 353 | 14 061 | 9 890 |
| active | Sv. - Ens. | 625 671 | 7 758 | 1 468 | 13 066 | 27 659 | 75 702 | 77 682 | 63 275 | 47 575 | 36 037 | 27 523 | 19 402 |
| Isdriavano | M. - M. | 231 906 | 3 048 | 645 | 3 681 | 9 466 | 26 337 | 27 533 | 22 380 | 17 030 | 13 003 | 9 865 | 6 890 |
| Population | Ž. - F. | 295 409 | 3 041 | 704 | 3 754 | 9 511 | 27 510 | 27 883 | 22 699 | 17 285 | 12 918 | 9 900 | 7 013 |
| inactive* | Sv. - Ens. | 527 315 | 6 089 | 1 349 | 7 435 | 18 977 | 53 847 | 55 416 | 45 079 | 34 315 | 25 921 | 19 765 | 13 903 |
| Ukupno | M. - M. | 584 002 | 6 817 | 1 464 | 8 615 | 21 840 | 62 681 | 65 285 | 53 154 | 40 271 | 30 687 | 23 327 | 16 402 |
| Total | Ž. - F. | 568 984 | 7 030 | 1 353 | 11 886 | 24 796 | 66 868 | 67 813 | 55 190 | 41 619 | 31 271 | 23 961 | 16 903 |
| | Sv. - Ens. | 1 152 986 | 13 847 | 2 817 | 20 501 | 46 636 | 129 549 | 133 098 | 108 354 | 81 890 | 61 958 | 47 288 | 33 305 |
| NARODNA RE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aktivno | M. - M. | 99 552 | 466 | 45 | 3 422 | 7 042 | 15 070 | 11 517 | 8 004 | 5 579 | 4 315 | 2 856 | 2 102 |
| Population | Ž. - F. | 109 168 | 708 | 52 | 6 346 | 11 021 | 21 482 | 15 619 | 10 795 | 7 153 | 5 426 | 3 605 | 2 686 |
| active | Sv. - Ens. | 208 720 | 1 174 | 97 | 9 768 | 18 063 | 36 552 | 27 136 | 18 799 | 12 732 | 9 741 | 6 461 | 4 788 |
| Isdriavano | M. - M. | 78 526 | 498 | 40 | 2 787 | 6 231 | 13 413 | 10 577 | 7 522 | 5 044 | 3 751 | 2 588 | 1 883 |
| Population | Ž. - F. | 89 943 | 486 | 45 | 2 746 | 5 914 | 13 108 | 10 198 | 7 323 | 4 839 | 3 705 | 2 534 | 1 781 |
| inactive* | Sv. - Ens. | 168 469 | 984 | 85 | 5 533 | 12 145 | 26 521 | 20 775 | 14 845 | 9 883 | 7 456 | 5 122 | 3 664 |
| Ukupno | M. - M. | 178 078 | 964 | 85 | 6 209 | 13 273 | 28 483 | 22 094 | 15 526 | 10 623 | 8 066 | 5 444 | 3 985 |
| Total | Ž. - F. | 199 111 | 1 194 | 97 | 9 092 | 16 935 | 34 590 | 25 817 | 18 118 | 11 992 | 9 131 | 6 139 | 4 467 |
| | Sv. - Ens. | 377 189 | 2 158 | 182 | 15 301 | 30 208 | 63 073 | 47 911 | 33 644 | 22 615 | 17 197 | 11 583 | 8 452 |

*) Population inactive à charge d'autrui

5. POPULATION AGRICOLE D'APRES LA SUPERFICIE DE L'EXPLOITATION, POPULATION TOTALE AGRICOLE ET NON AGRICOLE

(Suite)

AGRICULTEURS D'APRES LA SUPERFICIE D'EXPLOITATION DE...A...HA

| 6.01 - 9.00 | 9.01 - 10.00 | 10.01 - 15.00 | 15.01 - 20.00 | 20.01 - 25.00 | 25.01 - 30.00 | 30.01 - 35.00 | 35.01 - 40.00 | 40.01 - 45.00 | 45.01 - 50.00 | plus de 50 ha | gaslinstva nepoznate velicine exploitation de superficie incon. | svaga ensemble | POLJOPRIVREDNI RADNICI - OUVRIERS AGRICOLES | UKUPNO POLJOPRIVREDNO STANOVISTVO - TOTAL DE LA POPULATION AGRICOLE | NEPOLJOPRIVREDNO STANOVISTVO - POPULATION NON AGRICOLE |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---|----------------|---|---|--|
| PUBLIKA HRVATSKA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 843 | 13 754 | 28 247 | 7 662 | 2 556 | 1 033 | 472 | 273 | 202 | 149 | 387 | 73 | 733 047 | 21 542 | 760 708 | 469 718 |
| 23 943 | 16 702 | 33 308 | 8 846 | 2 927 | 1 126 | 512 | 306 | 221 | 156 | 438 | 112 | 1 000 230 | 18 302 | 1 026 599 | 217 648 |
| 43 786 | 30 456 | 61 555 | 16 508 | 5 483 | 2 159 | 984 | 579 | 423 | 305 | 825 | 185 | 1 733 277 | 39 844 | 1 787 307 | 687 306 |
| 7 601 | 5 441 | 11 258 | 2 991 | 1 096 | 418 | 217 | 115 | 71 | 49 | 158 | 517 | 329 824 | 8 865 | 342 425 | 186 076 |
| 7 826 | 5 315 | 11 164 | 3 156 | 1 088 | 457 | 213 | 115 | 66 | 56 | 157 | 929 | 331 528 | 15 135 | 350 433 | 403 200 |
| 15 427 | 10 756 | 22 422 | 6 147 | 2 184 | 875 | 430 | 230 | 137 | 105 | 315 | 1 446 | 661 352 | 24 000 | 692 858 | 589 276 |
| 27 444 | 19 195 | 39 505 | 10 653 | 3 652 | 1 451 | 689 | 388 | 273 | 198 | 545 | 590 | 1 062 871 | 30 407 | 1 103 133 | 655 794 |
| 31 769 | 22 017 | 44 472 | 12 002 | 4 015 | 1 583 | 725 | 421 | 287 | 212 | 595 | 1 041 | 1 331 758 | 33 437 | 1 377 032 | 620 848 |
| 59 213 | 41 212 | 83 977 | 22 655 | 7 667 | 3 034 | 1 414 | 809 | 560 | 410 | 1 140 | 1 631 | 2 394 629 | 63 844 | 2 480 165 | 1 276 642 |
| PUBLIKA SLOVENIJA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 872 | 7 436 | 26 836 | 15 433 | 8 312 | 4 485 | 2 748 | 1 661 | 1 054 | 728 | 2 377 | 32 | 172 860 | 22 429 | 197 171 | 252 135 |
| 9 914 | 9 223 | 33 769 | 18 796 | 9 949 | 5 448 | 3 268 | 1 931 | 1 251 | 890 | 2 725 | 50 | 237 964 | 32 772 | 272 983 | 139 855 |
| 17 786 | 16 659 | 60 605 | 34 229 | 18 261 | 9 933 | 6 016 | 3 592 | 2 305 | 1 618 | 5 102 | 82 | 410 824 | 55 201 | 470 154 | 391 990 |
| 4 108 | 3 784 | 14 561 | 8 037 | 4 452 | 2 433 | 1 475 | 842 | 561 | 404 | 1 309 | 159 | 91 387 | 7 715 | 100 314 | 103 252 |
| 4 458 | 4 230 | 15 783 | 8 608 | 4 639 | 2 478 | 1 571 | 921 | 635 | 483 | 1 330 | 348 | 99 247 | 10 384 | 110 876 | 215 287 |
| 8 566 | 8 014 | 30 344 | 16 645 | 9 091 | 4 911 | 3 046 | 1 763 | 1 196 | 887 | 2 639 | 507 | 190 634 | 18 099 | 211 190 | 318 539 |
| 11 980 | 11 220 | 41 397 | 23 470 | 12 764 | 6 918 | 4 223 | 2 503 | 1 615 | 1 132 | 3 686 | 191 | 264 247 | 30 144 | 297 485 | 355 387 |
| 14 372 | 13 453 | 49 552 | 27 404 | 14 588 | 7 926 | 4 839 | 2 852 | 1 886 | 1 373 | 4 055 | 398 | 337 211 | 43 156 | 383 859 | 355 142 |
| 26 352 | 24 673 | 90 949 | 50 874 | 27 352 | 14 844 | 9 062 | 5 355 | 3 501 | 2 505 | 7 741 | 589 | 601 458 | 73 300 | 681 344 | 710 529 |
| BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 128 | 13 457 | 27 218 | 9 785 | 3 946 | 1 816 | 869 | 520 | 389 | 189 | 745 | 54 | 503 980 | 6 447 | 514 764 | 203 054 |
| 16 553 | 15 619 | 31 655 | 11 296 | 4 611 | 2 171 | 1 022 | 615 | 450 | 235 | 783 | 122 | 645 653 | 4 602 | 656 127 | 65 900 |
| 30 681 | 29 076 | 58 873 | 21 081 | 8 557 | 3 987 | 1 891 | 1 135 | 839 | 424 | 1 528 | 176 | 1 149 633 | 11 049 | 1 170 891 | 268 954 |
| 10 775 | 10 180 | 20 672 | 7 306 | 2 923 | 1 381 | 614 | 407 | 246 | 145 | 459 | 269 | 399 854 | 2 293 | 405 561 | 114 017 |
| 10 844 | 10 227 | 20 434 | 7 122 | 2 933 | 1 361 | 701 | 385 | 252 | 175 | 515 | 361 | 399 471 | 3 616 | 406 677 | 199 183 |
| 21 619 | 20 407 | 41 106 | 14 428 | 5 856 | 2 742 | 1 315 | 792 | 498 | 320 | 974 | 630 | 799 325 | 5 909 | 812 238 | 313 200 |
| 24 903 | 23 637 | 47 890 | 17 091 | 6 869 | 3 197 | 1 483 | 927 | 635 | 334 | 1 204 | 323 | 903 834 | 8 740 | 920 325 | 317 071 |
| 27 397 | 25 846 | 52 089 | 18 418 | 7 544 | 3 532 | 1 723 | 1 000 | 702 | 410 | 1 298 | 483 | 1 045 124 | 8 218 | 1 062 804 | 265 083 |
| 52 300 | 49 483 | 99 979 | 35 509 | 14 413 | 6 729 | 3 206 | 1 927 | 1 137 | 744 | 2 502 | 806 | 1 948 958 | 16 958 | 1 983 129 | 582 154 |
| PUBLIKA MAKEDONIJA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 002 | 5 581 | 13 918 | 4 964 | 2 153 | 748 | 268 | 90 | 46 | 30 | 38 | 41 | 220 972 | 8 902 | 234 462 | 117 634 |
| 7 268 | 5 707 | 14 059 | 5 058 | 2 202 | 749 | 243 | 98 | 63 | 32 | 33 | 46 | 237 392 | 3 803 | 245 833 | 27 742 |
| 14 270 | 11 288 | 27 977 | 10 022 | 4 355 | 1 497 | 511 | 188 | 109 | 68 | 71 | 87 | 458 364 | 12 705 | 480 295 | 145 376 |
| 5 101 | 3 918 | 10 164 | 3 527 | 1 527 | 523 | 199 | 57 | 42 | 21 | 30 | 22 | 161 316 | 4 585 | 169 594 | 62 312 |
| 5 078 | 3 959 | 9 926 | 3 621 | 1 579 | 491 | 185 | 59 | 36 | 18 | 25 | 25 | 163 475 | 7 525 | 174 745 | 120 664 |
| 10 479 | 7 877 | 20 090 | 7 148 | 3 106 | 1 014 | 384 | 116 | 78 | 39 | 55 | 47 | 324 791 | 12 110 | 344 339 | 182 976 |
| 12 103 | 9 499 | 24 082 | 8 491 | 3 680 | 1 271 | 467 | 147 | 88 | 57 | 68 | 63 | 382 288 | 13 487 | 404 056 | 179 946 |
| 12 346 | 9 666 | 23 985 | 8 679 | 3 781 | 1 240 | 428 | 157 | 99 | 50 | 58 | 71 | 400 867 | 11 328 | 420 578 | 148 406 |
| 24 449 | 19 165 | 48 067 | 17 170 | 7 461 | 2 511 | 895 | 304 | 187 | 107 | 126 | 134 | 783 155 | 24 815 | 824 634 | 328 352 |
| PUBLIKA CRNA GORA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 368 | 1 166 | 2 997 | 1 027 | 468 | 239 | 93 | 86 | 77 | 35 | 125 | 8 | 67 596 | 815 | 68 922 | 30 630 |
| 1 760 | 1 447 | 3 621 | 1 259 | 609 | 314 | 142 | 112 | 109 | 53 | 150 | 5 | 93 714 | 376 | 94 850 | 14 318 |
| 3 128 | 2 613 | 6 618 | 2 286 | 1 077 | 553 | 235 | 198 | 186 | 88 | 275 | 13 | 161 310 | 1 191 | 163 772 | 44 948 |
| 1 245 | 1 113 | 2 808 | 899 | 447 | 234 | 82 | 94 | 60 | 47 | 89 | 13 | 60 928 | 452 | 61 918 | 16 608 |
| 1 139 | 1 037 | 2 618 | 959 | 443 | 235 | 88 | 79 | 71 | 38 | 99 | 37 | 58 991 | 833 | 60 355 | 29 588 |
| 2 385 | 2 150 | 5 426 | 1 858 | 890 | 469 | 170 | 173 | 131 | 85 | 188 | 50 | 119 919 | 1 285 | 122 273 | 46 196 |
| 2 614 | 2 279 | 5 805 | 1 926 | 915 | 473 | 175 | 180 | 137 | 82 | 214 | 21 | 128 524 | 1 267 | 130 840 | 47 238 |
| 2 899 | 2 484 | 6 239 | 2 218 | 1 052 | 549 | 230 | 191 | 180 | 91 | 249 | 42 | 152 705 | 1 209 | 155 205 | 43 906 |
| 5 513 | 4 763 | 12 044 | 4 144 | 1 967 | 1 022 | 405 | 371 | 317 | 173 | 463 | 63 | 281 229 | 2 476 | 286 045 | 91 144 |

6. STANOVNIŠTVO PO POLJU I NARODNOSTI -

| NARODNOST
NATIONALITE | NARODNA REPUBLIKA | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| | FEDERATIVNA NARODNA
REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA | | | SRBIJA | | | HRVATSKA | | |
| | m. - s.m. | ž. - s.f. | svaga
ensemble | m. - s.m. | ž. - s.f. | svaga
ensemble | m. - s.m. | ž. - s.f. | svaga
ensemble |
| Ukupno - Total | 7 582 476 | 8 189 631 | 15 772 107 | 3 171 201 | 3 356 768 | 6 527 969 | 1 758 927 | 1 997 880 | 3 756 807 |
| Srbi - Serbes | 3 174 144 | 3 373 046 | 6 547 190 | 2 341 411 | 2 482 338 | 4 823 749 | 257 056 | 286 739 | 543 795 |
| Hrvati - Croates | 1 771 091 | 2 013 878 | 3 784 969 | 79 366 | 90 488 | 169 854 | 1 390 724 | 1 584 675 | 2 975 399 |
| Slovenci - Slovènes | 658 659 | 756 555 | 1 415 214 | 9 819 | 11 173 | 20 992 | 16 772 | 21 962 | 38 734 |
| Makedonci
Macédoniens | 410 323 | 399 308 | 809 631 | 10 568 | 7 348 | 17 916 | 1 057 | 330 | 1 387 |
| Crnogorci
Monténégriens | 202 802 | 222 877 | 425 679 | 37 055 | 37 800 | 74 855 | 1 905 | 966 | 2 871 |
| Muslimani neopredeljeni
Musulmans non déclarés | 396 217 | 412 687 | 808 904 | 9 323 | 7 992 | 17 315 | 756 | 321 | 1 077 |
| Bugari - Bulgares | 30 622 | 30 518 | 61 140 | 29 717 | 29 754 | 59 471 | 471 | 166 | 637 |
| Česi - Tchèques | 18 232 | 20 782 | 39 014 | 2 808 | 3 951 | 6 759 | 13 946 | 15 045 | 28 991 |
| Slovaci - Slovaques | 39 780 | 43 844 | 83 624 | 34 792 | 38 346 | 73 138 | 4 782 | 5 315 | 10 097 |
| Poljaci - Polonais | 2 502 | 3 430 | 5 932 | 634 | 1 165 | 1 799 | 1 099 | 1 209 | 2 308 |
| Rusi - Russes | 10 984 | 9 081 | 20 065 | 7 138 | 6 188 | 13 326 | 1 805 | 1 405 | 3 210 |
| Ukrajinci
Ukrainiens | 17 814 | 19 354 | 37 168 | 10 870 | 11 830 | 22 700 | 3 103 | 3 294 | 6 397 |
| Ostali Slovenci
Autres Slaves | 17 | 21 | 38 | - | - | - | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Šiptari - Shiptares | 387 943 | 362 540 | 750 483 | 276 053 | 255 958 | 532 011 | 551 | 84 | 635 |
| Mađjari - Hongrois | 230 612 | 265 881 | 496 493 | 201 647 | 232 054 | 433 701 | 23 597 | 27 802 | 51 399 |
| Nemci - Allemands | 22 213 | 33 115 | 55 328 | 15 925 | 25 538 | 41 463 | 4 042 | 6 102 | 10 144 |
| Austrijanci
Autrichiens | 557 | 1 289 | 1 846 | 72 | 225 | 297 | 280 | 569 | 849 |
| Rumuni - Romaines | 30 405 | 33 687 | 64 092 | 29 946 | 33 183 | 63 129 | 372 | 371 | 743 |
| Vlasi - Valaques | 48 372 | 54 577 | 102 949 | 43 597 | 49 842 | 93 439 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Italijani - Italiens | 37 706 | 41 867 | 79 573 | 504 | 359 | 863 | 35 633 | 40 460 | 76 093 |
| Turci - Turques | 49 844 | 48 157 | 98 001 | 1 004 | 910 | 1 914 | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| Jevreji - Juifs | 3 261 | 3 600 | 6 861 | 2 152 | 2 497 | 4 649 | 363 | 349 | 712 |
| Grci - Grecs | 923 | 974 | 1 897 | 358 | 403 | 761 | 38 | 39 | 77 |
| Francuzi - Français | 151 | 578 | 729 | 60 | 362 | 422 | 53 | 111 | 164 |
| Cigani - Tsiganes | 36 055 | 36 616 | 72 671 | 25 754 | 26 361 | 52 115 | 189 | 216 | 405 |
| Ostali nesloveni
Autres | 710 | 861 | 1 571 | 457 | 499 | 956 | 101 | 185 | 286 |
| Nepoznato
Inconnus | 537 | 508 | 1 045 | 171 | 204 | 375 | 221 | 153 | 374 |

6. POPULATION SUIVANT LE SEXE ET LA NATIONALITÉ

RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE

| SLOVENIJA | | | BOSNA I
HERCEGOVINA | | | MAKEDONIJA | | | CRNA GORA | | |
|-----------|---------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|---------|-------------------|
| m.-s.m. | ž.-s.f. | svaga
ensemble | m.-s.m. | ž.-s.f. | svaga
ensemble | m.-s.m. | ž.-s.f. | svaga
ensemble | m.-s.m. | ž.-s.f. | svaga
ensemble |
| 652 872 | 739 001 | 1 391 873 | 1 237 396 | 1 327 887 | 2 565 283 | 584 002 | 568 984 | 1 152 986 | 178 078 | 199 111 | 377 189 |
| 5 233 | 1 815 | 7 048 | 551 188 | 584 951 | 1 136 139 | 15 934 | 13 818 | 29 752 | 3 322 | 3 385 | 6 707 |
| 8 899 | 7 169 | 16 068 | 287 220 | 326 916 | 614 136 | 1 508 | 1 196 | 2 704 | 3 374 | 3 434 | 6 808 |
| 629 158 | 720 730 | 1 349 888 | 2 225 | 2 114 | 4 339 | 429 | 348 | 777 | 256 | 228 | 484 |
| 440 | 191 | 631 | 516 | 159 | 675 | 397 669 | 391 220 | 788 889 | 73 | 60 | 133 |
| 381 | 140 | 521 | 1 916 | 1 178 | 3 094 | 1 454 | 875 | 2 329 | 160 091 | 181 918 | 342 009 |
| 149 | 30 | 179 | 385 010 | 403 372 | 788 382 | 743 | 822 | 1 565 | 236 | 150 | 386 |
| 26 | 9 | 35 | 69 | 25 | 94 | 327 | 563 | 890 | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| 450 | 613 | 1 063 | 936 | 1 042 | 1 978 | 48 | 82 | 130 | 44 | 49 | 93 |
| 48 | 34 | 82 | 135 | 141 | 276 | 19 | 8 | 27 | 4 | - | 4 |
| 155 | 239 | 394 | 591 | 792 | 1 383 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 13 | 10 | 23 |
| 443 | 353 | 796 | 686 | 630 | 1 316 | 734 | 406 | 1 140 | 178 | 99 | 277 |
| 69 | 100 | 169 | 3 759 | 4 122 | 7 881 | - | - | - | 13 | 8 | 21 |
| 2 | - | 2 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 196 | 20 | 216 | 513 | 250 | 763 | 100 619 | 96 814 | 197 433 | 10 011 | 9 414 | 19 425 |
| 5 004 | 5 575 | 10 579 | 223 | 310 | 533 | 108 | 111 | 219 | 33 | 29 | 62 |
| 1 042 | 782 | 1 824 | 793 | 370 | 1 163 | 183 | 176 | 359 | 228 | 147 | 375 |
| 153 | 430 | 583 | 42 | 48 | 90 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| 34 | 37 | 71 | 43 | 27 | 70 | 10 | 67 | 77 | - | 2 | 2 |
| - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 4 773 | 4 735 | 9 508 | - | - | - |
| 881 | 576 | 1 457 | 550 | 413 | 963 | 38 | 18 | 56 | 100 | 41 | 141 |
| 4 | 1 | 5 | 42 | 38 | 80 | 48 787 | 47 200 | 95 987 | - | 2 | 2 |
| 13 | 12 | 25 | 568 | 579 | 1 147 | 162 | 157 | 319 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| 13 | 5 | 18 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 504 | 509 | 1 013 | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| 30 | 55 | 85 | 4 | 19 | 23 | 3 | 26 | 29 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| 19 | 27 | 46 | 203 | 239 | 442 | 9 817 | 9 683 | 19 500 | 73 | 90 | 163 |
| 21 | 57 | 78 | 53 | 38 | 91 | 76 | 73 | 149 | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| 9 | 1 | 10 | 92 | 97 | 189 | 40 | 44 | 84 | 4 | 9 | 13 |

7. STANOVNIŠTVO PO POLU I ŠKOLSKOJ SPREMI

| ŠKOLSKA SPREMA
DEGRÉ D'INSTRUCTION | NARODNA REPUBLIKA | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------|------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | FEDERATIVNA NARODNA
REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA | | | S R | | |
| | | | | svaga - ensemble | | |
| | m.- s.m. | ž.- s.f. | sv.- ens. | m.- s.m. | ž.- s.f. | sv.- ens. |
| Ukupno - Total | 7 582 476 | 8 189 681 | 15 772 107 | 3 171 201 | 3 356 768 | 6 527 969 |
| Bez školske sprema
Sans instruction | 3 181 638 | 4 608 599 | 7 790 237 | 1 285 014 | 2 057 457 | 3 342 471 |
| Osnovna škola - École primaire | 3 576 734 | 3 016 680 | 6 595 414 | 1 488 991 | 1 052 540 | 2 541 531 |
| Niža srednja škola
Gymnase cours élémentaire | 571 630 | 392 745 | 964 375 | 280 148 | 169 302 | 449 450 |
| Viša srednja škola
Gymnase cours supérieur | 203 295 | 157 525 | 360 820 | 95 462 | 71 469 | 166 931 |
| Arhitektura - Architecture | 853 | 172 | 1 025 | 409 | 110 | 519 |
| Gradjevinarstvo
Travaux publics | 2 494 | 39 | 2 533 | 1 158 | 28 | 1 186 |
| Mašinstvo - Mécanique | 1 568 | 6 | 1 574 | 838 | 3 | 841 |
| Brodogradnja
Constructions navales | 81 | - | 81 | 11 | - | 11 |
| Elektrotehnika
Électrotechnique | 1 116 | 13 | 1 129 | 533 | 7 | 540 |
| Rudarstvo - Mines | 409 | 7 | 416 | 154 | 2 | 156 |
| Hemijska tehnologija
Technologie chimique | 911 | 203 | 1 114 | 347 | 89 | 436 |
| Metalurgija - Metallurgie | 62 | 2 | 64 | 22 | - | 22 |
| Geodezija i melioracije
Géodésie et Améliorations | 452 | 5 | 457 | 129 | 1 | 130 |
| Agronomija - Agronomie | 1 231 | 159 | 1 390 | 527 | 59 | 586 |
| Šumarstvo - Sylviculture | 1 500 | 57 | 1 557 | 488 | 25 | 513 |
| Veterinarski fakultet
Faculté vétérinaire | 1 276 | 5 | 1 281 | 458 | 2 | 460 |
| Medicinski fakultet
Faculté de médecine | 5 212 | 1 221 | 6 433 | 2 188 | 653 | 2 841 |
| Farmaceutski fakultet
Faculté de pharmacie | 1 367 | 786 | 2 153 | 647 | 277 | 924 |
| Ekonomski fakultet
Faculté d'économie | 2 089 | 399 | 2 488 | 969 | 191 | 1 160 |
| Pravni fakultet - Faculté de droit | 14 743 | 1 281 | 16 024 | 7 780 | 868 | 8 648 |
| Filozofski i prirodoslovno-matematički
fakultet
Faculté des lettres, des sciences
naturelles et des mathématiques | 4 755 | 4 954 | 9 709 | 1 915 | 2 648 | 4 563 |
| Državni institut za fizikulturu
Institut d'État de culture physique | 84 | 38 | 122 | 21 | 10 | 31 |
| Muzička akademija
Académie de musique | 480 | 527 | 1 007 | 170 | 219 | 389 |
| Akademija likovnih umetnosti
Académie des beaux arts | 480 | 127 | 607 | 144 | 34 | 178 |
| Akademija za primenjenu umetnost
Académie des arts appliqués | 68 | 14 | 82 | 20 | 8 | 28 |
| Akademija za pozorišnu umetnost
Académie de l'art dramatique | 25 | 12 | 37 | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| Visoka filmska škola
Haute école du film | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Visoka diplomatska i novinarska škola
Haute école diplomatique et
journalistique | 40 | 4 | 44 | 25 | 3 | 28 |
| Ostali fakulteti i visoke škole
Autres facultés et hautes écoles | 6 659 | 1 105 | 7 764 | 2 135 | 113 | 2 558 |
| Nepoznat fakultet
Faculté non déclarée | 361 | 64 | 425 | 263 | 46 | 309 |
| Nepoznata školska sprema
Instruction non déclarée | 862 | 882 | 1 744 | 224 | 286 | 510 |

7. POPULATION SUIVANT LE SEXE ET LE DEGRE D'INSTRUCTION

REPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE

| B I J A | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------|---------------|----------|-----------|
| Uia Srbija | | | A.P. Vojvodina | | | A.K.M. Oblast | | |
| m.- s.m. | z.- s.f. | sv.- ens. | m.- s.m. | z.- s.f. | sv.- ens. | m.- s.m. | z.- s.f. | sv.- ens. |
| 2 004 721 | 2 132 213 | 4 136 934 | 795 435 | 867 780 | 1 663 215 | 371 045 | 356 775 | 727 820 |
| 768 567 | 1 433 645 | 2 202 212 | 234 491 | 301 801 | 536 292 | 281 956 | 322 011 | 603 967 |
| 986 876 | 549 415 | 1 536 291 | 427 417 | 473 952 | 901 369 | 74 698 | 29 173 | 103 871 |
| 163 353 | 91 639 | 254 992 | 105 761 | 73 273 | 179 034 | 11 034 | 4 390 | 15 424 |
| 69 504 | 52 594 | 122 098 | 22 985 | 17 742 | 40 727 | 2 973 | 1 133 | 4 106 |
| 366 | 106 | 472 | 41 | 4 | 45 | 2 | - | 2 |
| 975 | 26 | 1 001 | 158 | 2 | 160 | 25 | - | 25 |
| 716 | 3 | 719 | 116 | - | 116 | 6 | - | 6 |
| 10 | - | 10 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 471 | 5 | 476 | 58 | 2 | 60 | 4 | - | 4 |
| 130 | 2 | 132 | 9 | - | 9 | 15 | - | 15 |
| 288 | 79 | 367 | 58 | 8 | 66 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 19 | - | 19 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 2 |
| 90 | 1 | 91 | 36 | - | 36 | 3 | - | 3 |
| 362 | 48 | 410 | 158 | 10 | 168 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| 374 | 22 | 396 | 87 | 3 | 90 | 27 | - | 27 |
| 267 | 1 | 268 | 178 | 1 | 179 | 13 | - | 13 |
| 1 545 | 542 | 2 087 | 583 | 98 | 681 | 60 | 13 | 73 |
| 399 | 202 | 601 | 234 | 73 | 307 | 14 | 2 | 16 |
| 812 | 173 | 985 | 147 | 17 | 164 | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| 6 140 | 755 | 6 895 | 1 542 | 110 | 1 652 | 98 | 3 | 101 |
| 1 531 | 2 222 | 3 753 | 342 | 385 | 727 | 42 | 41 | 83 |
| 19 | 6 | 25 | 2 | 3 | 5 | - | 1 | 1 |
| 133 | 171 | 304 | 36 | 48 | 84 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 118 | 31 | 149 | 26 | 3 | 29 | - | - | - |
| 14 | 7 | 21 | 6 | 1 | 7 | - | - | - |
| 8 | 8 | 16 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 22 | 3 | 25 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 1 280 | 242 | 1 522 | 811 | 177 | 988 | 44 | 4 | 48 |
| 190 | 37 | 227 | 68 | 9 | 77 | 5 | - | 5 |
| 141 | 226 | 369 | 79 | 58 | 137 | 4 | - | 4 |

(Nastavak)

7. STANOVNIŠTVO PO POLU I ŠKOLSKOJ SPREMI

| ŠKOLSKA SPREMA
DEGRÉ D'INSTRUCTION | | NARODNA REPUBLIKA | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | | HRVATSKA | | | SLOVENIJA | | |
| | | m. - s.m. | ž. - s.f. | sv. - ens. | m. - s.m. | ž. - s.f. | sv. - ens. |
| Ukupno - Total | | 1 758 927 | 1 997 880 | 3 756 807 | 652 872 | 739 001 | 1 391 873 |
| Bez školske spreme
Sans instruction | | 585 511 | 804 598 | 1 390 109 | 110 590 | 111 968 | 222 558 |
| Osnovna škola - École primaire | | 976 776 | 1 035 226 | 2 012 002 | 465 902 | 551 232 | 1 017 134 |
| Niža srednja škola
Gymnase cours élémentaire | | 128 719 | 108 148 | 236 867 | 50 116 | 54 186 | 104 302 |
| Viša srednja škola
Gymnase cours supérieur | | 52 829 | 46 292 | 99 121 | 19 848 | 20 347 | 40 195 |
| Tehnički fakultet
Faculté de technique | Arhitektura - Architecture | 227 | 33 | 260 | 113 | 16 | 129 |
| | Gradjevinarstvo
Travaux publics | 668 | 4 | 672 | 325 | 3 | 328 |
| | Mašinstvo - Mécanique | 428 | 1 | 429 | 167 | - | 167 |
| | Brodogradnja
Constructions navales | 64 | - | 64 | 1 | - | 1 |
| | Elektrotehnika
Électrotechnique | 310 | 1 | 311 | 197 | 3 | 200 |
| | Rudarstvo - Mines | 76 | 1 | 77 | 100 | 2 | 102 |
| | Hemijska tehnologija
Technologie chimique | 326 | 80 | 406 | 185 | 29 | 214 |
| | Metallurgija - Metallurgie | 3 | 1 | 4 | 20 | - | 20 |
| | Geodezija i melioracije
Géodésie et Améliorations | 172 | 2 | 174 | 108 | 2 | 110 |
| | Agronomija - Agronomie | 413 | 70 | 483 | 103 | 11 | 114 |
| | Šumarstvo - Sylviculture | 547 | 22 | 569 | 109 | 2 | 111 |
| | Veterinarski fakultet
Faculté vétérinaire | 477 | 1 | 478 | 156 | - | 150 |
| | Medicinski fakultet
Faculté de médecine | 1 602 | 319 | 1 921 | 620 | 222 | 742 |
| | Farmaceutski fakultet
Faculté de pharmacie | 468 | 340 | 808 | 97 | 87 | 184 |
| | Ekonomski fakultet
Faculté d'économie | 753 | 165 | 918 | 179 | 20 | 199 |
| Pravni fakultet - Faculté de droit | | 3 951 | 220 | 4 171 | 1 579 | 97 | 1 676 |
| Filozofski i prirodoslovno-matematički
fakultet
Faculté des lettres, des sciences
naturelles et des mathématiques | | 1 433 | 1 361 | 2 794 | 801 | 499 | 1 300 |
| Državni institut za fizikulturu
Institut d'État de culture physique | | 36 | 13 | 49 | 17 | 14 | 31 |
| Muzička akademija
Académie de musique | | 168 | 210 | 378 | 98 | 54 | 162 |
| Akademija likovnih umetnosti
Académie des beaux arts | | 227 | 70 | 297 | 79 | 12 | 91 |
| Akademija za primenjenu umetnost
Académie des arts appliqués | | 23 | 2 | 25 | 20 | 3 | 23 |
| Akademija za pozorišnu umetnost
Académie de l'art dramatique | | 2 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| Visoka filmska škola
Haute école du film | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Visoka diplomatska i novinarska škola
Haute école diplomatique et
journalistique | | 5 | 1 | 6 | 7 | - | 7 |
| Ostali fakulteti i visoke škole
Autres facultés et hautes écoles | | 2 429 | 503 | 2 932 | 1 303 | 60 | 1 363 |
| Nepoznat fakultet
Faculté non déclarée | | 39 | 14 | 53 | 8 | - | 8 |
| Nepoznata školska sprema
Instruction non déclarée | | 245 | 180 | 425 | 13 | 21 | 34 |

7. POPULATION SUIVANT LE SEXE ET LE DEGRE D'INSTRUCTION

(Suite)

| REPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA | | | MAKEDONIJA | | | CRNA GORA | | |
| m.- s.m. | ž.- s.f. | sv.- ens. | m.- s.m. | ž.- s.f. | sv.- ens. | m.- s.m. | ž.- s.f. | sv.- ens. |
| 1 237 396 | 1 327 887 | 2 565 283 | 584 002 | 568 984 | 1 152 986 | 178 078 | 199 111 | 377 189 |
| 800 998 | 1 102 263 | 1 903 261 | 320 168 | 396 024 | 716 192 | 79 357 | 136 289 | 215 646 |
| 367 261 | 185 894 | 553 155 | 203 280 | 141 825 | 345 105 | 74 524 | 51 963 | 126 487 |
| 49 592 | 29 386 | 78 978 | 46 932 | 23 814 | 70 746 | 16 123 | 7 709 | 23 832 |
| 15 931 | 9 536 | 25 467 | 12 001 | 6 836 | 18 837 | 7 224 | 3 015 | 10 269 |
| 71 | 10 | 81 | 24 | 2 | 26 | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| 201 | 2 | 203 | 77 | 1 | 78 | 65 | 1 | 66 |
| 96 | 2 | 98 | 28 | - | 28 | 11 | - | 11 |
| 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 2 |
| 44 | 1 | 45 | 24 | - | 24 | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| 65 | 2 | 67 | 13 | - | 13 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 39 | 3 | 42 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| 16 | 1 | 17 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 28 | - | 28 | 4 | - | 4 | 11 | - | 11 |
| 109 | 14 | 123 | 56 | 4 | 60 | 23 | 1 | 24 |
| 239 | 4 | 243 | 86 | 3 | 89 | 31 | 1 | 32 |
| 118 | 1 | 119 | 54 | 1 | 55 | 13 | - | 13 |
| 403 | 80 | 483 | 307 | 37 | 344 | 92 | 10 | 102 |
| 72 | 50 | 122 | 72 | 16 | 88 | 11 | 16 | 27 |
| 84 | 17 | 101 | 85 | 5 | 90 | 19 | 1 | 20 |
| 828 | 71 | 899 | 324 | 16 | 340 | 281 | 9 | 290 |
| 309 | 256 | 565 | 162 | 144 | 306 | 135 | 46 | 181 |
| 7 | 1 | 8 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 21 | 25 | 46 | 17 | 9 | 26 | 6 | - | 6 |
| 15 | 7 | 22 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 3 | - | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| 572 | 96 | 668 | 106 | 10 | 116 | 114 | 13 | 127 |
| 36 | 4 | 40 | 13 | - | 13 | 2 | - | 2 |
| 235 | 161 | 396 | 145 | 234 | 379 | - | - | - |

8. NEPISMENO STANOVNIŠTVO PO GRUPAMA STAROSTI I POLU U KOMBINACIJI SA NARODNOŠĆU U F.N.R.J. - U PROCENTIMA
8. POPULATION ILLETTRÉE SUIVANT LE SEXE LES GROUPES D'ÂGES ET LA NATIONALITÉ EN R.F.P.Y. - EN POURCENTAGE

| NARODNOST
NATIONALITÉ | UKUPNO - TOTAL | | | GRUPE STAROSTI I POL - GROUPES D'ÂGE ET LE SEXE | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------|---------------|---|------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|--|------------|---------------|
| | | | | 10 - 14 | | | 15 - 24 | | | 25 - 44 | | | 45 i više i nepo-
znato - 45 et plus
et non déclarés | | |
| | m.
s.m. | ž.
s.f. | svega
ens. | m.
s.m. | ž.
s.f. | svega
ens. | m.
s.m. | ž.
s.f. | svega
ens. | m.
s.m. | ž.
s.f. | svega
ens. | m.
s.m. | ž.
s.f. | svega
ens. |
| Ukupno - Total | 15.41 | 34.42 | 25.43 | 11.01 | 20.13 | 15.49 | 6.79 | 18.14 | 12.65 | 13.18 | 33.66 | 24.00 | 29.19 | 55.67 | 43.84 |
| Srbi - Serbes | 14.11 | 40.21 | 27.71 | 8.60 | 18.76 | 13.61 | 4.89 | 17.46 | 11.33 | 12.04 | 40.84 | 26.94 | 30.75 | 72.78 | 53.87 |
| Hrvati - Croates | 11.15 | 24.01 | 18.11 | 7.04 | 11.99 | 9.49 | 4.29 | 10.20 | 7.40 | 8.66 | 21.40 | 15.66 | 22.54 | 42.55 | 33.84 |
| Slovenci - Slovènes | 2.30 | 2.34 | 2.32 | 0.70 | 0.54 | 0.62 | 0.91 | 0.61 | 0.75 | 1.58 | 1.24 | 1.40 | 4.74 | 5.16 | 4.98 |
| Makedonci - Macédoniens | 18.72 | 42.00 | 30.24 | 11.42 | 17.24 | 14.24 | 6.53 | 17.95 | 12.25 | 14.79 | 42.57 | 28.21 | 42.04 | 81.07 | 61.97 |
| Crnogorci - Monténégrins | 11.04 | 35.50 | 24.13 | 2.04 | 6.27 | 4.09 | 1.73 | 7.80 | 4.90 | 5.92 | 30.05 | 19.01 | 32.14 | 78.60 | 58.63 |
| Muslimani neopredeljeni
Musulmans non déclarés | 36.58 | 70.65 | 54.26 | 29.83 | 53.84 | 41.63 | 20.43 | 53.52 | 37.51 | 36.88 | 78.51 | 59.19 | 64.03 | 95.67 | 80.64 |
| Bugari - Bulgares | 6.85 | 33.09 | 19.93 | 2.43 | 8.96 | 5.70 | 1.94 | 12.27 | 7.05 | 5.13 | 30.67 | 17.60 | 16.84 | 70.03 | 44.12 |
| Česi - Tchèques | 2.37 | 3.51 | 2.99 | 2.23 | 1.99 | 2.11 | 1.09 | 0.94 | 1.01 | 1.53 | 2.15 | 1.86 | 3.83 | 6.06 | 5.08 |
| Slovaci - Slovaques | 4.16 | 5.27 | 4.75 | 2.98 | 3.16 | 3.07 | 2.62 | 2.28 | 2.44 | 3.01 | 3.77 | 3.41 | 7.13 | 9.47 | 8.43 |
| Poljaci - Polonais | 10.68 | 16.54 | 14.14 | 11.93 | 8.65 | 10.33 | 2.45 | 7.23 | 5.18 | 8.67 | 13.67 | 11.88 | 17.48 | 26.99 | 23.01 |
| Rusi - Russes | 3.91 | 5.59 | 4.66 | 0.79 | 2.63 | 1.62 | 1.09 | 1.87 | 1.57 | 2.10 | 4.42 | 3.48 | 4.90 | 8.01 | 6.03 |
| Ukrajinci - Ukrainiens | 7.93 | 14.41 | 11.33 | 6.51 | 10.12 | 8.30 | 2.86 | 6.28 | 4.67 | 7.29 | 12.78 | 10.11 | 14.10 | 24.84 | 19.98 |
| Ostali Sloveni
Autres Slaves | 6.25 | 16.67 | 11.76 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 33.33 | 25.00 | 28.57 | 0.00 | 18.18 | 11.76 |
| Šiptari - Shiptares | 55.89 | 92.49 | 73.73 | 42.75 | 78.17 | 58.76 | 37.14 | 88.04 | 60.94 | 51.74 | 96.01 | 73.38 | 87.63 | 99.40 | 93.80 |
| Madjari - Hongrois | 6.02 | 9.58 | 7.95 | 3.25 | 3.29 | 3.27 | 3.05 | 3.99 | 3.54 | 4.87 | 6.66 | 5.84 | 10.18 | 16.94 | 14.05 |
| Nemci - Allemands | 5.94 | 6.36 | 6.20 | 20.47 | 20.18 | 20.33 | 2.49 | 1.76 | 2.08 | 2.03 | 3.28 | 2.87 | 4.16 | 7.60 | 6.35 |
| Austrijanci - Autrichiens | 2.55 | 2.57 | 2.57 | 0.00 | 6.25 | 3.33 | 1.18 | 0.00 | 0.54 | 2.38 | 0.57 | 1.16 | 3.29 | 3.73 | 3.63 |
| Rumuni - Roumains | 11.20 | 23.22 | 17.57 | 8.71 | 11.80 | 10.27 | 6.65 | 11.42 | 9.08 | 9.37 | 15.18 | 12.31 | 15.81 | 35.96 | 27.17 |
| Vlasi - Valaques | 22.71 | 51.58 | 38.21 | 11.53 | 19.72 | 15.51 | 6.30 | 19.68 | 13.14 | 21.58 | 50.35 | 36.45 | 40.58 | 78.29 | 62.70 |
| Italijani - Italiens | 4.88 | 8.68 | 6.91 | 1.24 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 1.17 | 0.97 | 1.07 | 2.92 | 5.04 | 4.02 | 10.33 | 17.28 | 14.28 |
| Turci - Turques | 47.41 | 80.74 | 63.86 | 38.75 | 55.76 | 46.63 | 31.05 | 72.10 | 51.45 | 45.00 | 86.66 | 64.63 | 76.31 | 97.22 | 87.58 |
| Jevreji - Juifs | 0.48 | 1.81 | 1.18 | 0.63 | 0.00 | 0.30 | 0.00 | 0.17 | 0.10 | 0.16 | 0.55 | 0.37 | 1.03 | 4.78 | 2.88 |
| Grci - Grecs | 16.95 | 36.50 | 27.01 | 39.24 | 47.30 | 43.14 | 11.88 | 33.10 | 21.97 | 8.53 | 30.80 | 20.04 | 21.71 | 40.66 | 31.97 |
| Francusi - Français | 1.49 | 1.63 | 1.61 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.03 | 2.08 | 0.00 | 3.50 | 2.73 | 4.17 | 0.60 | 1.06 |
| Gigani - Tziganes | 61.86 | 85.68 | 74.02 | 48.68 | 66.71 | 57.18 | 47.26 | 79.28 | 63.95 | 62.99 | 91.18 | 77.25 | 88.47 | 98.13 | 93.61 |
| Ostali nesloveni - Autres | 8.14 | 12.26 | 10.44 | 18.60 | 20.00 | 19.23 | 5.15 | 12.70 | 8.78 | 6.99 | 8.00 | 7.61 | 8.84 | 15.29 | 12.43 |
| Nepoznato - Non déclarés | 36.51 | 45.77 | 40.99 | 31.71 | 34.48 | 32.86 | 19.18 | 30.14 | 24.66 | 19.74 | 31.71 | 25.95 | 47.92 | 57.80 | 52.62 |

9. DOMAĆINSTVA PREMA BROJU ČLANOVA

9. MÉNAGES SUIVANT LE NOMBRE DE MEMBRES

| DOMAĆINSTVA PREMA
BROJU ČLANOVA -
MÉNAGES SUIVANT
LE NOMBRE DE
MEMBRES | BROJ DOMAĆINSTAVA PO NARODNIM REPUBLIKAMA
NOMBRE DES MÉNAGES PAR RÉPUBLIQUES POPULAIRES | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------|------------|-----------|
| | UKUPNO - TOTAL | S R B I J A | | | | HRVATSKA | SLOVENIJA | BOSNA I
HERCEGOVINA | MAKEDONIJA | CRNA GORA |
| | | Svega
Ensemble | Uža Srbija | Autonomna
Pokrajina
Vojvodina | Autonomna
Kos.-Met.
Oblast | | | | | |
| Ukupno - Total | 3 609 568 | 1 485 744 | 911 698 | 459 510 | 114 536 | 954 482 | 368 754 | 498 133 | 218 816 | 83 639 |
| 1 | 451 108 | 178 474 | 109 461 | 61 969 | 7 044 | 131 297 | 68 027 | 42 599 | 19 070 | 11 641 |
| 2 | 509 366 | 216 491 | 113 346 | 94 669 | 8 476 | 156 560 | 55 376 | 50 378 | 19 601 | 10 960 |
| 3 | 561 183 | 227 063 | 124 842 | 91 046 | 11 175 | 171 253 | 63 309 | 63 185 | 25 347 | 11 026 |
| 4 | 574 925 | 238 166 | 142 976 | 81 568 | 13 622 | 164 225 | 60 773 | 69 493 | 31 075 | 11 193 |
| 5 | 492 553 | 205 868 | 134 813 | 56 092 | 14 963 | 127 205 | 46 183 | 69 881 | 32 388 | 11 028 |
| 6 | 372 337 | 156 208 | 107 113 | 34 806 | 14 289 | 84 294 | 31 247 | 62 334 | 28 770 | 9 484 |
| 7 | 250 987 | 101 545 | 70 553 | 18 997 | 11 995 | 51 630 | 19 290 | 49 523 | 21 824 | 7 175 |
| 8 | 156 857 | 61 497 | 42 568 | 9 909 | 9 020 | 30 202 | 11 396 | 34 513 | 14 461 | 4 788 |
| 9 | 93 417 | 36 487 | 25 235 | 5 115 | 6 137 | 16 639 | 6 309 | 22 034 | 9 201 | 2 747 |
| 10 | 53 703 | 21 503 | 14 776 | 2 571 | 4 156 | 9 017 | 3 230 | 12 956 | 5 504 | 1 493 |
| 11 | 30 983 | 13 321 | 9 033 | 1 211 | 3 077 | 4 564 | 1 651 | 7 284 | 3 371 | 792 |
| 12 | 19 932 | 8 782 | 5 846 | 653 | 2 283 | 2 708 | 898 | 4 577 | 2 512 | 455 |
| 13 | 11 557 | 5 321 | 3 419 | 230 | 1 672 | 1 352 | 284 | 2 737 | 1 615 | 248 |
| 14 | 7 745 | 3 861 | 2 333 | 130 | 1 398 | 824 | 126 | 1 791 | 997 | 146 |
| 15 | 5 373 | 2 610 | 1 482 | 68 | 1 060 | 525 | 73 | 1 244 | 819 | 102 |
| 16 - 20 | 10 830 | 5 448 | 2 676 | 98 | 2 674 | 1 006 | 97 | 2 492 | 1 618 | 169 |
| 21 - 25 | 2 776 | 1 523 | 529 | 60 | 934 | 245 | 71 | 563 | 330 | 44 |
| 26 i više
26 et plus | 3 897 | 1 569 | 692 | 318 | 559 | 927 | 408 | 546 | 310 | 147 |
| Neopoznato
Non déclarés | 39 | 7 | 5 | - | 2 | 19 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 |

B. MEĐJUNARODNI PREGLED - B. APERÇU INTERNATIONAL

10. STANOVNIŠTVO I POVRŠINA IZVEŠNIH ZEMALJA U SVETU* - 10. POPULATION ET SUPERFICIE DE CERTAINS PAYS DU MONDE*

| KONTINENT I ZEMALJA
PARTIZ DU MONDE ET PAYS | POSLEDNJI POPIS
DERNIER RECENSEMENT | | PROCENA SREDINOM GODINE (U MILJADAMA)
ESTIMATIONS AU MILLIERS DE L'ANNÉE
(EN MILLIERS) | | | POVRŠINA
SUPERFICIE
km ² |
|---|--|--|--|---------|---------|---|
| | datum
date | stanovništvo
(u hiljadama)
population
(en milliers) | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | |
| AFRIKA - AFRIQUE | | | | | | |
| Egipat - Egypte | 26.III.1947 | 19 088 | 19 179 | 19 528 | ... | 1 000 000 |
| Etiopija - Ethiopie | . | . | 15 000 | ... | ... | ... |
| Južnoafrička Unija -
Union Sud-Africaine | 7.V.1946 | 11 392 | 11 662 | 11 890 | 12 108 | 1 223 712 |
| Liberija - Liberia | . | . | 1 600 | ... | . | ... |
| AMERIKA SEVERNA - AMERIQUE DU NORD | | | | | | |
| Kanada - Canada | 2.VI.1941 | 11 507 | 12 582 | 12 883 | 13 549 | 9 557 793 |
| Kuba - Cuba | 25.VII.1943 | 4 779 | 5 091 | 5 195 | ... | 114 524 |
| Meksiko - Mexique | 6.III.1940 | 19 654 | 23 434 | 23 876 | 24 448 | 1 969 367 |
| S.A.D. - Etats-Unis | 1.IV.1940 | 131 669 | 144 034 | 146 571 | 149 215 | 7 827 680 |
| AMERIKA JUŽNA - AMERIQUE DU SUD | | | | | | |
| Argentina - Argentine | 10.V.1947 | 16 109 | 16 109 | ... | ... | 2 794 015 |
| Bolivija - Bolivie | 1.IX.1900 | 1 816 | 3 854 | 3 922 | ... | 1 075 794 |
| Brazilija - Brésil | 1.IX.1940 | 41 236 | 47 550 | 48 450 | 49 350 | 8 516 037 |
| Čile - Chili | 28.XI.1940 | 5 024 | 5 526 | 5 621 | 5 709 | 741 767 |
| Kolumbija - Colombie | 5.VII.1938 | 8 702 | 10 545 | 10 777 | ... | 1 139 155 |
| Paragvaj - Paraguay | III-IV.1936 | 932 | 1 252 | 1 270 | ... | 406 732 |
| Peru - Pérou | 9.VI.1940 | 7 023 | 7 922 | ... | ... | 1 249 049 |
| Urugvaj - Uruguay | 12.I.1908 | 1 043 | 2 300 | ... | ... | 186 926 |
| Venecuela - Vénézuëla | 7.II.1941 | 3 851 | 4 398 | 4 490 | ... | 912 050 |
| AZIJA - ASIE | | | | | | |
| Burma - Birmanie | 5.III.1941 | 16 824 | 17 000 | ... | ... | 677 544 |
| Filipini - Philippines | 1.X.1948 | 19 234 | 19 511 | 19 964 | 19 356 | 299 404 |
| Indija - Inde | 1.III.1941 | 318 921 | 338 727 | 342 105 | ... | ... |
| Indokina - Indochine | 1.VII.1936 | 23 030 | 27 030 | ... | ... | 705 400 |
| Indonezija - Indonésie | 7.X.1930 | 60 727 | ... | 76 360 | ... | 1 904 346 |
| Irak - Irak | 19.X.1947 | 4 800 | 4 800 | ... | ... | 435 223 |
| Iran - Iran | 1939-1944 | 16 550 | 17 000 | ... | ... | ... |
| Japan - Japon | 1.VIII.1948 | 80 217 | 78 627 | 80 697 | 82 636 | 368 589 |
| Kina - Chine | . | . | 463 198 | 463 493 | ... | 9 736 288 |
| Koreja - Corée | 1.X.1944 | 25 120 | 27 700 | ... | 29 291 | 220 840 |
| Liban - Liban | 29.X.1942 | 1 116 | 1 179 | ... | ... | 9 000 |
| Malajska Federacija -
Fédération de Malaisie | 23.IX.1947 | 4 908 | 4 908 | ... | ... | 131 696 |
| Pakistan - Pakistan | 1.III.1941 | 70 077 | 72 206 | 73 321 | ... | 934 972 |
| Palestina - Paléستine | 18.XI.1931 | 1 036 | 1 940 | ... | ... | 27 090 |
| Siam - Siam | 23.V.1947 | 17 317 | 17 351 | ... | ... | 513 521 |
| Sirijska - Syrie | 31.XII.1938 | 2 930 | ... | ... | ... | 187 000 |
| Turska - Turquie | 21.X.1945 | 18 790 | 19 250 | 19 500 | ... | 767 119 |

*) Podaci uzeti iz Demografskog godišnjaka 1948 U.N. i Mesecnog statističkog biltena Statističkog biroa U.N. No.3, mart 1950 god.

*) Les données sont extraites de l'Annuaire démographique 1948 - Nations Unies et du Bulletin mensuel de statistique - Nations Unies No.3 mars 1950.

10. STANOVNIŠTVO I POVRŠINA IZVESNIH ZEMALJA U SVETU*- 10. POPULATION ET SUPERFICIE DE CERTAINS PAYS DU MONDE*
(Nastavak) (Suite)

| KONTINENT I ZEMLJA
PARTIE DU MONDE ET PAYS | POSLEDNJI POPIS
DERNIER RECENSEMENT | | PROCENA SREDINOM GODINE (U HILJADAMA)
ESTIMATIONS AU MILIEU DE L'ANNÉE
(EN MILLIERS) | | | POVRŠINA
SUPERFICIE
km ² |
|---|--|--|--|--------|--------|---|
| | datum
date | stanovništvo
(u hiljadama)
population
(en milliers) | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | |
| EVROPA - EUROPE | | | | | | |
| Albanija - Albanie | 25.V.1930 | 1 003 | 1 154 | 1 175 | ... | 28 748 |
| Austrija - Autriche | X.1948 | 6 953 | 6 920 | 6 972 | 7 090 | 83 851 |
| Belgija - Belgique | 31.XII.1947 | 8 512 | 8 421 | 8 557 | ... | 30 507 |
| Bugarska - Bulgarie | 31.XII.1946 | 7 022 | 7 048 | ... | ... | 110 842 |
| Čehoslovačka - Tchécoslovaquie | 22.V.1947 | 12 164 | 12 164 | 12 339 | 12 463 | 127 827 |
| Danska - Danemark | 15.VI.1945 | 4 045 | 4 146 | 4 190 | ... | 42 931 |
| Finska - Finlande | 31.XII.1940 | 3 711 | 3 895 | 3 958 | ... | 337 113 |
| Francuska - France | 10.III.1946 | 40 503 | ... | 40 800 | 41 180 | 550 986 |
| Grčka - Grèce | 16.X.1940 | 7 345 | 7 550 | 7 780 | ... | 129 880 |
| Holandija - Pays-Bas | 31.XII.1930 | 7 936 | 9 629 | 9 793 | 9 943 | 33 734 |
| Irska - Irlande | 12.V.1946 | 2 953 | 2 972 | 2 997 | 2 991 | 70 283 |
| Island - Islande | 2.XII.1940 | 121 | 134 | 137 | ... | 102 819 |
| Italija - Italie | 21.IV.1936 | 42 445 | 45 373 | 45 706 | ... | 301 026 |
| Jugoslavija - Yougoslavie | 15.III.1948 | 15 772 | ... | 15 825 | 16 040 | 256 880 |
| Luksemburg - Luxembourg | 31.XII.1947 | 291 | 289 | 292 | ... | 2 586 |
| Mađarska - Hongrie | 31.XII.1948 | 9 201 | 9 093 | 9 185 | ... | 93 011 |
| Nemačka - Allemagne | 29.X.1946 | 66 007 | 67 300 | ... | ... | 356 360 |
| Berlin - Berlin | 29.X.1946 | 3 200 | 3 227 | ... | ... | 890 |
| Britanska Zona - Zone Britan. | 29.X.1946 | 22 304 | 22 610 | ... | ... | 97 698 |
| Franc. Zona - Zone Française | 29.X.1946 | 5 934 | 5 900 | ... | ... | 43 140 |
| Američka Zona -
Zone des États-Unis | 29.X.1946 | 17 255 | 17 551 | ... | ... | 107 459 |
| Sovjet. Zona - Zone Soviétique | 29.X.1946 | 17 314 | ... | ... | ... | 107 173 |
| Norveška - Norvège | 3.XII.1946 | 3 123 | 3 144 | 3 181 | ... | 324 132 |
| Poljska - Pologne | 14.II.1946 | 23 930 | 23 781 | 23 900 | ... | 311 730 |
| Portugalija - Portugal | 12.XII.1940 | 7 722 | 8 312 | 8 402 | 8 491 | 91 721 |
| Rumunija - Roumanie | 25.I.1948 | 15 873 | 16 530 | 15 873 | ... | 237 384 |
| Španija - Espagne | 31.XII.1940 | 25 878 | 27 503 | 27 761 | 28 023 | 503 061 |
| Švajcarska - Suisse | 1.XII.1941 | 4 266 | 4 547 | 4 609 | ... | 41 295 |
| Svedska - Suède | 31.XII.1945 | 6 674 | 6 803 | 6 883 | ... | 449 165 |
| Ujedinjeno Kraljevstvo (Engleska)
Royaume-Uni | 26.IV.1931 | 46 038 | 49 571 | 50 063 | 50 363 | 243 999 |
| OKEANIJA - Océanie | | | | | | |
| Australija - Australie | 30.VI.1947 | 7 579 | 7 579 | 7 711 | 7 912 | 7 703 867 |
| Novi Zeland - Nouvelle Zélande | 25.IX.1945 | 1 748 | 1 802 | 1 842 | 1 881 | 267 837 |
| SSSR - URSS | | | | | | |
| SSSR - Union des Républiques
Socialistes Soviétiques | 17.I.1939 | 170 468 | ... | ... | ... | 22 270 600 |
| SSR Belorusija - RSS de Bié-
lorussie | 17.I.1939 | 5 568 | ... | ... | ... | 207 600 |
| SSR Ukrajina - RSS d'Ukraine | 17.I.1939 | 30 960 | ... | ... | ... | 576 600 |